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Report on Public Instruction in the Province of Bombay 1938-39

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REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BOMBAY FOR 1938-39.

CHAPTER I.

General Progress.

General features of Education in the Province.

1(1). The question of control is dealt with in Chapter II. Briefly, Government exercise control over public instruction of all kinds through the Director of Public Instruction except that, in the case of certain Special schools, control is exercised through the Director of Industries, the Surgeon General, the Director of Agriculture and the Director, Sir J. J. School of Art. On matters of higher education Government deal direct with the University.

Educational institutions are divided into two classes—Recognised and Unrecognised. Recognised institutions are those which follow the course of study prescribed or recognised by the Department of Public Instruction or by the University of Bombay or by other Departments and which satisfy one or more of these authorities, as the case may be, that they have attained a reasonable standard of efficiency. These institutions are open to inspection and their pupils are ordinarily eligible for admission to the public examinations and tests held by the Department or the University. Unrecognised institutions are those which do not come within the scope of the above definition. They are for the most part institutions in which education of a narrow type is provided or frequently they are of a religious character.

Full details of the sub-divisions of recognised institutions and the type of education imparted in various kinds of institutions (*vide* the Government of India, Table I, published with the Report) were given in the previous Report. The progress made during the year is summarised below.

Institutions.

1(2). The total number of educational institutions increased during the year from 15,040 to 18,729, an increase of 3,689. Of these, 18,211 were recognised and 518 unrecognised, as against 14,366 and 674 respectively in the preceding year. The recognised institutions consist of 17 Arts and Science colleges, 12 Professional colleges, 730 Secondary schools, 16,435 Primary schools, and 1,016 Special schools. Whilst the number of Arts and Science and Professional colleges remained the same, Secondary schools increased by 54, Primary schools by 3,191, and Special schools by 600. The increase in the number of Primary and Special schools is due mainly to the opening of a number of voluntary Primary schools and to the introduction of the schemes of liquidation of mass illiteracy and adult education.

Of the 21,668 towns and villages in this Province, 11,862 possessed schools, as compared with 9,180 in the preceding year. The area served by each town or village with a school was 6·5 square miles, as against 8·4 square miles in the previous year. The density of population in Bombay is only 232 to the square mile, whereas in Madras it is 315 and in Bengal 647, the average for the whole of India being 248. The density

in the industrial countries of Europe and America is over 800. The low density of population is one of the factors which retards progress.

Pupils.

1(3). The number of pupils under instruction rose by 163,040 to 1,566,441, i.e. by 11·6 per cent. The number of pupils in recognised institutions was 1,536,763 and in unrecognised institutions it was 29,678. The percentage of pupils in recognised institutions to the total population of the Province increased from 7·62 to 8·58. Of the 1,536,763 pupils under instruction in recognised institutions, 1,160,280 were boys and 376,483 were girls. The increase in the case of boys was 132,607 and in the case of girls it was 38,731. The percentage of male scholars to the total male population increased from 11·36 to 12·70 and that of female scholars to the female population increased from 4·03 to 4·48.

Of the 1,536,763 scholars in recognised institutions, 1,322,668 were in Primary schools, 152,256 in Secondary schools, 15,320 in Colleges and 46,519 in Special institutions ; they form 7·38, 0·85, 0·09, and 0·26 per cent. of the population respectively.

The table "General Summary of Educational Institutions and Scholars" published at the end of the Report gives the distribution of pupils in various kinds of institutions.

The following table shows the classification by communities of pupils under instruction in recognised institutions :—

		1938–39.		1937–38.	
		Pupils.	Percentage to total.	Pupils.	Percentage to total.
1		2	3	4	5
Hindus	Advanced	323,849	21·1	298,646	21·9
	Intermediate	716,528	46·6	633,940	46·4
	Backward	195,306	12·7	153,107	11·2
	Total	1,235,683	80·4	1,085,693	79·5
Muslims		188,222	12·2	172,776	12·7
Europeans and Anglo-Indians		5,412	0·4	5,188	0·4
Indian Christians		44,701	2·9	42,632	3·1
Parsis		17,734	1·2	17,619	1·3
Other communities		45,011	2·9	41,517	3·0
	Grand Total	1,536,763	100·0	1,365,425	100·0

1(4). **Expenditure.** The total expenditure on Public Instruction increased from Rs. 386 lakhs to Rs. 410 lakhs and was met from the following sources :—

1	1938–39. Amount. 2	1938–39. Percentage. 3	1937–38. Amount. 4	1937–38. Percentage. 5
	Rs.		Rs.	
Government funds	1,82,01,859	44·4	1,58,87,855	41·1
Board funds	67,58,902	16·5	71,58,571	18·5
Fees	1,08,83,453	26·5	1,01,37,974	26·3
Other sources	51,93,002	12·6	54,32,851	14·1
Total ..	4,10,37,216	100·0	3,86,17,251	100·0

The major portion of the total cost is borne by Government, their contribution being over 44·4 per cent., while that of Local Authorities amounted to 16·5 per cent. of the total. Over 63 per cent. of the Provincial expenditure on Education was absorbed by Primary schools.

The following table compares the distribution of Provincial expenditure on the various classes of institutions during the last two years :—

1	1938–39. Amount. 2	1938–39. Percentage. 3	1937–38. Amount. 4	1937–38. Percentage. 5
	Rs.		Rs.	
University and Higher Education ..	10,51,556	5·8	9,98,670	6·3
Secondary Education	19,90,368	10·9	18,90,777	11·9
Primary Education	1,16,16,611	63·8	1,00,31,231	63·2
Special Education	10,45,473	5·8	9,74,946	6·1
Total Direct ..	1,57,04,008	86·3	1,38,95,624	87·5
Direction and Inspection	10,71,617	5·9	10,57,220	6·6
Buildings, etc.	5,24,145	2·9	2,10,344	1·3
Miscellaneous	9,02,089	4·9	7,24,667	4·6
Total Indirect	24,97,851	13·7	19,92,231	12·5
Grand Total ..	1,82,01,859	100·0	1,58,87,855	100·0

1(5). The year under review was one of great educational activity in practically all branches of education. Various Boards were instituted and various schemes, dealing with Primary, Secondary, and Higher education were set in motion.

Main events of the year.

It may be interesting to give a list of some of the notable events of the year 1938–39.

1. Reports of the (1) Adult Education Committee, (2) Vocational Training Committee, and (3) Primary Teachers' Training Committee were issued during the year, and the following three Boards were appointed :—

(1) The Board of Secondary Education to advise Government on general questions concerning Secondary education and introduction of vocational subjects in Secondary schools.

(2) The Board of Physical Education to advise Government on all matters pertaining to physical education of children of school-going age and others.

(3) The Provincial Board of Adult Education to advise Government on all matters pertaining to Adult education.

2. The Government Law College, Bombay, was converted into a full-time college.

3. The Bifurcation scheme was introduced in the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay.

4. Grants-in-aid to Research institutes such as the Bharat Itihas Samshodhak Mandal, etc., were sanctioned.

5. A scheme of grants-in-aid to Secondary schools on a uniform basis was introduced.

6. Recurring and non-recurring grants for physical education were sanctioned for Secondary and Primary schools.

7. Under the Bombay Primary Education (Amendment) Act, 1938, the Administrative Officers, and Inspecting Officers under the Local Authorities were taken over to Government service.

8. The system of grants-in-aid to voluntary Primary schools, Adult education classes and Gymnasia was sanctioned.

9. Building Committees to carry out the scheme of construction of school buildings for Primary schools were appointed in each of the Districts.

10. A special officer to organise the work of introducing the Basic Education (Wardha) Scheme was appointed.

11. An Advisory Committee for Basic Education was appointed.

12. Steps were taken by Local Authorities, at the instance of Government to open schools in villages with a population of 1,000 and over.

13. In view of the recommendation of the Primary Teachers' Training Committee to train as many of the teachers employed by the Local Authorities as possible, an officer was placed on special duty to work out details in regard to the expansion and re-organisation of the existing Training institutions and the opening of additional Training institutions.

14. Hindustani was recognised as one of the regional languages of the Province and the Hindustani School Book Committee to consider text books in Hindustani was appointed.

15. Additional scholarships for the Intermediate and Backward classes and for Muslim girls in Secondary schools were sanctioned. Similarly additional scholarships and free-studentships to students of the Backward classes in colleges were also sanctioned.

General.

1(6). So far as Primary education is concerned, it is obvious that the outstanding event was the amendment of the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923. The main object of the amendment was the transfer of the Inspecting staff back to Government. Bombay thus came into line with practically every other advanced country in the world in recognising that inspection should be separate from administration and that inspection should be undertaken by Government. This change is expected to remedy many of the weaknesses inherent in the earlier Act. In one respect the amended Act went even further, since Local Authority Administrative Officers were made direct Government officers and have thus to serve partly two masters viz. Government and the Local Authority. It will be interesting to see how this state of affairs works in actual practice.

As is shown in the chapter on Primary Education, the Local Authorities and School Boards have ample scope left for good constructive work and it is hoped that they will take full advantage of this.

Extra money was allotted to the Boards for the purpose of encouraging the construction of school buildings. The idea is that every Local Authority Primary school should be housed in a building belonging to the School Board. The Boards are being encouraged to design cheap up-to-date buildings and to get them built by their own Engineering staffs. This will enable the School Boards to construct schools more cheaply, and also to design buildings which will suit the varying circumstances—climatic or otherwise—of the various parts of the Province. So far the Boards have taken full advantage of the sums allotted and it is hoped that this will continue.

Steps were also taken to increase the number of trained Primary teachers and to ensure that those teachers who are already only partly

trained should have their training continued and completed. It is early yet to see the result of this but it is obvious that the move is in the right direction and will in due course produce a beneficial effect on the scope and standard of Primary education.

In the case of Secondary schools the spreading of the grant-in-aid over a larger number of such schools with the ultimate object that every recognised school should be registered and receive a certain minimum grant-in-aid is a step in the right direction. Certain old established schools have suffered somewhat in the pursuit of this aim but the greater good of the greater number was felt to be the chief factor in the matter and when the financial situation improves it may be possible gradually to raise the minimum grant-in-aid.

In the same way additional sets of scholarships in Secondary schools for various communities and particularly for Muslim girls is a step in the right direction and should produce good fruit in time.

So far as College education is concerned, the conversion of the Government Law College, Bombay, into a full-time college should raise the standard of legal education and enable a much more thorough training to be given to those following the legal profession.

The relations of the Department with the University continue to be cordial and the University have shown a spirit of co-operation and reasonableness which are good omens for the future. The question of the recognition of Vocational schools will come up in due course and it is to be hoped that taking a longer and broader view the time will ultimately come when both the Department and the University will recognise every type of school which is fulfilling a useful function for the youth of the Province.

In view of the trend of public opinion towards a more practical turn in education in its various stages, Government decided to make a beginning with experiments in Basic education. An Advisory Committee was appointed and certain officers were sent to Wardha to be instructed in the principles and methods of Basic education. These, on their return, were given the work of establishing and running Training schools for Basic teachers and a scheme has been prepared whereby four areas in the Province have been selected, one for each linguistic section of the community. It is proposed to treat Primary schools in these areas as Basic schools, so that the Basic Education scheme may be given a thorough trial, and if successful, may be gradually extended.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION.

2(1). The strength and composition of the various branches of the Educational Service on 31st March, 1939, stood as under :—

Service.		No. of posts.
All-India (Indian Educational Service) Service.		
Administrative Branch (Direction, Inspection, etc.)	4	
Collegiate Branch	17	
	—	21
Bombay Educational Service (Class I).		
Administrative Branch (Direction, Inspection, etc.)	12	
Collegiate Branch	18	
	—	30
Bombay Educational Service (Class II).		
Teaching, Inspecting, and General	70	
Collegiate Branch	62	
	—	132
Subordinate Educational Service.		
Inspecting	163	
Teaching	591	
Clerical	315	
Others	98	
	——	1,167
Miscellaneous and Special appointments outside the regular services.		
Gazetted appointments	27	
Non-gazetted appointments	22	
	—	49
Grand Total ..		1,399

The total number of teachers in Government, District Local Board, and Municipal Primary schools was 31,153, against 30,264 in the preceding year, of whom the number of teachers in Government schools was 236, against 213 in the preceding year.

I continued to hold the post of Director of Public Instruction throughout the year except for the period from 14th May, 1938, to 16th November, 1938, when I was on leave ex-India, and Mr. S. N. Moos, I.E.S., officiated as Director of Public Instruction. I have also been doing duty as *ex-officio* Joint Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General and Educational Department, with effect from 13th March, 1939. Mr. S. N. Moos, I.E.S., continued to hold the post of Deputy Director of Public Instruction up to 13th May, 1938, after which date he officiated as Director of Public Instruction during my leave. He proceeded on leave from 18th November, 1938, to 16th March, 1939, and on return from leave was placed on special duty from 17th March, 1939, on the committee appointed to go into the question of the anomalies in the pay of Primary teachers.

Messrs. D. C. Pavate, B.E.S. Class I, officiated as Deputy Director of Public Instruction from 14th May, 1938, to 31st October, 1938, and Mr. B. N. Seal, I.E.S., from 1st November, 1938, to the end of the year. Mr. D. C. Pavate held the post of Assistant Director of Public Instruction up to 13th May, 1938, and thereafter Mr. Syed Nurullah, B.E.S. Class I, officiated as Assistant Director of Public Instruction till the end of the year.

During the year under report, Messrs. C. Graham Smith and Shiv Narayan retired from the Indian Educational Service.

The permanent members of the All-India (Indian Educational Service) Service numbered 18, of whom 6 were Europeans and 12 Indians. There were 24 permanent Bombay Educational Service Class I officers during the year under review, all of whom were Indians. Five posts were held in abeyance and replaced by contract appointments, two of the latter were held by Europeans.

The total cost of Direction was Rs. 1,72,221, which was almost exclusively met from Provincial funds. The total cost of inspection was Rs. 11,99,942, of which Rs. 8,99,396, or 75.0 per cent., was met from Provincial funds. The latter amount includes Rs. 6,11,398 representing the cost of the Government Inspecting staff and Rs. 2,87,998 representing the contribution of Government towards the maintenance of the Inspecting staff under the Local Authorities. Up to about the middle of the year under review Government maintained only a skeleton inspecting staff for the inspection of Primary schools, while the Local Authorities had their own supervising staff. This arrangement was far from satisfactory, as, although the financial liability of Government in respect of Primary education is very substantial, Government were not in a position owing to the insufficiency of the inspecting staff, to see that there was an adequate return for the large amount spent on Primary education. There was a large body of opinion which favoured the resumption by Government of the inspecting staff. An important piece of legislation was in consequence placed during the year under review on the Statute book, which has modified the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923.

One of the main features of this Amendment Act is to restore to the Department the whole of the inspecting staff, a major portion of which was under the Local Authorities in accordance with the provisions of the old Act of 1923. The Department is now solely responsible for the inspection of Primary schools and the inspecting staff has in consequence been considerably enlarged and strengthened.

The Provincial expenditure on Direction and Inspection together amounted to Rs. 10,71,617, which represents 5·9 per cent. of the total Provincial expenditure on Education.

There was no slackening of efforts during the year under report to secure a fair representation of the educationally backward communities in the public service in accordance with the declared policy of Government.

CHAPTER III.

UNIVERSITY.

Institutions and students.

3(1). Apart from the School of Economics and Sociology and the Department of Chemical Technology, which are maintained by the University of Bombay, there were at the end of the year 1938-39, 25 Arts and Science and 16 Professional colleges, as compared with 25 and 15 respectively at the end of the previous year. The only new college started during the year was the Secondary Teachers' Training College, Baroda. It has been affiliated to the University for the B.T. degree for a period of two years from June, 1938.

During the year Government sanctioned the permanent affiliation of—

(1) the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, for the teaching of the B.Sc. degree courses,

(2) the M. T. B. College, Surat, for the Inter Science examination in Biology, and for the B.Sc. and B.A. (Science) degree courses,

and

(3) the D. G. National College, Hyderabad (Sind), for the Inter Arts and Inter Science examinations and the B.A. degree courses in certain subjects.

The period of affiliation was extended in the case of the Lingraj College, Belgaum, for the I.Sc. examination and the B.A. degree courses in certain subjects for five years from June, 1938, and for two years in the case of the Ramnarain Ruia College, Bombay, for the B.A. and B.Sc. degree courses, the Khalsa College, Dadar, Bombay, for the B.A. degree courses and the Seth L. D. Arts College, Ahmedabad, for the B.A. degree course in Ardha-Magadhi. The Sir Lallubhai Shah Law College, Ahmedabad, the Sykes Law College, Kolhapur, and the S. C. Shahani Law College, Karachi, were further affiliated for the LL.B. degree courses each for a period of three years from June, 1938.

The following table gives the distribution of colleges, including the University School of Economics and Sociology and the University Department of Chemical Technology, and the number of students in them :—

	British Districts.		Indian States.	
	Colleges.	Students.	Colleges.	Students.
1	2	3	4	5
Arts and Science	18	10,917	5	2,938
Commerce	2	1,101	..	..
Teaching	1	109	2	147
Engineering	1	197	..	..
Agriculture	1	200	..	..
Chemical Technology	1	58	..	..
Law	4	1,415	1	213
Medicine	2	1,323	..	..
Total ..	30	15,320	8	3,298

1	Sind.		Total.		Remarks
	Colleges.	Students	Colleges	Students	
	6	7	8	9	10
Arts and Science	3	1,578	26	15,433	
Commerce	..	..	2	1,101	
Teaching	..	..	3	256	
Engineering	1	188	2	385	
Agriculture	..	..	1	200	
Chemical Technology	..	..	1	58	
Law..	1	97	6	1,725	
Medicine	..	..	2	1,323	
Total ..	5	1,863	43	20,481	

There was a total increase of 1,877 in the number of students in all the affiliated colleges, including the two University institutions, which rose from 18,604 to 20,481. The increase is also reflected in the number of students in the 30 colleges in the British Districts of this Province, which rose from 14,051 to 15,320. Of the 20,481 students, 15,433 were in Arts and Science colleges and 5,048 in Professional colleges. There are no separate colleges for women affiliated to the University. The number of women students in all affiliated colleges increased from 1,846 to 2,199, of whom 1,941 were in Arts and Science colleges and 258 in Professional colleges.

An account of the Arts and Science, and the Professional colleges in this Province is given in Chapters IV and V respectively.

Receipts and Expenditure.

3(2). The total receipts of the University amounted to Rs. 15,70,064, as compared with Rs. 14,68,019 in the preceding year, while the total expenditure was Rs. 14,27,882, as compared with Rs. 12,77,500. The Government grant paid to the University was Rs. 1,50,436 consisting of the Statutory grant of Rs. 1,17,000 and a grant of Rs. 33,346 for the Department of Chemical Technology.

Examinations.

3(3). The results of the more important University examinations held at the end of the academic year 1938-39 are given in the following table :—

Examinations.	Number examined.	Number passed.				Percentage of Passes.
		I Class.	II Class.	Pass Class.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
M.A.	302	4	80	135	219	72·52
B.A. (Honours) ..	795	53	305	338	696	87·54
B.A. (Pass) ..	1,458	..	..	976	976	66·94
Inter Arts* ..	2,938	4	198	1,694	1,896	64·53
F. Y. Arts ..	3,089	..	..	2,630	2,630	85·14
M.Sc. (Math.) ..	16	1	3	4	8	50·00
B.Sc.	722	44†	214	290	548	75·90
Inter-Science* ..	1,886	46	572	671	1,289	68·35
F. Y. Science ..	2,618	..	..	2,015	2,015	76·97
Matriculation ..	21,103	..	..	..	13,322	63·10

*Contains figures for Old and New Examinations.

†Includes *11* who passed with *Distinction*.

There is a definite increase, on the whole, in the percentage of passes as compared with the figures for the previous year.

Post-graduate work.

3(4). The University continues to conduct post-graduate teaching and research through teachers recognised for the purpose by the Syndicate on the recommendations of the Board of Post-graduate teaching in various centres. The total amount of Research grants paid to research workers at various centres during the year under report was Rs. 4,525.

The University School of Economics and Sociology.

3(5). There were 119 students in the University School of Economics and Sociology at the end of the year, of whom 45 were engaged in research. In addition, 25 post-graduate students from different Arts colleges in the City of Bombay attended lectures delivered in this school. Four students submitted theses for the M.A. degree and two for the Ph.D. degree. Of the 39 students who appeared for the M.A. Examination by papers, 29 passed, 7 getting Second Class. Of the 25 students from other Arts colleges who attended lectures in the school, 9 appeared for the

M.A. examination, of whom 5 passed, 1 in the Second Class. The institution of the Ph.D. degree has made it possible for proper recognition to be given to research work and merit and has also enabled the school to raise the standard of work.

The school has a well-equipped library of over 25,000 books. It is reported that from the point of view of facilities available for research in Economics and Sociology, the school library may be said to be the best of its kind in Western India and that efforts are being made to keep the library up to date so that it may become a centre for research in Social Science on this side of the country. The school library was made use of by various Government Departments and by the Bombay Textile Labour Inquiry Committee and the Bombay Economic and Industrial Survey Committee.

Department of Chemical Technology.

3(6). Technological training and provision for research in technology are available at the Department of Chemical Technology of the University, and students are admitted into the Department who have already attained a University standard in Chemistry and who intend to adopt an industrial career. Provision exists for two courses—(1) Textile Chemistry and (2) Chemical Engineering. For the B.Sc. degree in Technology students have to complete the courses laid down, and pass the prescribed examination, and in addition, have to fulfil certain specified requirements as to works practice. There is provision for the admission of 10 students every year to each of the two courses. Twelve new students were admitted to the course in Textile Chemistry and 8 to that in Chemical Engineering, which, together with the 23 second year students, made a total of 26 students in Textile Chemistry and 17 in Chemical Engineering. In addition, there were 13 Research students and 7 Occasional Researchers. Twenty-four students sat for the B.Sc. (Tech.) examination held in March, 1939, 14 in Textile Chemistry and 10 in Chemical Engineering. Thirteen of the former and 9 of the latter passed. Of the 22 successful students, 7 are engaged in research in the Department and 13 of the remaining students have joined industrial concerns. Some of the research students are also reported to have found employment. The response from Industrialists in the matter of the employment of graduates of the Department has been an encouraging feature.

During the year under report 18 papers were published and 6 papers were forwarded for publication. A British Patent Application has been accepted and the patent rights taken up by Messrs. A. Gallenkamp & Co., Ltd., London.

It is reported that the scheme for wool analysis was approved by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and that formal sanction for the commencement of the work will be forthcoming as soon as funds are made available. The fellowship of Rs. 100 per mensem endowed by Sir Ness Wadia for investigation into the properties of wetting

agents in textile processing was continued for the second year. A Fellowship of Rs. 100 per mensem with a subsidy of Rs. 100 per mensem to the University has been endowed by Messrs. Das & Co., Bombay, for one year, in the first instance, for the investigation of certain industrial problems in which they are interested. Enquiries regarding the undertaking of industrial investigations have also been received from several other parties. As the work of the Department and the facilities it offers for technical investigations and routine analytical work are becoming better known, a steadily increasing stream of work of this nature is pouring in, the income from this source amounting to approximately Rs. 3,000 for the year under report.

In October, 1938, Dr. R. B. Forster relinquished charge of his duties as Mody Professor and Head of the Department of Chemical Technology on the conclusion of his term of office and the Syndicate appointed Dr. K. Venkatraman, who was Reader in Dyeing and Printing in the same Department, in place of Dr. Forster.

In regard to the general work of the Department Dr. Venkatraman remarks—

"The Department has been recognised by the Ahmedabad "Millowners' Association as their official Test House for Chemical "tests, and negotiations on similar lines are in progress with the "Bombay Millowners' Association and the Indian Stores Depart- "ment.

"An All-India tour lasting for about four weeks in the October "vacation was organised, whereby the students had the opportunity "of inspecting about 50 important industrial works. The expenses "of the tour were partly met from the grant of Rs. 1,500 made by "the Senate for this purpose.

"As in previous years, the object of Textile Designs Competition "and Exhibition was to encourage Indian artists to produce designs "of Indian Inspiration, because this is undoubtedly one of the factors "on which the progress of the textile printing industry in India will "depend. It is also hoped that the development of indigenous "design may indirectly contribute towards the development of "the art of engraving, another outlet for trained craftsmen. The "exhibition of the entries was held in the Department on the 14th, "15th and 16th February, 1939. The number of entries was some- "what less than last year, but the quality of the exhibits had not "deteriorated. In making recommendations for the award of prizes "and for commendation, the Committee has taken into account the "originality, artistic merit and practical utility for machine printing "purposes of the design submitted. Three prizes amounting to Rs. 450 "were awarded."

Medical Inspection.

3(7). Students in affiliated colleges are inspected medically every year since 1931. They are divided into 3 classes—A, B and C. "A" class students are those who

come up to a certain prescribed standard for weights and measurements. "C" class students are unfit for physical training and improvement owing to some organic disease either incurable or curable by medicine or curable only by a surgical operation. 'B' class students are those not belonging either to "A" or "C" class. During the year 1938-39, 14,765 students were examined, of whom 1,600 were women and the percentage of students in the three classes was as under :—

Class.		Men.	Women.	Total.
A	..	46·00	58·00	47·28
B	..	52·8	41·00	51·51
C	..	1·2	1·00	1·21

Physical Training.

3(8). Physical training is given in the first and second year classes of the colleges affiliated to the University in Arts, Science and Commerce.

University Training Corps.

3(9). The number of recruits on the roll at the beginning of the year was 369 and the total number of trained students borne on the strength during the year was 663. The total number embodied for training in Camp was 646. All recruits and trained men were medically examined under arrangements made by the University. The Battalion was up to establishment in officers and other ranks.

The Commandant reports—

"The new syllabus of training for University Training Corps was "introduced and the courses as laid down were completed satisfactorily "by all the Companies. An examination for the Lower Certificate "of Efficiency was held for cadets with 2 or more years service. The "number who passed was 37.

"The Annual Camp was held at Moshi from 26th October to 9th "November, 1938, recruits completed their recruits' course and were "allotted to platoons before camp. The Annual Weapon training "courses were fixed after camp. Four N. C. Os. from the regular "units in Poona were attached to assist in training in camp ; a "demonstration of a platoon in the attack was given by a regular "platoon.

"All Companies were capable of carrying out Company drill "movements correctly. Guards of Honour were furnished in Bombay "and Poona to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. The new "Field Drill for Rifle Battalions was not tried out during the training "year. Several modifications will be necessary for University Training "Corps Battalions as they are still working under the old organisation "of 4 sections in a platoon.

"The standard of shooting showed an improvement on the previous "year both with recruits and trained men. The cadets showed great "keenness. The battalion entered two teams in the Inter University "Small Bore League ; these teams shot consistently well.

" Platoon and Company Training was carried out in camp. Several " battalion exercises were done, including Advanced Guard, Attack " and Defence Schemes. Night operations were also carried out. " The Bombay Detachment of the Battalion who are handicapped for " the lack of suitable ground for field training had field days at Santa " Cruz before attending camp. "

Foreign Universities Information Bureau.

3(10). The Foreign Universities Information Bureau consists of the Vice-Chancellor and 7 other members representing the various branches of University education. The Bureau received 137 applications for admission to educational institutions in the United Kingdom, as against 109 in the previous year.

In view of the increasing number of enquiries, a fee of Rs. 10 is charged in the case of those who do not belong to the University and who apply for information and submit an application for admission to a Foreign Institution through the Bureau.

It is reported that there is an increasing demand for admission to British Institutions for courses in Medicine, Economics and Teaching.

General.

3(11). Among other important questions considered by the Senate the following may be mentioned :—

(*a*) The substitution of a " Diploma in Public Health " for the degree of " Bachelor of Hygiene ".

(*b*) The formation of the Board of Studies in Geography.

(*c*) In connection with the question of imparting instruction in Military Training to students in colleges the following two resolutions were passed by the Senate and the Legislative Council :—

Resolution passed by the Senate.

" On the eve of India obtaining powers of full self-government, and in order to maintain that position of autonomy when fully achieved, the Senate are of opinion that the Indian people generally, and the people in this Province in particular, should be trained and prepared in every possible manner to preserve and uphold that position and accordingly request the Syndicate and the Academic Council to consider the advisability of instituting regular courses of instruction and training in Military Science and National Defence in the University, leading up to such Degree, Diploma, or other marks of recognition of the proficiency attained as may be deemed appropriate ; and of recognising and affiliating schools and colleges or instituting University Departments which provide such instruction and training, in collaboration with the authorities charged with the Defence of the country, so as to obtain the necessary expert guidance in the matter."

Resolution pased by the Legislative Council.

"This Council recommends to Government to move the Government of India to provide facilities for the introduction of compulsory Military Training in the University Training Corps for two years at least in case of every college student before he takes his degree."

The whole question is separately under the consideration of Government.

The question of the recognition of the degrees, diplomas or certificates issued by the Gujarat Vidyapith and the Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith for certain purposes was under the consideration of Government for a long time. They have directed, as a special case, that the degrees and diplomas issued by the Gujarat Vidyapith and the Tilak Maharashatra Vidyapith before 1932 should be regarded, for the purposes of Government and semi-Government service, i.e., not only for future recruitment, but in relation also to those who are already in such service, as equivalent to the corresponding degrees and diplomas of the University of Bombay.

Government have also ordered that holders of the degrees of G. A. (Grihitagama), P. A. (Pradeyagama) and D.T. (Diploma in Teaching) granted by the Shreemati Nathibai Damodhar Thackersey Indian Women's University should be held eligible for appointment to all Government and semi-Government services and posts to which women candidates possessing similar academic qualifications prescribed by the Bombay Civil Services Classification and Recruitment Rules may be appointed, provided the holders of the degrees of the Indian Women's University are qualified for such appointment in all other respects.

CHAPTER IV.

Arts Colleges.

4(1). This Chapter deals with both Arts and Science colleges. During the year under report the number of Arts and Science colleges in the Province of Bombay affiliated to the Bombay University remained stationary viz. 17. Of these 17 colleges, 5 are maintained by Government, two by Christian Missions and ten by other private bodies. Of the 12 non-Government Arts colleges, 9 are aided by Government and 3 are unaided.

Details such as the number of students, expenditure, cost per student, etc., about these 17 colleges are given in the Supplement to this Report.

As a first step towards the revival of the Deccan College as a Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Mr. R. P. Patwardhan, M.A., I.E.S., Professor of History and Political Economy at the Elphinstone College, Bombay, was appointed on Special Duty to collect the library books and furniture etc. belonging to the old Deccan College, which, on the closure of that College in 1934, had been transferred to other Government colleges. The Historical Museum at Satara was also closed and transferred to the Deccan College. For the administration, and management of the Deccan College Research Institute, a Council of Management consisting of the following members has been appointed :—

(*a*) *Ex-Officio*—

(1) The Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University as Chairman.

(2) The Director of Public Instruction.

(3) The Director of the Institute.

(*b*) A representative of the following institutions elected by their Governing Bodies—

(1) Past Students' Association of the old Deccan College.

(2) The Fergusson College, Poona.

(3) The Sir Parashurambhau College, Poona.

(4) The Nowrosji Wadia College, Poona.

(5) The Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona.

(6) The Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona.

(c) Five persons nominated by Government of whom one is to be a member of the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

A sum of about Rs. 50,000 was spent by Government on providing the necessary equipment, library books, furniture, electric installation, etc. in the Deccan College.

Number of Students.

4(2). The number of students in all the Arts and Science colleges in the British Districts (excluding the University School of Economics and Sociology, an account of which has been given in Chapter III) increased by 449 to 10,798. Of these, 1,497 were women students, as compared with 1,245 in 1937–38. The most pleasing feature of the increase is that the number of women students attending colleges increased by nearly 20 per cent. There is also an appreciable increase in the number of students of the Backward classes. It may be noted that all Backward class students in Government and non-Government colleges are granted exemptions from the payment of tuition fees. The number of students in Government colleges decreased from 2,744 to 2,600, while that in non-Government colleges increased from 7,605 to 8,198. The following table gives the distribution of students by communities :—

—	1937–38.	1938–39.	Increase or decrease during the year.
Europeans and Anglo-Indians	38	19	— 19
Indian Christians	611	615	+ 4
Hindus .. Advanced	6,622	6,993	+371
Hindus .. Intermediate	1,073	1,204	+131
Hindus .. Backward	108	116	+ 8
Muslims	457	492	+ 35
Parsis	872	856	— 16
Others	568	503	— 65
Total ..	10,349	10,798	+449

Expenditure.

4(3). The total expenditure on Arts and Science colleges in British Districts (excluding the University School of Economics and Sociology) decreased during the year from Rs. 26,48,979 to Rs. 26,21,390. It was met from the following sources :—

	Amount.	Percentage in 1938–39.	Percentage in 1937–38.
	Rs.		
Provincial Revenues	5,03,025	19·2	16·6
District Local Board and Municipal Funds ..	250	0·0	0·0
Fees	15,97,065	60·9	59·1
Other sources	5,21,050	19·9	24·3
Total ..	26,21,390	100·0	100·0

While the percentages of the expenditure from Provincial Revenues and from fees increased by 2·6 and 1·8 respectively, the percentage of expenditure from other sources decreased by 4·4.

The total expenditure on Government Arts colleges increased from Rs. 6,63,495 to Rs. 6,84,880, while the net cost to Government increased from Rs. 2,19,265 to Rs. 2,73,199. In the case of non-Government colleges the total expenditure decreased from Rs. 17,93,545 to Rs. 17,37,132. The average annual cost of educating a student fell from Rs. 260 in 1937–38 to Rs. 247 in 1938–39, but the cost to Government rose from Rs. 43 to Rs. 47. The total average cost and the cost to Government per student in Government Arts colleges and in aided Arts colleges is given in the following table :—

	Total cost.		Cost to Government.	
	1937–38.	1938–39.	1937–38.	1938–39.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government	261	289	86	115
Aided	226	207	21	14

It will be seen that the total cost of educating a student in a Government Arts college increased from Rs. 261 to Rs. 289 and the cost to

Government from Rs. 86 to Rs. 115. In aided colleges, however, the cost of educating a student decreased from Rs. 226 to Rs. 207 and the cost to Government from Rs. 21 to Rs. 14.

Grants-in-aid to Colleges.

4(4). Of the 12 non-Government Arts colleges in the British Districts of this Province, 8 are in receipt of a grant-in-aid from Government. The maximum grant admissible to a college is one-third of the local assets or one-fourth of the admissible expenditure, whichever is less. Owing to lack of funds, however, it is not possible to pay the full admissible grant and the allotment available viz. Rs. 1,39,800 has been distributed among the 8 colleges *pro-rata* and paid as a fixed grant for the triennium 1936–39. The year under report is the last under the triennium.

During the year under report, the Principals of the Nowrosji Wadia College, Poona, and of the Ramnarain Ruia College, Bombay, applied for a grant-in-aid. As the whole allotment available has been pledged for payment of grants to the 8 non-Government Arts colleges, it was not possible to take these two new colleges on to the aided list. A token grant of Rs. 250 was, however, paid to the Ramnarain Ruia College from savings.

With a view to encouraging research work in Gujarati and Kannada Literature, Government had made a provision of Rs. 16,000 non-recurrent and of Rs. 24,000 recurrent in the budget. Of these sums a grant of Rs. 8,000 (non-recurrent) and of Rs. 12,000 (recurrent) was given to the Gujarat Vernacular Translation Society, Ahmedabad, for research work in Gujarati Literature. A Committee with Mr. A. C. Farran, I.E.S., Principal, Karnatak College, Dharwar, as Chairman, was appointed to draw up a scheme for research work in Kannada Literature and on the recommendations of that Committee, the allotment available viz. Rs. 8,000 (non-recurrent) and Rs. 12,000 (recurrent) was spent on the purchase of books and on payment of honoraria to authors recommended by the Committee.

Teaching work.

4(5). Tutorial work is being attempted in all colleges in small classes such as B.A. (Hons.), B.Sc. etc. In such classes the members of the staff come into close contact with individual students who thus derive substantial benefit. In bigger classes such as the First Year and Intermediate classes, it is not possible to have any regular scheme of tutorial work. Attempts are, however, made to give greater attention to the students, as far as possible, by dividing the classes into groups.

Discipline and College life.

4(6). During the year under report, discipline in all colleges was satisfactory. There was no disturbance of any sort and the relations between the staff and the students were excellent.

4(7). The results of the B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations held during the year 1938–39 are given in the following tables :—

Examinations.

Name of College.	Total number examined.	Passed in Class I.	Passed in Class II.	Passed.	Total passed.	Percentage of total passes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B.A.						
Elphinstone	106	5	27	54	86	81·13
Wilson	96	6	24	48	78	81·25
St. Xavier's	209	10	43	130	183	87·56
Gujarat	104	3	14	62	79	75·96
Rajaram	107	2	22	58	82	76·63
Baroda	125	1	12	68	81	64·80
Fergusson	122	4	16	71	91	74·59
Samaldas	75	3	12	51	66	88·00
D. J. Sind	95	..	14	69	83	87·37
Bahauddin	43	1	9	25	35	81·39
Sir Parashurambhau ..	161	9	29	91	129	80·12
Karnatak	51	..	4	35	39	76·47
M.T.B., Surat	72	1	5	49	55	76·39
Willingdon	35	..	9	15	24	68·57
D. G. National	39	..	2	28	30	76·92
H. P. T., Nasik ..	39	1	9	19	29	74·36
Ismail	37	5	12	15	32	86·48
Nowrosji Wadia	48	1	9	26	36	75·00
Lingraj	55	..	5	43	48	90·56
Chellasing and Sitaldas ..	9	..	2	6	8	88·89
Seth L. D. Arts ..	40	1	12	21	34	85·00
Khalsa	3	..	..	1	1	33·33
Ramnarayan Ruia ..	4	..	1	1	2	50·00
Average for the University ..	..	..	..	..	..	74·02

Name of College.	Total number examined.	Passed in Class I with distinction.	Passed in Class I.	Passed in Class II.	Passed.	Total passed.	Percentage of total passed.
B.Sc.							
Royal Institute of Science ..	74	2	8	36	22	68	91·89
Wilson	39	..	2	10	20	32	82·05
St. Xavier's ..	121	..	8	47	54	109	90·08
Gujarat ..	40	1	1	14	15	31	77·50
Rajaram ..	21	..	..	7	10	17	80·95
Baroda ..	68	3	4	28	23	58	85·29
Fergusson ..	112	3	8	28	45	84	75·00
D. J. Sind ..	56	1	..	15	28	44	78·57
Sir Parashurambhau ..	32	1	2	5	17	25	78·12
Karnatak ..	26	..	..	11	10	21	80·77
M. T. B., Surat ..	29	..	..	8	12	20	68·96
Grant Medical ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seth G. S. Medical ..	3	..	..	..	1	1	33·33
Ram Narayan Ruia ..	1	..	..	1	..	1	100·00
Average for the University ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75·90

Hostels.

4(8). The University requires that all affiliated colleges should make adequate provision for the residence of students and should also make arrangements for the supervision over those students who do not live with their parents or guardians. Of the total number of 10,798 students, 1,711 were living in hostels attached to Arts colleges, against 1,744 in the previous year. The total hostel accommodation available is for over 2,000 students. Proper arrangements for medical and general supervision have been made in all hostels and the general arrangements are satisfactory.

Important events.

4(9). The Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, completed during the year under report 60 years of its existence as a college affiliated to the Bombay University. The Diamond Jubilee of the college was celebrated in a fitting manner and it roused much enthusiasm among the past and present students of the college. Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, an eminent philospher, was the Guest of Honour on the occasion and delivered an inspiring address.

The Scheme of compulsory physical training for the students in the first two years' classes which was introduced in 1937 in the first year classes only was extended to the second year classes also in 1938. At present the physical instructors are working part-time in Government colleges, but the question of making these posts full-time is under consideration.

The construction of a special building for the Biology Department of the Karnatak College which was sanctioned by Government at an estimated cost of Rs. 80,000 on account of insufficient accommodation in the Science Departments of that college was completed during the year, and it has now been occupied for use by the college.

Royal Institute of Science.

4(10). The Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, has been equipped for undergraduate and post-graduate teaching in Science. Research is carried on in Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology. Although the Institute was founded in 1920, it was not permanently affiliated to the University so long. One of the reasons for this was that the University desired that the under-graduate teaching in Science done at the Institute should be discontinued and that it should be devoted entirely to research work in Science. The wishes of the University were partly met from June, 1937, when with the introduction of the Bifurcation scheme, the undergraduate teaching in Science up to the Intermediate stage was transferred from the Institute to the Elphinstone College. With effect from June, 1938, the Institute has been permanently affiliated to the University. The number of students in the Institute increased from 217 in 1937–38 to 232 in 1938–39. They were distributed as under :—

Junior B.Sc.	..	..	..	58
Senior B.Sc.	..	..	..	83
M.Sc.	..	..	..	66
Ph.D.	..	..	..	25
		Total	..	232

The number of post-graduate students increased from 76 in 1937–38 to 91 in 1938–39.

Research work continued to be carried out both by the post-graduate students and also by the members of the staff. During the year under report, 52 papers were published as against 44 in 1937–38. Of these, 8 were in Physics, 37 in Chemistry, 5 in Botany, and 2 in Zoology. The annual social gathering was presided over by Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas who was very much impressed by the originality and organization of the workers. He paid a special visit to the Institute and expressed a desire to award two research studentships of Rs. 75 per mensem each to approved workers.

The total expenditure of the Institute increased from Rs. 1,91,939 to Rs. 1,99,378 and it was met as under :—

	Rs.
Provincial Revenues	89,776
Fees	30,800
Endowments	78,108
Subscriptions and other sources ..	694
Total ..	1,99,378

The average annual cost per student decreased from Rs. 865 in 1937–38 to Rs. 838 in 1938–39, while the cost to Government increased from Rs. 365 to Rs. 377.

CHAPTER V.

Professional Colleges.

5(1). There are 12 Professional colleges in this Province affiliated to the University of Bombay—1 for Engineering, 1 for Technology, 2 for Commerce, 1 for Agriculture, 2 for Medicine, 4 for Law and 1 for the training of Secondary Teachers. Of these, the College of Agriculture and the two Medical colleges are under the control of the Departments of Agriculture and Medicine respectively. An account of the Department of Chemical Technology maintained by the University and classified as a Professional college is given in Chapter III.

Information in regard to the expenditure and the cost per student in each of these colleges is given in Subsidiary Form No. 1 printed in the Supplement to the Report.

Engineering.

5(2). The College of Engineering, Poona, is the only institution of its kind imparting higher Engineering education in this Province. Provision exists in this college for two types of students, viz. those studying for the B.E. degree and those for the Diploma in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering. An account of the Diploma classes is given in Chapter IX.

There was a slight fall in the number of degree students in the college from 210 to 197. Of these, 86 were Advanced Hindus, 41 Intermediate Hindus, 3 Backward Hindus, 21 Muslims, 29 Parsis, 2 Europeans and Anglo-Indians, 8 Indian Christians and 7 others.

The total expenditure of the college was Rs. 1,74,240, of which Rs. 1,15,773 was met from Provincial funds. The average cost per student was Rs. 894 and the cost to Government was Rs. 594, as compared with Rs. 875 and Rs. 572 respectively in the preceding year. During the year, a sum of Rs. 1,700 was spent on further equipment in the Electrical Engineering laboratory. The rates of fee charged for the degree students are Rs. 150 per term for students in this Province and Rs. 200 per term for students from Indian States and other Provinces.

The college sent up in March, 1939, 18 students for the B.E. (Civil), 18 for the B.E. (Mech.), and 25 for the B.E. (Elec.) examinations, of whom 11 (1 in the first class and 10 in the second class), 9 (8 in the second class and 1 in the pass class), and 11 (10 in the second class and 1 in the pass class) were respectively successful.

The course for a degree is one of three years and there is a University examination at the end of each year. The First Year's course is common to all students whether taking Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering. There is a growing tendency on the part of the students to join the Civil Engineering branch, while many of the applicants show preference for the Electrical branch. In order to meet this increasing demand for the Civil Engineering side, 5 additional students were admitted to the F.E. (Civil) class from June, 1938, raising the total number of new admissions to the college from 70 to 75.

Mr. Shiv Narayan, who was the Principal of the college, retired in November, 1938, and Mr. W. X. Mascarenhas, an officer of the Public Works Department, was appointed as Principal.

The Principal reports that much useful data regarding roads and also irrigation works is being collected from the Public Works Department officers in this Province and elsewhere and also from Local bodies and that the information when completed will, it is hoped, be of great value to the students.

The usual Engineering instructional tours for the benefit of students were undertaken during the year. The B.E. and S.E. Civil students went on a combined Civil Engineering, Applied Mechanics and Geological tour to Bombay, Nagpur, Calcutta and Jamshedpur and visited important works of Geological and Engineering interest in and near these places.

The S.E. and B.E. Mechanical students similarly visited various Electrical and Mechanical Engineering Works at Calcutta and Jamshedpur. The B.E. Mechanical students also visited important works such as the G. I. P. Railway Workshops, the Royal Indian Naval Dockyards, the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company's Works, etc., at Bombay. The B.E. Electrical students saw most of the important Electrical works at Mysore, Pykara, Mettur Dam and Bangalore and visited works at Bombay, Kalyan and Khopoli. The S.E. Electrical class joined the B.E. Electrical class in the tour to South India as well as in a number of local visits.

Commerce.

5(3). The number of colleges of Commerce remained the same during the year viz. two—(1) the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, maintained by Government and (2) the Hargovandas Laxmichand College of Commerce at Ahmedabad maintained by a private body.

The most important event of the year was the introduction of the bifurcation scheme of studies in Commerce and the consequent rise in the number of students in each of the colleges. Prior to the introduction of the scheme, students who wished to enter on a course of studies in Commerce had to spend at least one year in an Arts college after passing the Matriculation examination, as they were not eligible for admission to colleges of Commerce unless they had passed the First Year Arts examination, and the course leading up to the B.Com. examination was completed in three years. Since June, 1938, students are no longer required to pass the First Year Arts examination and they are, after passing the Matriculation examination or any other equivalent examination, held eligible for admission to the college. According to the revised regulations framed by the University there is now a full two years' course of study for the Inter Commerce examination. Under the bifurcation scheme during the first year there is no University examination in Commerce, but there is provision at the end of the first year for the First Year Commerce examination to be held by the colleges and for students passing the First Year examination to be permitted to enter on a course of studies for the Inter Commerce examination. The course leading to

the B.Com. will, under the new regulations, be completed in four years as in the case of B.A. and B.Sc. courses.

The year under report was the last year in which fresh admissions could be made also to the Inter Commerce class under the old regulations.

During the year under report the number of students in the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics increased considerably owing to the introduction of the bifurcation scheme from 420 to 694. Of these, 408 were Advanced Hindus, 43 Intermediate Hindus, 3 Backward Hindus, 40 Muslims, 97 Parsis, 24 Indian Christians, and 79 Others. The number of women students in the college increased slightly from 10 to 12 during the year.

The expenditure of the college increased from Rs. 83,854 to Rs. 1,12,714, which was more than covered by fees and income from endowments. The cost per student was Rs. 163, against Rs. 201 in the previous year.

At the B.Com. examination held in March, 1939, the college sent up 185 students, of whom 69 passed (16 in the second class and 53 in the pass class). The result showed an improvement, as compared with that in the previous year, the percentage of passes being 37 against 27 in 1938.

At the M.Com. examination held in June, 1939, only one student appeared and passed.

According to the revised courses of studies prescribed by the University for the First Year and Inter Commerce examinations, the students have, in addition to the subjects in Commerce, to take a paper in English Composition, or in a Modern Indian Language or in French or German. The optional subjects for which provision has been made so far in the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics are English, French, Gujarati and Marathi.

Under the bifurcation scheme a new class viz. the First Year Commerce class, has been added to the classes already conducted at this college. As there was no room in the college premises for another large class, additional accommodation was provided by hiring a spacious building in the vicinity of the college. Four full-time posts, three of Lecturers in the B.E.S. Class II and one of Assistant Lecturer in the S.E.S. and four part-time posts of Lecturers and Assistant Lecturers were sanctioned by Government in consequence of the bifurcation scheme during the year.

The new First Year class was inaugurated at the Sydenham College on the 21st June, 1938, when the Honourable Mr. K. M. Munshi, then Home Minister, presided over the function specially held for the occasion and delivered a short and inspiring address to the students.

In June, 1938, a special Evening Class was instituted at the college to prepare students for the Preliminary examination of the Institute of Actuaries, London. The Institute has recently introduced certain changes in the examinations conducted by it. Formerly these examinations were divided into four parts, whereas under the new scheme they are divided into six parts and in addition a Preliminary examination is instituted which is to be held twice a year.

The college organises visits of observation to places of commercial and industrial importance and these form a very valuable link in the scheme of practical training in the college and enable contact to be established with business circles. Among the places visited during the year were the Mint, the Colaba Observatory, the Port Trust Docks, the General Motors Assembly Plant, the Times of India Press, the Cotton Exchange, etc. The senior students were also taken to the Office Efficiency Exhibition.

Physical training continued to be an important branch of the college activities. The number of students for whom physical training has to be provided increased considerably owing to the addition of the new First Year classes. As usual an interesting programme of callisthenics and organized Group Games was drawn up in the beginning of the first term, and physical training classes were regularly held throughout the year.

The Principal reports that the college platoon in the University Training Corps made very good progress during the year. The platoon was at its strength and acquitted itself creditably in the " C " Company sports by carrying off most of the prizes as well as the Company Athletic Championship. The platoon also won the Shooting Shield for the year.

The large increase in the number of students gave rise to great enthusiasm among them and incidentally led to the addition of three more societies to the Students Associations already in existence in the college. The various Associations continued to do useful work by arranging debates and lectures. Among those who delivered lectures at the college were Mr. S. Satyamurti, Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the Central Legislative Assembly, who in the course of his address to the students made an appreciative reference to the importance of the college in the economic development of the country on national lines; Sir Jehangir Coyajee, who delivered a lecture on the study of History; Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, who addressed the students on " Village Life and Co-operation "; and Mr. Purshotam Kanji who gave a lecture on the importance of cottage industries. Lectures were also delivered by other eminent persons such as Mr. A. S. Trollip, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, and Mr. M. H. Kantawala, Trade Commissioner for Ceylon.

A noteworthy event of the year was the Silver Jubilee of the college which was celebrated in January, 1939. Among other items the main function in connection with the celebrations was the public meeting held on 12th January, 1939, when His Excellency the Governor presided and Lady Lumley gave away the college and gymkhana prizes. The function was largely attended. His Excellency, in the course of the address, referred to the close association of the leading commercial bodies with the college and said that the value to the college of close contact with those engaged in commercial pursuits could not be over-emphasised. He added that he was confident that the relationship which had been maintained in the past would continue and would add to the prosperity both of the Province and of the college. Referring to the remarks made by the Principal on the growing demand for vocational training and the

need for the provision of courses in a greater number of subjects His Excellency said—

"The world of commerce is becoming more complex daily, and this "is a process which, it seems inevitable, should continue in the future. "There will always be a demand for men with a really up-to-date "training in all branches of commerce and, if this is provided in your "College, your students should be able to look forward with confidence "to finding employment. My Government are deeply interested in "the problem of unemployment and, therefore, in the welfare of this "institution."

In connection with the question of employment of commerce graduates, the Principal remarks—

"There can be no doubt that the College has in the past rendered "useful service by training a large number of young men for suitable "employment in the business world. During the last 25 years that the "College has been in existence more than 1,000 students have been "successful in obtaining the B.Com. degree of the Bombay University. "Almost all of them have been able to obtain suitable employment and "not a few have risen to responsible positions. It is, however, possible "that as the number of Commerce graduates goes on increasing every "year it will perhaps become more difficult for them to secure suitable "employment. The time has, therefore, come when the College "should expand the scope of its activities by providing instruction "in a greater variety of specialized subjects and widen its usefulness "for training in commerce for the benefit of persons who are already "employed in business during the day and who are unable to join "the College as day students."

The Hargovandas Laxmichand College of Commerce, Ahmedabad, was opened in June, 1936, by the Ahmedabad Education Society and has been affiliated to the University of Bombay for a period of 3 years with effect from June, 1936. The Principal reports that the college is now accommodated in its own spacious buildings on the Ellis Bridge area near Navrangpura from June, 1938. The college now has a cricket ground, 2 tennis courts, 2 badminton courts and 3 volley ball courts. A big hall has been set apart properly furnished for the students.

Owing to the introduction of the bifurcation scheme in Commerce, the First Year Commerce class was opened in June, 1938, with the result that the number of students in the college considerably increased from 181 to 407. Of these, 272 were Advanced Hindus, 66 Intermediate Hindus, 1 Backward Hindu, 6 Muslims, 6 Parsis, 1 Indian Christian, and 55 Others.

Agriculture.

5(4). The College of Agriculture, Poona, which is under the control of the Department of Agriculture, is the only institution of its kind in the Province. It had 200 students, against 175 in the preceding year. Of these, 116 were Advanced Hindus, 43 Intermediate Hindus, 2 Backward Hindus, 12 Muslims, 6 Parsis, 9 Indian Christians, and 12 Others.

The main activities of the college consist not only in providing higher Agricultural teaching but also in carrying on research and in advising on agricultural problems. About 60 per cent. of the total budgets of the different sections at the college is spent on research and advice. The expenditure of the college was Rs. 1,54,681, of which Rs. 1,16,351 was met from Provincial funds. The average annual cost per student was Rs. 818 and the cost to Government Rs. 616.

Of the 62 students who appeared for B.Sc.(Agri.) examination, 54 passed, the percentage of passes being 87·9. At the M.Sc. examination one student appeared and passed.

The special courses provided at the college were taken advantage of by 27 students—Crop Production 9, Dairying 7, Animal Husbandry 1, Veterinary 1, Horticulture 5, Agricultural Engineering and Soil Erosion 2, Plant Pathology 1, and Chemistry 1.

As decided by Government in 1937 the revenue officers' training class was held for 10 days from 7th to 17th September, 1938, and seven Assistant and Deputy Collectors attended the course. The Principal reports that the Forest Rangers' course of two years has been started at the college since June, 1938. The present batch consists of 8 students, six of whom have been selected by the Bombay Government and the remaining two deputed by the Indian States.

At the Annual Social Gathering of the college held in September, 1938, the Honourable Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister, Government of Bombay, who was the chief guest, addressed the staff and students in Hindi.

During the year 33 graduates were on the roll of the Agricultural Graduates' Employment Board. More than twenty enquiries from the employing agencies were received and these were promptly circulated among registered graduates on the roll.

Medicine.

5(5). There are two Medical colleges in this Province. The Grant Medical College is a Government institution, and is under the control of the Medical Department. It had 807 students (including 118 women) on its rolls, against 789 (including 104 women students) in the preceding year. The total expenditure of the college was Rs. 2,91,633, of which Rs. 82,106 were contributed by Government. The total cost per student was Rs. 418 and the cost to Government Rs. 118. Further details are given in the annual report of the college which is published separately.

During the year the construction of the new hostel for students called "The Ramchandra M. Bhatt Hostel" was completed and the opening ceremony was performed by His Excellency the Governor on 2nd December, 1938. Students have been allotted seats in the hostel from 2nd February, 1939.

Special classes to coach the students for the Primary F.R.C.S. examination were held jointly by the staff of this college and that of the G. S. Medical College from August to December, 1938. The Primary F.R.C.S. examination was held at Lahore in January, 1939. Of the

6 successful candidates, 4 were from this Province and 1 passed from this college.

The Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College, which is the other college, is maintained by the Bombay Municipality. It had 516 students (including 71 women students) on its rolls, against 499 students (including 54 women students) in the previous year. The total expenditure of the college during the year was Rs. 2,57,045, and the cost per student was Rs. 612, as against Rs. 649 in the preceding year.

The Dean reports that the special feature of the year was the unveiling ceremony of the bust of Seth Jamnadas Lallubhai in front of the Seth Jamnadas Lallubhai Museum by the Honourable Dr. M. D. Gilder, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Eng.), Minister of Health and Excise, before a large gathering on 4th February, 1939. He also adds that a long-felt want of a women-students' hostel was removed by the construction of a spacious hostel building at the Government Gate Road, Parel. It was thrown open to women students from October, 1938.

Of the 6 students who appeared for the Primary F.R.C.S. Examination held during the year, 3 were declared successful.

Law.

5(6). There are five Law colleges affiliated to the University. Four of them are in the British districts of the Province and one in the Kolhapur State. The number of students reading Law in the four Law colleges situated in Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad and Surat increased from 1,165 to 1,415 during the year under report.

The notable feature of the year was the introduction of the new courses of studies in Law. Reform in legal education has been the subject of investigation in recent years. The Honourable the Chief Justice of the High Court of Bombay after informal consultations with the Government of Bombay and the Vice-Chancellor of the University appointed, early in 1935, a committee, with himself as Chairman, to examine the question of the qualifications required for those desirous of being admitted as Advocates and to suggest the best means of providing facilities for acquiring such qualifications. The committee drew up a questionnaire, and after inviting the views of the several legal bodies, persons practising Law or familiar with the practice of the Law, including the District Judges and the Principals of Law colleges, arrived at certain conclusions and also prepared an estimate of the annual budget of a full-time Law college functioning in accordance with its recommendations. One of the recommendations was that the course of studies for the LL.B. examination should be a full-time course, i.e. facilities should be provided in the present Law colleges to impart full-time instruction in Law. Another recommendation was that the Law course should commence immediately after the Inter Examination of the Bombay University in Arts, Science or Commerce or its equivalent. A third was that there should be only one channel of admission to the Advocate's profession, viz., the LL.B. degree. The scheme of legal education formulated by the committee having been generally approved by the Government of Bombay, the High Court of Bombay, the

University of Bombay and the Bombay Bar Council, the four bodies affected by the scheme, Government appointed a committee to consider and report on the questions arising in connection with the proposal to convert the Government Law College, which was a part-time institution, into a full-time college. On receipt of the committee's report Government addressed the University with a view to framing regulations relating to the new courses of studies for the LL.B. examinations and to obtaining the sanction of the Syndicate therefor.

The University framed the necessary regulations for the new course and brought them into operation from June, 1938. Under the revised regulations the First LL.B. examination was held for the first time in April, 1939, and the Second LL.B. examination will be held in April, 1940.

Notwithstanding the revised Ordinances and Regulations governing the courses of study in Law for the First and Second LL.B. Examinations the University decided that the existing Ordinances and Regulations should continue to be in force till 1940 and 1941 respectively, so that the First LL.B. Examination under the old regulations might be held for the last time in April, 1940, and the Second LL.B. Examination in April, 1941.

Under the revised regulations, candidates for the degree of LL.B. are required to pass the Inter Arts, Inter-Science or the Inter-Commerce examination of the University or the Inter Arts, Science or Commerce examination of any other University or Board of Intermediate Education recognised as equivalent to the corresponding examination of this University, and also to pass two examinations in Law, the first to be called the First Examination for the degree of LL.B. and the second, the Second Examination for the degree of LL.B.

Other ordinances and regulations relating to the courses of study in Law have also been framed by the University under the new scheme.

The necessary orders for the introduction of the new course in the Government Law College were passed by Government. Pending the construction of a new building for the Law college, temporary arrangements have been made for accommodating the new classes by making additions and alterations to the Elphinstone College building. Special grants for furniture and library were sanctioned for the college and the additional staff including the full-time Principal and one full-time Professor has been appointed during the year under report.

The number of students in the Government Law College, Bombay, increased from 549 to 635. This number includes 15 students for the LL.M. course. The college had 11 women students in the First LL.B. and 3 in the Second LL.B. class.

A sum of Rs. 6,130 was spent in purchasing law books, journals, legal magazines, etc. The majority of students as well as the subscribers took advantage of the library. The past members of the teaching staff and other distinguished persons as well as Government Departments such as the Legal Department, the Educational Department, etc., have

also taken advantage of the Law Library as usual. It is reported that the system of lending books to selected students, including those studying for the LL.M. course, and to subscribers for home reading, with the necessary safeguards, has proved to be beneficial and is much appreciated.

The expenditure of the college during the year was Rs. 61,995, against Rs. 59,478 in the previous year. The whole of the expenditure was met from fees.

The new courses of studies in Law have also been introduced in the other Law colleges. During the year under report the Law College, Poona, constructed an additional block for resident students and made it available for occupation.

The statistical details of these Law colleges are given in the Supplement to the Report.

Secondary Training Colleges.

5(7). During the year under report there were three Secondary Training colleges affiliated to the University viz. (1) the Secondary Training College, Bombay, maintained by Government, (2) the Shri Maharani Tarabai Teachers' College, Kolhapur, opened in 1934-35, and (3) the Secondary Teachers' Training College, Baroda, started from June, 1938. The two latter colleges are maintained by the authorities of the States concerned.

The Secondary Training College, Bombay, had on its rolls 109 students on 31st March, 1939. This number included 8 students for the M. Ed. course. Of the 101 students, for the B.T. degree course, 78 were men and 23 women. Of the 109 students, 69 were Advanced Hindus, 5 Intermediate Hindus, 1 Backward Hindu, 13 Muslims, 11 Indian Christians, 8 Parsis, and 2 Others.

The expenditure of the college was Rs. 86,580, as compared with Rs. 75,164 in the preceding year. The total cost per student and the cost to Government were Rs. 794 and Rs. 769, as against Rs. 690 and Rs. 666 respectively for the previous year.

The following table gives the results of the B.T. Examination :—

——	Appeared.	Passed.
Parts I and II	94	83*
Part I only	6	6

(*Of those who failed, 5 passed in Part I and 5 in Part II so that only one candidate failed in both parts).

In the course of the year 3 M.Ed. students of the college submitted theses for the examination. Two of these have been recommended for the M.Ed. degree. The Principal points out that these two students are the first to obtain this new degree instituted by the University in the year 1936. The result of the third student has not yet been declared.

The Principal reports that this was the first year when "English" was not a compulsory subject and only two subjects were required for practical work. The revised course in "History of Education" was introduced this year. Under the new syllabus option has been allowed to students to take either Ancient Indian Education or the System of Education in England since 1800.

The Principal reports—

"Two important events mark the year under review. The first "was the Viceroy's visit to the college and the Elphinstone High "School on January 23rd, 1939, and the second, the session of the "All India Educational Conference held in Bombay in December, "1938. The Viceroy's visit to the college meant a recognition of "the importance of the teaching profession and proved to be a great "stimulus to the past as well as the present students of the college. "His Excellency showed keen interest in the work done at the college "and the school. The Session of the All India Educational Conference "gave the students a unique opportunity of hearing experts from "the various parts of India speak on almost every phase of education. "The students attended the proceedings, part of which were held "in the school and the college buildings, with great enthusiasm, "and many members of our staff took part in the proceedings."

CHAPTER VI.

Secondary Education.

Introduction.

6(1). In this Province those schools are known as Secondary schools in which English is taught, while in other Provinces, the figures for Secondary education include pupils in Primary Middle schools. This Chapter deals with Secondary schools for boys. An account of Secondary schools for girls is given in Chapter XII and of European Schools in Chapter XIII. Combined statistics for all Secondary schools are given in the tables at the end of the Report.

Secondary Schools for Boys.

6(2). During the year under review, there was an increase in the number of Secondary schools for boys from 538 to 584 (excluding English-teaching schools now known as "Secondary (English) Schools" and in the number of pupils from 104,414 to 116,134, or of 11·2 per cent. The following table shows the distribution of these schools and the number of pupils by Divisions :—

Division.	Number of Schools.			Number of pupils.			Percentage increase in the number of pupils during the year.
	High Schools.	Middle Schools.	Total.	In High Schools.	In Middle Schools.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bombay Division ..	96	91	187	36,435	8,586	45,021	17·9
Central Division ..	59	70	129	22,564	4,045	26,609	5·5
Northern Division ..	62	131	193	24,690	7,506	32,196	8·7
Southern Division ..	32	43	75	9,999	2,309	12,308	8·0
Total ..	249	335	584	93,688	22,446	116,134	11·2

It will be seen that the number of pupils in the High school stage was 93,988, out of 1,16,134 pupils in Secondary schools for boys, or a percentage of 45·6, the remainder viz. 63,146, or 54·4 per cent., being in the Middle school stage. The number of candidates from the British Districts in this Province who sat for the Matriculation examination of 1939 was 14,087, of whom 8,839, or 62·7 per cent., passed.

The following table compares the distribution of Secondary schools by management :—

1	Number of Schools.			Number of Pupils.			Percentage increase or decrease in the number of pupils.
	High Schools.	Middle Schools.	Total.	In High Schools.	In Middle Schools.	Total.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Government ..	19	3	22	6,271	389	6,660	+1·6
District Local Board ..	..	131	131	..	3,901	3,901	—1·4
Municipal ..	23	26	49	7,036	2,163	9,199	+3·0
Aided ..	194	125	319	74,683	12,814	87,497	+20·8
Unaided ..	13	50	63	5,698	3,179	8,877	—29·1
Total ..	249	335	584	93,688	22,446	116,134	+11·2

There has been a substantial increase in the number of pupils attending aided schools, a fact which is reflected in the number of pupils attending unaided schools, which has declined considerably. This is the result of the policy of the Department to place as many unaided schools as possible on the aided list. There is a slight fall in the number of pupils attending District Local Board schools and this is probably due to the closure of some of the English classes maintained by the Boards.

The following table shows the classification by communities of the pupils attending Secondary schools for boys :—

1		1937–38.	1938–39.	Percentage increase.
		2	3	4
Hindus ..	Advanced ..	53,712	58,867	9·6
	Intermediate ..	26,091	29,917	14·7
	Backward ..	2,948	3,378	14·6
	Total ..	82,751	92,162	11·4
Muslims		9,230	10,296	11·5
Parsis		4,117	4,274	3·8
Others		8,316	9,402	13·1
	Grand Total ..	104,414	116,134	11·2

There has been an all round increase in the number of pupils belonging to all communities, but the percentage increase in the case of pupils belonging to the Intermediate Hindu classes, which is 14·7, against 8·6 for the preceding year, is striking.

English Classes attached to Primary schools.

6(3). The number of recognised English classes attached to Primary schools fell by 5 from 169 to 164 and the number of pupils from 5,660 to 5,585. This slight decrease is due to the closure by the District Local Boards of a few of the English classes, some of which were not self-supporting. The District Local Boards are permitted to attach classes to Primary schools on condition that, as far as possible, they are self-supporting. These classes are popular in rural areas, but the standard of instruction does not compare favourably with the instruction in an ordinary Secondary school.

The following table gives the number of English classes by management and the pupils in them :—

	Number of classes.	Number of pupils.
District Local Board ..	132	3,940
Municipal ..	14	863
Aided ..	2	115
Unaided ..	16	667
Total ..	164	5,585

Expenditure.

6(4). The total expenditure of all Secondary schools for boys rose by Rs. 5,24,434, or 9·0 per cent., to Rs. 63,22,097. It was met from the following sources :—

	Expenditure.	Percentage.
	Rs.	
Provincial Revenues ..	12,31,311	19·5
District Local Board and Municipal funds.	1,72,503	2·7
Fees ..	39,71,792	62·8
Other sources ..	9,46,491	15·0
Total ..	63,22,097	100·0

Of the total expenditure of 63 lakhs, the expenditure on Government schools was over 7 lakhs, or 11·2 per cent., of which Rs. 2·3 lakhs, or 33·8 per cent. was met from fees.

The following table compares the figures of expenditure on High and Middle schools by management and the sources from which it was met :—

1		Expenditure. Provincial Revenues. 2	Fees. 3	District Local Board and Municipal Funds. 4	Other Sources. 5	Total. 6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government	High Schools ..	4,43,066	2,29,282	....	5,149	6,77,497
	Middle Schools ..	19,257	9,528	....	14	28,799
	Total (A) ..	4,62,323	2,38,810	....	5,163	7,06,296
District Local Board and Municipal.	High Schools ..	55,639	2,04,225	70,758	7,192	3,37,814
	Middle Schools ..	12,917	91,260	49,379	4,163	1,57,719
Aided ..	High Schools ..	6,23,997	27,54,260	36,821	5,92,780	40,07,858
	Middle Schools ..	76,435	3,00,256	15,545	1,01,180	4,93,416
Un-aided ..	High Schools ..	....	3,23,995	....	1,69,669	4,93,664
	Middle Schools ..	....	58,986	....	66 344	1,25,330
Total ..	High Schools ..	6,79,636	32,82,480	1,07,579	7,69,641	48,39,336
	Middle Schools ..	89,352	4,50,502	64,924	1,71,687	7,76,465
	Total (B) ..	7,68,988	37,32,982	1,72,503	9,41,328	56,15,801
Grand Total (A) and (B) ..		12,31,311	39,71,792	1,72,503	9,46,491	63,22,097

The total annual average cost per pupil in an ordinary Secondary school decreased from Rs. 54·8 to Rs. 54·2 and the average cost to Government from Rs. 11·4 to Rs. 10·9. As reported previously, the decrease is due, to some extent, to an increase in the number of pupils and a progressive reduction in the scales of pay for the teaching staffs. The following table compares the average cost per pupil for two years :—

1	1937–38. Total cost. 2	1937–38. Cost to Government. 3	1938–39. Total cost. 4	1938–39. Cost to Government. 5
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Government	125 11	85 5	108 1	70 12
Board	37 10	5 0	37 6	5 3
Aided	49 14	7 11	51 2	7 15
Unaided	65 3	....	69 8	....
Total ..	54 8	11 4	54 2	10 9

Special facilities.

6(5). The special facilities provided by Government for pupils of the various communities attending Secondary schools include free-studentships, scholarships, fee-grants, remission of room-rent in hostels attached to Government Secondary schools, etc. Free-studentships in Government Secondary schools are admissible for 5 per cent. of the pupils of the Advanced classes, 22·5 per cent. of the pupils of the Intermediate classes, 75 per cent. of the pupils of the Backward classes, and 20 per cent. of the Muslim pupils. Under the scheme of free-studentships, the total financial liability of Government is limited to 16·6 per cent. of the number of pupils in Government schools in each Division.

In addition to the free-studentships available for the Backward classes (including the Scheduled classes), pupils of the Scheduled classes are admitted free provided they are otherwise eligible. Provision also exists for the admission of children of the Konkani Maratha communities, Indian soldiers and followers, and of school mistresses free into Secondary schools, the financial loss sustained by such schools being made good to them by Government by the payment of fee-grants. The expenditure to Government on this account amounted to over Rs. 27,000 during the year. In addition several sets of scholarships have been provided by Government tenable in High and Middle schools. The following table gives details of these scholarships :—

Open Scholarships.					Special Scholarships.	
Available in High Schools. (Standards IV–VII).		Available in Middle Schools. (Standards I–III).		Total.	Intermediate classes.	
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.
80	Rs. 5 per mensem each.	120	Rs. 3 per mensem each.	200	1,400	Standards I–III .. Rs. 4 per mensem each. Standard IV .. Rs. 5 per mensem each. Standard V .. Rs. 6 per mensem each. Standards VI & VII .. Rs. 8 per mensem each.

Special Scholarships—*contd.*

Backward classes.		Muslims.		Total.
No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
728	Standards I–III .. Rs. 4 per mensem each. Standard IV .. Rs. 5 per mensem each. Standard V .. Rs. 6 per mensem each. Standards VI & VII .. Rs. 8 per mensem each.	777 (637 plus 140 reserved for girls).	Standards I–III .. Rs. 4 per mensem each. Standard IV .. Rs. 5 per mensem each. Standard V .. Rs. 6 per mensem each. Standards VI & VII .. Rs. 8 per mensem each.	2,905

Teachers.

6(6). The following table gives the total number of men teachers in Secondary schools for boys and girls during the year 1938–39 :—

	Total number of teachers.	Trained teachers.		Graduates.	
		Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Government	341	241	70·7	279	81·8
District Local Board and Municipal	616	133	21·5	225	36·5
Aided	4,689	944	20·1	2,336	49·8
Unaided	570	73	12·8	254	44·6
Total—Non-Government ..	5,875	1,150	19·6	2,815	47·9
Grand Total ..	6,216	1,391	22·4	3,094	49·8

It will be seen that the total number of men teachers in Secondary schools was 6,216, which shows an increase of 595 over the preceding year's figure. There was an increase in the number of graduate teachers by 362 and of trained teachers by 111. The percentage of professionally trained teachers in non-Government schools rose from 19·3 to 19·6. There is a steady increase in the number of graduate and professionally trained teachers. With a view to meeting, to some extent, the demand for trained teachers, Government sanctioned the establishment of a new Secondary Training College at Belgaum. This college was formally opened in June, 1939, and provides for the training of 100 teachers per year. In addition to Training colleges preparing candidates for the B.T. degree, provision exists for the recognition of training classes, which prepare teachers, mostly non-graduates, for the Secondary Teachers' Certificate examination. A person holding this certificate is not regarded as trained but he is in a much better position to conduct a class than an uncertified teacher. It is reported that a better type of teacher is now available on account of the opening of training institutes for S.T.C. candidates. At these institutes, the candidates attend lectures on educational psychology and methods and get an opportunity of observing good demonstration lessons.

Control.

6(7). There was no increase during the year in the number of Secondary schools for boys, viz. 22, maintained by Government. Of these, 19 were High schools and 3 Middle schools. The number of non-Government recognised High schools was 230 and of Middle schools 332. Of the non-Government recognised schools, 131 schools were under the control of District School Boards and 23 High schools and 26 Middle schools under Municipalities. The rest were under private management.

Towards the close of the year 1937-38, Government appointed a Committee to advise them on the question of vocational training for boys and girls in Primary and Secondary schools. The report of this Committee was published during the year under review. The Committee surveyed the whole field of Primary and Secondary education and came to the conclusion that the principle of " educating children through purposeful creative activities leading on to productive work " was sound and that its adoption was best calculated to remedy the main weaknesses obtaining in the present system of education. The Committee have recommended that the duration of the Secondary school course should be for four years and that the course should be divided into two groups—(1) General and (2) Science.

In making this recommendation the Committee have remarked that the great defect of the present Secondary school is that it is unduly literary and aims only at preparing candidates for the Matriculation examination, and that what is badly needed is the provision of optional or alternative courses designed to provide foundational training to enable boys to proceed to special vocational institutions or higher University courses or to prepare them for practical walks of life. With

this end in view, the Committee have suggested the introduction of a vocational bias from Standard IV in the Secondary school and a specialised course of practical work in the last two years of the course. In view of the recommendations of this Committee and of Messrs. Abbott and Wood, Government sanctioned towards the close of the year a scheme for the introduction of a vocational bias in five of the Government Secondary schools for boys, three of which have been converted into Agricultural High schools, one into a Technical High school and one into a Commercial High school.

In order to advise Government on all matters connected with Vocational schools and also on general questions concerning the re-organisation of Secondary education in this Province and the introduction in it of vocational subjects as recommended by the Vocational Training Committee as well as by the Abbott and Wood Committee, Government appointed towards the close of the year a Board of Secondary Education constituted as follows :—

(1) One person representing the University of Bombay.

(2) One person representing the Bombay Presidency Federation of Secondary Teachers.

(3) One person representing women's education nominated by Government.

(4) to (8). 5 persons representing Secondary education generally—nominated by Government—Four from the four Educational Divisions and the fifth a Muslim.

(9) and (10) Two persons representing Vocational subjects like Agriculture, Commerce, etc. nominated by Government.

(11) One general member nominated by Government.

(12) One person representing the Director of Public Instruction, Poona, to be the Secretary.

The Board is to appoint its own Chairman.

The Government Secondary schools continue to maintain their general level of efficiency and are very popular. They occupy an important place in the system of Secondary education in this Province. They are provided with an adequate trained and experienced staff. There is, therefore, usually a rush for admission into these schools, but the strength of each class is restricted to the limits laid down by the Department to ensure individual attention. With a view to enabling pupils of the various communities to be admitted into Government Secondary schools, certain percentages have also been laid down.

During the year a conference of the representatives of important Secondary schools was held by the then Prime Minister, in which various questions affecting Secondary schools and the revision of the

Grant-in-aid Code were discussed. As a result of this Conference, the Grant-in-aid Code was revised. The object of the revised Code is mainly to liberalise, as far as possible, the rules in the Code.

The number of recognised Secondary schools rose by 54 from 647 to 701. With the rapid increase in the number of Secondary schools during recent years, it has been a matter of considerable difficulty for the Department to provide financial aid on a satisfactory basis within the funds available. As a rule old established schools receive a larger measure of financial help from the Dempartment than those which have been admitted to recognition in recent years. The new schools need help to enable them to make satisfactory arrangements. On the other hand, older institutions have also grown in size, and have developed their activities and requirements on the basis of the financial assistance given to them, and it is difficult to reduce the grants given to them. In order to meet the claims of all these schools, and with a view to distributing grants to Secondary schools on an equitable basis, Government sanctioned a scheme reducing the upper limit of the grants payable. This scheme provides for an increase in the grants upto a limit of 20 per cent. in the case of boys' schools and 25 per cent in the case of girls' schools within a period of three years. Boys' schools receiving grants in excess of 20 per cent. and girls' schools in excess of 25 per cent. of their expenditure will be brought down to the 20 and 25 per cent. level, respectively, gradually. It is hoped that it will be possible under the new scheme to meet the requirements of as large a number of schools as possible and to provide adequate financial aid to new schools.

Secondary schools are recognised not only by the Department but also by the University for the purposes of the Matriculation examination. This involves a certain measure of dual control over Secondary schools. As a result, however, of an understanding recently reached with the University, the situation has improved considerably. Under the revised Statute relating to the inspection and affiliation of High schools by the University, all High schools recognised by the Department are automatically recognised by the University, and in the case of a difference of opinion in regard to the recognition of a school, provision exists for a joint inspection of the school by the University and the Department.

The present position under which the Matriculation examination also serves the purpose of a School Leaving Certificate examination has been the subject of considerable dissatisfaction. The Committee on Vocational Training remarked—

> "It is generally agreed that the Matriculation examination dominates "the whole Secondary school course and that teachers are busy "preparing pupils for this examination often to the neglect of educating "them in the real sense of the term."

The question of a modified and more elastic School Leaving examination is engaging the attention of Government and the University.

Courses and Examinations.

6(8). Secondary schools follow generally the courses of studies laid down for the various standards in Schedule D of the Grant-in-aid Code. Provision, however, exists for individual schools to make suitable amendments with the approval of the Department in the courses to meet their special needs. A few schools have introduced important changes in their curricula and have provided agricultural, industrial or commercial courses. These schools also prepare boys, however, for the Matriculation examination which continues to dominate the work in Secondary schools in the Province.

In regard to courses of studies, the Educational Inspector, C. D., remarks—

"The teachers are inclined to be far too conservative and theoretical "with the result that their methods are stereotyped and narrow. "The outlook of teachers of different subjects in a few good schools "is, however, changing; but the whole atmosphere being examination "ridden, no material improvement is possible. It is difficult to "make teachers change their methods in the face of two broad facts— "low salaries and uncertain conditions of service. Further, a large "number of pupils in Secondary schools are so backward that the "type of education given cripples their mental powers instead of "developing them. There is a pressing need for revision of the syllabus "and the earlier it is taken up the better."

School activities.

6(9). The following are some of the important extracurricular activities in addition to games and sports :—

School magazines, theatricals, excursions, photography, carpentry, fret-work and gardening, debating unions, school assemblies, first-aid to the injured, junior red-cross work, hygiene and sanitation classes, etc. In this connection the Educational Inspector, Bombay Division, reports that practically every school conducts a manuscript school magazine and quite a number of them have more than one to their credit. These magazines are written very neatly and artistically, sketches are drawn and selected exercises from children's composition are included.

A pleasing feature in this respect is that a training class in classical dancing is reported to have been conducted in the North of Bombay which was attended by a number of women teachers and some senior girls.

It must, however, be mentioned that much more can still be done so far as extra-curricular activities are concerned and that what is actually done should be of a much more spontaneous character.

Co-operative Socicties are conducted in a number of schools. The following table compares the figures in respect of Co-operative Societies for the last two years.

Division.	1937-38.	1938-39.
Bombay Division ..	53	57
Central Division	58	67
Northern Division.. ..	37	47
Southern Division ..	17	18
Total ..	165	189

Boy Scouts.

6(10). During the year under report the Hindustan Scout Association, Bombay Province, was constituted. It has adopted a revised version of the Scout Promise and has ceased to be affiliated to the Boy-Scouts Association of India. It has been affiliated to the Hindustan Scout Association. The strength of all ranks under this Association was 20,813 on the 31st March, 1939. Government gave this Association during the year under report a preliminary grant of Rs. 10,780 and an additional grant of Rs. 10,920 before the close of the year.

The Boy Scouts Association, the original Scout organisation in this Province, also continued to function during the year. This Association conducts its activities under the Boy-Scouts Association of India, and is now directly affiliated to the International Bureau, Geneva. In addition to this change, it is reported that in the matter of internal organisation and conduct of activities the Boy Scouts Association has been granted complete Provincial autonomy. These changes were brought about at the instance of the Bombay Provincial Headquarters and of the Madras Boy-Scouts Association in defference to popular wishes.

During the period under review, a total membership of between 18,000 to 20,000 was maintained. Several activities were carried on by the Association and a grand Provincial rally was organised in January, 1939, with success. For the first time in the history of the Association the Gilwell Re-union of Wood-badge holders was organised and it was well attended. Conferences of Scoutmasters, Cubmasters and Patrol Leaders were held, when the situation in scouting and other pioneering subjects was freely discussed.

Physical Education.

6(11). The most important event during the year, so far as Physical education is concerned, was the establishment by Government of a Training Institute for Physical Education at Kandivli, which was formally opened on the 1st of November, 1938. A detailed account of the institute is given in Chapter IX of this Report. The institute is intended mainly to train specialist teachers for Physical education.

Grants-in-aid for Physical Education.

6(12). Physical training is now compulsory in all schools, and Government have provided a special allotment for the payment of grants to non-Government Secondary schools for Physical education. This allotment is separate from the provision for ordinary grants for general education.

An allotment of Rs. 10,000 was also sanctioned during the year for grants to Secondary schools for the purchase of equipment in connection with Physical education. Similarly a provision of Rs. 10,000 was made for grants for the acquisition of sites for play-grounds.

Medical Inspection for school children.

6(13). As physical training is compulsory for all children, schools have been asked to make satisfactory arrangements for the medical examination of pupils at the beginning of every year in order to determine their fitness to receive such training. The work of medical inspection of pupils in Government schools is entrusted to Government Medical Officers who are allowed a small honorarium on that account. The expenditure incurred by non-Government Secondary schools in this respect is held admissible for the purposes of the Government grant for Physical education.

Text Books and the School Book Committees.

6(14). Of the five School Book Committees which assist the Director of Public Instruction in determining the suitability of books sanctioned for use in schools, four deal with books in the various regional languages, and an account of them is given in the chapter on Primary Education. In addition to these five School Book Committees, Government have appointed a Committee for the consideration of books in Hindustani which has been recognised as a language of the Province.

The Provincial School Book Committee, of which the Director of Public Instruction is the President, considers books intended for Secondary schools. The number of books considered by this Committee during the year is given in the table below :—

Number of books received including opening balance	Number of books disposed of		Books sanctioned as			Balance.
	Sanctioned	Rejected.	Text Books.	Pupils' Library Books.	Teachers' Library Books.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
342	283	12	66	180	37	47

Books other than those sanctioned by the Department are not allowed to be used in any Government or non-Government recognised school.

Secondary (English) Schools.

6(15). There was no change in the total number of Secondary (English) schools which was 41, but the number of pupils in them increased by 385 to 15,781 (9,509 boys and 6,272 girls). Of the 41 schools, 39 were aided by Government and two were recognised. The following table gives details of these schools and of the pupils attending them :—

Schools and pupils.

		Schools.	Pupils.
High Schools for ..	Boys	16	8,976
	Girls	12	4,966
Middle Schools for ..	Boys	5	544
	Girls	8	1,295
	Total ..	41	15,781

Of the 15,781 pupils attending Secondary (English) schools, 1,047 were Europeans and Anglo-Indians, 8,635 Indian Christians, 2,036 Hindus, 1,290 Muslims, 1,930 Parsis, and 843 others.

6(16). The total expenditure on Secondary (English) schools increased by Rs. 3,854 to Rs. 12,19,604 which was met from the following sources :—

Expenditure.

	Amount.	Percentage.
	Rs.	
Government funds ..	2,23,050	18·3
Fees	7,98,017	65·4
Other sources	1,98,537	16·3
Total ..	12,19,604	100·0

The maintenance grants, including the Drawing and Day pupils' grants, paid to these schools amounted to Rs. 1,92,395. The average annual cost of educating a pupil in a Secondary (English) school was Rs. 67·6 of which Rs. 12·2 was met from Government funds.

6(17). Secondary (English) schools in this Province prepare candidates for the Matriculation examination of the University of Bombay. Of the 625 pupils who appeared for this examination held in April, 1939, 536 were successful.

Examinations.

St. Helena's High School, Poona, and Queen Mary High School, Girgaum, Bombay, have been allowed to follow the curriculum of studies prescribed for European schools in this Province. These two schools also prepare pupils for the Bombay University Matriculation examination.

Of 33 teachers from Secondary (English) schools in the Province appearing for the Secondary Teachers' Certificate examination in 1938, 17 were successful.

6(18). The number of trained teachers, including teachers holding the Secondary Teachers' Certificate, in Secondary (English) schools during the year under report was 437 (133 men and 304 women), against 422 of the last year (130 men and 292 women). The total number of untrained teachers was 368 (160 men and 208 women).

Teachers.

The average pay of teachers in Secondary (English) schools was Rs. 84 per month.

St. Margaret's Training College, Bombay, and the Secondary Teachers' Certificate Class attached to St. Sebastian Gaon High School, Bombay, continued to prepare candidates for the Secondary Teachers' Certificate examination. Both these institutions are recognised by the Department.

6(19). Physical education continues to make satisfactory progress. Three teachers from Secondary (English) schools underwent the full course of training at the Physical Training Institute, Kandivli, while four attended the Short Term Course. It is hoped that more teachers will come forward to take advantage of the facilities provided.

Physical Training and games.

CHAPTER VII.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Introduction.

7(1). In this Province a "Primary School" is defined as one in which instruction is imparted wholly through the mother tongue and which teaches the whole or a part of the course leading up to the Primary School Leaving Certificate Examination. The Primary school course covers a period of eight years and consists of two stages, viz. the Elementary or the Lower Primary stage comprising the Infants and Standards I—IV and the Upper Primary stage comprising standards V to VII in the case of boys and V and VI in the case of girls. The course for girls has since been brought on a par with that for boys and the standards for boys and girls are now identical.

Schools and pupils.

7(2). The number of Primary schools for boys and girls shewed a striking increase, the total number having risen by 3,191 during the year. On 31st March, 1939, there were 16,435 Primary schools attended by 1,322,668 pupils. The increase of 131,159 in the enrolment was consequent upon the increase in the number of schools which was shared by all the Divisions. The following table compares the number of schools and pupils by management :—

	Number of schools (Boys and Girls).		Number of pupils.	
	1937–38.	1938–39.	1937–38.	1938–39.
1	2	3	4	5
Government	39	40	5,831	6,606
District Local Board	9,298	9,590	690,030	697,541
Municipal	1,624	1,637	350,235	363,119
Aided	2,060	4,850	134,264	239,808
Unaided	223	318	11,149	15,594
Total ..	13,244	16,435	1,191,509	1,322,668

The opening of a Criminal Tribes Settlement School in the Sholapur District accounts for the increase in the number of Government Primary schools, while the increase of 13 in the number of Municipal schools was due partly to the conversion of certain classes into independent schools and partly to the opening of new schools to serve the needs of the respective localities.

There was an increase of 292 in the number of District Local Board schools, of which 153 was opened in villages with a population of 1,000

or over. On 31st March, 1938, there were in all 211 school-less villages in the Province with a population of 1,000 or over, and, with a view to securing that at least these bigger villages should be provided with schools, Government made a special provision of Rs. 40,000 to meet their share of the cost of opening at least 200 District Local Board schools in such villages. The Boards were requested to put the scheme into operation, and, although at the end of the year 58 villages with a population of 1,000 or over still remained without schools for various reasons, the response must be regarded as satisfactory on the whole. The policy of Government that, as far as possible, villages with a larger population should have preference in the matter of opening schools was brought to the notice of the Local Authorities from time to time, and it is hoped that during the course of the next year all villages with a population of 1,000 or over will be provided with schools.

The increase of 2,790 aided Primary schools is a striking feature of the year which sets a land-mark in the history of private enterprize. As many as 2,389 of these schools were opened under the scheme of liquidation of mass illiteracy which was launched by Government during the year. A sum of Rs. 4 lakhs was earmarked for financing the scheme of voluntary aided schools. The intention underlying the initiation of the scheme was to encourage the establishment of approved schools by local initiative and by the effort of voluntary agencies in villages with a population of less than 700. Wide publicity was given to the conditions on which capitation and equipment grants would be paid to such schools. The maximum grant payable to an approved voluntary school is Rs. 200 including a non-recurring grant of Rs. 35 which is intended to meet the initial cost of equipment.

It is gratifying to note that the response from the public in the matter of putting the full machinery of the scheme into operation was spontaneous and that the provision of Rs. 4 lakhs made for the purpose was not only utilized in full but an additional allotment of Rs. 22,000 had to be found during the year for the purpose. There is thus a net work of schools in smaller villages in all the Districts of the Province. In view of the interest evinced by public-spirited bodies and individuals towards the removal of mass illiteracy, Government announced, at the close of the year, their intention of extending the scope of the scheme which has since been placed on a more definite footing. Rules have been framed for the guidance of educational officers for the award of grants to individual schools and associations, and a simplified and practical course of instruction for these schools has also been drawn up for the guidance of village teachers. With a view to creating an atmosphere of confidence and stability in the minds of the individuals and associations, which were responsible for the opening of a large number of these voluntary schools, Government have since announced their intention to continue to pay grants direct to schools already opened in villages with a population of less than 700 as well as those that will be opened in future. As regards the other schools, viz, those opened in villages with a population of 700 or over,

with a view to seeing that voluntary effort is not nipped in the bud, the Local Authorities concerned have been requested to take them over as early as possible or until that become possible to pay them grants at the same rate at which such schools in smaller villages will be receiving grants direct from Government.

7(3). The following table gives the distribution of pupils in Primary schools by Standards :—

Stages of Instruction.

——	Boys.	Percentage to total.	Girls.	Percentage to total.
1	2	3	4	5
Infants	357,350	36·3	148,608	44·1
Standard I	162,230	16·5	60,051	17·8
Standard II	147,198	14·9	48,577	14·4
Standard III	117,624	11·9	35,211	10·5
Standard IV	100,890	10·2	25,400	7·6
Total—Lower Primary Stage ..	885,292	89·8	317,847	94·4
Standard V	45,329	4·6	10,373	3·0
Standard VI	30,512	3·1	7,619	2·3
Standard VII	24,817	2·5	879	0·3
Tota —Upper Primary Stage ..	100,658	10·2	18,871	5·6
Grant Total—(Lower and Upper Primary Stages) ..	985,950	100·0	336,718	100·0

It will be seen that of every 100 boys in a Primary school, about 90 are in the Lower Primary stage and the rest, who form a definitely small percentage, in the Upper Primary standards. Again, of the pupils in the Lower Primary stage, more than half are in the Infants class and Standard I. The influx into the Infants class during the year may be attributed to the opening of a large number of District Local Board and approved Primary schools. Never-the-less the stagnation in the Infants class, particularly in schools for girls, is disappointing, and when it is remembered that the percentages shown in the above table represent both the rural and the urban areas and include children of the Advanced classes, who almost invariably complete the lower Primary stage of instruction, it is evident that the wastage among the rural population of school-going age is even larger than is indicated by these figures. The wastage is due mainly to irregular admissions, irregular attendance, stagnation and leakage. The main and the contributory causes which lead to the wastage in Primary schools together with the remedial measures which are being adopted to check it are described by the Educational Inspector, C. D., in the following paragraph of his report :—

"The reasons for stagnation in the Infants classes are too patent "to be mentioned here. Irregular admissions and irregular attendance

"throught the year, coupled with indifferent teaching and supervision "and the existence of a large number of one-teacher schools, are the "most important ones. The remedies often suggested are (1) placing "of these classes in charge of trained teachers, (2) restriction of "admissions to the first two months of a school year, (3) introduc- "tion of shift system in the one-teacher schools, and (4) giving an "assistant teacher to one-teacher schools. Some Local Authorities "have framed a rule with Government sanction restricting admissions "to the Infants classes for the first two months of a school year and "the others are following them. Government have recently sanctioned "the expansion of Training institutions for Primary teachers and as "a matter of fact more teachers are being admitted to the Training "institutions. This will enable the Local Authorities to place trained "teachers, as far as possible, in charge of the Infants classes and "one-teacher schools in the near future. The Department is also "endeavouring to pursuade the Local Authorities to adopt Shift "System for lower classes in some suitable form or the other "and to provide one-teacher schools with an additional teacher as "far as possible. Although compulsory education appears to be the "only sure remedy it cannot possibly be introduced on account of its "prohibitive cost. Nevertheless the remedies mentioned above, if "and when resorted to, will improve matters considerably."

As pointed out by the Educational Inspector, Central Division, suggestions have repeatedly been made by the Department to the Local Authorities to the effect that they should adopt a rule limiting fresh admissions to the Infants class to two months after the reopening of schools. This suggestion has been adopted by 22, out of 38 Local Authorities. Some of the Local Authorities, however, modified this suggestion and adopted a rule limiting the period from three to six months, while no such rule has been framed by 16 Local Authorities.

Yet another experimental measure calculated to minimise stagnation in the Primary schools under present conditions, and especially in the Infants class, was adopted during the year. The Local Authorities were requested to adopt a regulation restricting fresh admissions to the Infants class to children who had attained the age of 6 plus, i.e. who had completed then sixth year on the day of admission. So far 5 Local Authorities have adopted the regulation. Of the remaining 33 Local Authorities, 18 have expressed their unwillingness to adopt the regulation mainly on the ground of likely opposition from the parents or guardians, while 15 Local Authorities have not yet come to a decision in the matter.

Distribution of Primary Schools.

7(4). The average area served by a Boys' Primary school was 5·2 square miles and there was one school for every 1½ towns and villages. Of the total male population, 10·6 per cent. was under instruction in Primary schools, as against 9·5 in the preceding year.

The following table gives details of villages with and without Primary schools :—

Division.	Number of towns and villages with schools.	Number of villages without schools with a population of				
		Over 1,000.	Between 1,000 and 500	Between 500 and 400.	Below 400.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bombay Division ..	2,628	43	394	280	2,736	3,453
Central Division ..	4,604	7	263	954	1,714	2,938
Northern Division ..	2,003	8	217	173	906	1,304
Southern Division ..	2,627	..	94	125	1,892	2,111
Total ..	11,862	58	968	1,532	7,248	9,806

There are altogether 21,668 inhabited towns and villages in this Province, of which 11,862, or about 55 per cent., are provided with schools, the number of such villages having increased by 2,682 during the year. At the close of the year under report, there were only 58 school-less villages with a population of 1,000 or over and it is expected that schools will soon be opened in these villages. As stated above, Government are anxious to accelerate the development of the schemes in connection with the opening of Primary schools by District Local Boards and by private bodies and individuals. Provision has already been made in the budget to meet the expenditure on this account and it is hoped that within a few years the number of school-less villages will be considerably reduced.

7(5). The expenditure on Primary schools increased by Rs. 9,48,441 to Rs. 1,91,93,236. The sources from which it was met during this year and the last are given below :—

Expenditure.

	1937–38.		1938–39.	
	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.		Rs.	
Government funds ..	1,00,31,231	55·0	1,16,16,611	60·5
Board Funds	59,60,299	32·7	54,03,198	28·2
Fees	7,71,104	4·2	7,73,685	4·0
Other sources	14,82,161	8·1	13,99,742	7·3
Total ..	1,82,44,795	100·0	1,91,93,236	100·0

It will be seen that, while the total expenditure on Primary schools increased by about 9½ lakhs, the Provincial expenditure increased by about 16 lakhs. This led to a proportionate decrease in the expenditure from various sources. The marked increase in the Provincial expenditure was due to three reasons viz. (1) the restoration of the cut applied during the previous years to the grants payable to the Local Authorities, (2) the payment of arrears of grant due to the Ahmedabad Municipality and (3) the grants paid by Government direct to the schools opened under the scheme of voluntary approved Primary schools.

Average cost per pupil.

7(6). The following table gives the average annual cost of educating a pupil in a Primary school for boys during the year :—

1	Average cost of educating a pupil.			
	1937–38.		1938–39.	
	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
	2	3	4	5
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Government	24 2	20 4	22 4	19 3
District Local Board ..	12 14	10 4	12 15	11 0
Municipal	20 5	7 6	19 12	7 15
Aided	14 15	3 0	9 15	3 6
Unaided	15 14	....	10 11	....
Total, average cost ..	15 0	8 11	13 14	8 14

It will be seen that, while the total cost per pupil in a Primary school for boys decreased from Rs. 15 to Rs. 13–14, the cost to Government increased by annas 3 per pupil to Rs. 8–14. This was almost exclusively due to the increase of 2,790 aided schools during the year, of which 2,389 were opened under the scheme of approved voluntary schools and which were, as a rule, cheaper than any other type of Primary schools. The decrease noticeable in the cost of a Government Primary school is due to an increase of about 800 pupils in these schools without materially increasing the cost. While the total cost of educating a pupil in a Municipal Primary school decreased by annas 9 per pupil, the cost to Government increased by annas 6. This was mainly due to the payment of the arrears of grant amounting to about Rs. 5½ lakhs to the Ahmedabad Municipality during the year.

The total average cost of an aided Primary school shewed a striking decrease of Rs. 6 per pupil, i.e. from Rs. 14–15 to Rs. 9–15. As stated above, this was due almost exclusively to the comparatively smaller cost of the newly opened approved voluntary schools, which formed the bulk of the aided schools.

The decrease in the cost of unaided schools appears to be due to the employment of low paid staff as an economic measure or as a means of undue profiteering.

Fees.

7(7). The annual fee collection in Primary schools increased by Rs. 8,923 to Rs. 6,76,970, which formed 4·4 per cent. of the total expenditure on such schools. This small increase is by no means proportionate to the increase in the number of Primary schools during the year, the majority of which were voluntary schools which charged little or no fees. The following table compares the average annual fee per pupil in Primary schools under different managements during the last two years :—

	1937–38.			1938–39.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Government ..	0	6	9	0	6	5
District Local Board ..	0	5	5	0	4	6
Municipal	0	4	6	0	4	5
Aided	3	14	5	1	14	8
Unaided	4	6	4	2	9	6

In the case of Government institutions, fees are charged only by the Practising schools attached to Training institutions for men and the decrease in the average fee in these schools is due partly to the addition of a Government school which charges no fees and partly to the increase of about 800 pupils in Government schools during the year.

The fall in the average fee per pupil in aided and unaided schools is, however, striking and may be attributed to the opening of a large number of voluntary schools, the majority of which charge no fees.

No child is kept out of school by reason of the inability of the parent or guardian to pay fees. All girls, children of the Backward classes and of school mistresses are admitted free. Children of Indian Soldiers who died or were incapacitated during the Great War are also admitted free, so also are children of the Maratha community in the Kanara, Ratnagiri and Kolaba Districts under certain conditions. Of the Local Bodies in the Province, 54 Municipalities together with 4 District Local Boards have made Primary education altogether free, while 4 Municipalities and one District Local Board have made it free up to Standard IV. I have in previous Reports observed that the fact that aided schools are able to charge fees shews that a large number of children, particularly in Municipal areas who are admitted free in Local Authority schools as well as those in the Practising schools attached to non-Government Training institutions can well afford to pay fees. The managements of these schools might consider the question of charging fees and of utilizing the receipts for other essential needs of Primary education.

7(8). The following table shows the housing arrangements for District Local Board, Municipal and Aided Primary schools for boys and girls :—

Buildings.

		Number of Primary schools on 31st March, 1939.	Number of schools held in					
			Own buildings.	Buildings partly owned and partly rented.	Rented buildings.	Rent-free buildings, i.e., temples, chavdis, Dharmashalas, etc.	Total (Columns 3 to 6).	Remarks.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A—Primary Schools maintained by—								
*District Local Boards ..	Boys ..	9,283	2,560 27·6	592 6·4	1,737 18·7	4,394 47·3	9,283	
	Girls ..	950	234 24·7	25 2·6	535 56·3	156 16·4	950	
†Local Authority Municipalities.	Boys ..	658	118 17·9	23 3·5	508 77·2	9 1·4	658	
	Girls ..	336	50 14·9	14 4·2	269 80·0	3 0·9	336	
B—Primary Schools aided by—								
*District Local Boards	Boys ..	1,685	196 11·6	11 0·7	377 22·4	1,101 65·3	1,685	
	Girls ..	95	26 27·4	.. ..	47 49·5	22 23·1	95	
†Local Authority Municipalities.	Boys ..	277	63 22·7	5 1·8	198 71·5	11 4·0	277	
	Girls ..	87	39 44·8	.. ..	45 51·7	3 3·5	87	
Total A and B ..	Boys ..	11,903	2,987 24·7	631 5·3	2,820 23·7	5,515 46·3	11,903	
	Girls ..	1,468	349 23·8	39 2·7	896 61·0	184 12·5	1,468	

*Including Non-Local Authority Municipalities.

†Including Cantonments.

Only about 25 per cent. of the boys' schools and about 24 per cent. of the girls' schools are housed in their own buildings whereas more than 46 per cent. of the boys' schools and 12 per cent. of the girls' schools are held in rent-free buildings which mainly comprise Chaodis, Dharmashalas, etc., while about 24 per cent., of the boys' schools and 61 per cent., of the girls' schools are held in rented buildings.

The question of housing Primary schools thus presents special difficulties, especially in rural areas where in the majority of cases borrowed buildings are unsuitable for school purposes. It has been recognised that, if Primary schools are to be provided with buildings of their own, a not very ambitious structure with suitable surroundings is essential. The total cost of providing school houses for the existing schools is estimated at over rupees two crores and even if Government help generously towards this expenditure it will be difficult for Local Authorities to meet their share of the expenditure within a reasonable period of time without substantial help from without, i.e., through philanthropic support or by popular contribution.

Except in some Districts which have been fortunate in having special building schemes set up by public spirited persons, it is obvious that building schemes financed by the Local Authorities with the limited means at their disposal cannot keep pace with the increasing demand for new schools. With a view to encouraging Local Authorities to have their own buildings constructed with the help of building grants from Government, a sum of Rs. one lakh was placed by Government at the disposal of the Director of Public Instruction for distribution among the 20 districts of the Province at the rate of Rs. 5,000 per District. This amount has since been placed at the disposal of a Special Committee appointed for each District on condition that an equal sum is also placed at the disposal of this Committee by the District Local Board from its own funds or partly from its own funds and partly from private contributions. Each District Committee consists of the following members :—

1. Educational Inspector of the Division (Chairman).

2. President, District Local Board.

3. Chairman, School Board.

4. Executive Engineer of the District.

5. The members of the Bombay Legislative representing the District and actually residing in that District.

6. The Senior Government Inspector of the District (Secretary).

The main function of the Committee is to arrange to acquire suitable sites and to construct school buildings in accordance with the type-plans approved by Government. The Committee is also authorised to receive donations from the public for the purposes of school buildings.

It is hoped that the formation of these District Committees will go a long way in solving the problem of providing suitable buildings for District Local Board schools in the near future.

Out of the total provision of rupees one lakh made for the purpose, an amount of Rs. 91,000 was actually paid to the District Building Committees during the year, an equal contribution having been made by the Local Authorities in accordance with the conditions laid down for the award of these grants. The balance of Rs. 9,000 was, however, more or less fully pledged but could not be actually paid before the close of the year, as the Local Authorities' contribution was credited very late in the year.

The Educational Inspectors report that as the various Committees began to function late in the year, no building operations could be undertaken. The Committees, however, held several meetings and decided upon a suitable plan of work in the various Districts.

During the year 40 new buildings were completed by the District Local Boards and 74 were under construction, while for 13 buildings extensions were made.

Two buildings were constructed during the year in the Ahmedabad District under the Sheth Mangaldas Girdhardas Cheap Building Fund Scheme at a cost of Rs. 4,000.

Under the endowment of the late Rao Bahadur Girdharlal Uttamram, a part of the income is set apart for the construction of school buildings in the Ahmedabad District Local Board area. Three extensions to the existing buildings were made during the year out of this income.

The Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas Village School Building Scheme for the Surat District has proved to be a boon to the people of the District. Nine new buildings were constructed and three extensions were made to the existing buildings at a total cost of Rs. 30,076 during the year. Similar assistance from the same building fund is now being extended to the Panch Mahals District Local Board. A building at Sathamba in the Panch Mahals District was constructed during the year and it is expected that during the next few years these two Districts will have a fairly large number of school buildings.

Teachers.

7(9). The total number of teachers in Primary schools under all managements rose by 3,940, or 11 per cent., to 39,817. Of these, 33,741 were men and 6,076 women. Although the number of trained teachers rose by 419 to 18,034, the percentage of trained teachers to the total number of teachers fell from 49·1 to 45·3. This was due to a large number of untrained teachers employed during the year in connection with the scheme of approved voluntary schools which has been referred to in paragraph 7(2) of this chapter. The following table gives the total number of teachers

in Government, District Local Board, and Municipal Primary schools for boys and girls :—

	Trained.				Untrained.			Grand total.
	III year.	II year.	I year.	Total.	Qualified.	Unqualified.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bombay Division ..	407	916	1,940	3,263	2,542	223	2,765	6,028
Percentage to total ..	6·7	15·2	32·2	54·1	42·1	3·8	45·9	100·0
Central Division ..	484	1,485	3,199	5,168	4,900	130	5,030	10,198
Percentage to total ..	4·7	14·6	31·4	50·7	48·0	1·3	49·3	100·0
Northern Division ..	528	676	1,628	2,832	2,702	51	2,753	5,585
Percentage to total ..	9·5	12·1	29·1	50·7	48·4	0·9	49·3	100·0
Southern Division ..	693	995	1,180	2,868	1,839	53	1,892	4,760
Percentage to total ..	14·6	20·9	24·8	60·3	38·6	1·1	39·7	100·0
1938-39 .. Total ..	2,112	4,072	7,947	14,131	11,983	457	12,440	26,571
1938-39 .. Percentage to total.	8·0	15·3	29·9	53·2	45·1	1·7	46·8	100·0
1937-38 .. Total ..	2,161	4,073	7,687	13,921	11,421	510	11,931	25,852
1937-38 .. Percentage to total.	8·4	15·7	29·7	53·8	44·2	2·0	46·2	100·0

It will be seen that, although the number of trained teachers has increased by 210 to 14,131 and that the minimum percentage of 50 has been maintained in each of the Divisions, the percentage of trained teachers to the total number of teachers in each Division has slightly decreased as will be seen from the following figures :—

	Percentage of trained teachers.	
	1937–38.	1938–39.
Bombay Division	54·7	54·1
Central Division	51·3	50·7
Northern Division	51·4	50·7
Southern Division	61·0	60·3
Total ..	53·8	53·2

The decrease in the percentage of trained teachers is due to the employment by Local Authorities of a number of untrained but qualified teachers in connection with the schemes of general expansion as well as the scheme of opening schools in school-less villages with a population of 1,000 or over.

The statement also reveals the very interesting fact that the number of unqualified teachers in employment under the Local Authorities has decreased from 510 to 457. The very large increase in the number of qualified teachers appointed during the year (i.e. over 500), is due to the schemes of expansion referred to above.

It has been a common complaint in recent years that large number of teachers in the existing Primary schools, and especially those in one-teacher schools, are not adequately qualified in the method of teaching and that this deficiency has to a great extent been responsible for the comparatively higher proportion of stagnation and wastage in such schools. A reference has been made elsewhere in this Report to the measures proposed to be adopted by Government for the training of Primary teachers as a result of the recommendation of the Primary Teachers' Training Committee which had stressed the need of training as many of the teachers who are already in employment as possible within a reasonably short time. A large number of qualified teachers have already been admitted to the expanded and newly opened Training institutions and it is hoped that with the full introduction of the scheme more and more Primary teachers will be trained and the standard of education in the Primary schools will be raised and stagnation in the lower classes will be appreciably minimized.

Pay of Primary teachers.

7(10). Primary teachers handed over to the Local Authorities under the Primary Education Act are paid at the rates sanctioned in 1924, while those appointed between 1923 to 1935 are paid either at the rates sanctioned in 1929 or according to the scales adopted by Local Authorities with the sanction of Government. Pending the sanction of Government to the revised scales of pay for new entrants, i.e. for those appointed after 1st April, 1935, such teachers are being paid according to the scales provisionally sanctioned by Government in Government Resolution, Educational Department, No. 5448 of 25th February, 1935. The position in regard to the pay of Primary teachers thus remains unchanged during the year.

Primary teachers can also supplement their income by giving private tuition with the sanction of the School Board. They are given a special allowance for conducting night schools or classes and are also permitted to work for other Departments on special allowances ranging from Rs. 4 to Rs. 12 per mensem. Full details of these allowances were given in the previous Report.

Head Masters and First Assistants in Primary schools used to draw a special attendance allowance. The system of the payment of this allowance, however, came in for a good deal of criticism as a result of which the Local Authorities were permitted to withdraw these allowances. Many Local Authorities took advantage of this and either wholly or partly stopped or suspended the payment of these allowances. During the year under report the Local Authorities were informed that Government were not inclined to favour the restoration of these allowances and the expenditure in connection with the payment of these allowances would not be considered as approved expenditure after 1st April, 1939. Consequently some of the Local Authorities which had continued the payment of these allowances to their teachers decided to discontinue them. It was, however, represented to Government that the stoppage of these allowances had given rise to various anomalies and it was urged that, unless these anomalies were removed, there would be a growing discontent among the teachers in regard to the question. A small Committee known as the Moos-Paranjpe Committee was, therefore, appointed by Government in March, 1939, to enquire into the position in respect of the pay and allowances of Primary teachers and to advise them as to the best method of removing the anomalies and hardships.

The Shift System.

7(11). The Shift System which is yet in an experimental stage has been introduced and is being tried by several Local Authorities. There is, however, some divergence of opinion in regard to its practical utility. The main complaint of those by whom the System is viewed with disfavour

is that it tends to destroy the corporate spirit of the school, to reduce the duration of the daily school session of those pupils affected by the System, and to extend the working hours of the teachers. It is also urged by some that as little children have no idea of the System, they are liable to disturb school work by turning up when not wanted, while still others look upon the school as a kind of *creche* where children are looked after. On the other hand, the main arguments in favour of the System are that it prevents overcrowding and automatically solves the difficulty of finding additional accommodation. It also enables the teacher to attend to a smaller number of pupils and classes at a time and thus to ensure greater individual attention being paid to those who need it. Furthermore, the System tends to obviate the necessity for an additional staff and thus to ease the financial situation to some extent. The objection on the score of the shorter daily session is met by the argument that inasmuch as the system is applied to the Infants and Standard I in particular, the shorter hours of work are not much of a disadvantage and might conceivably be beneficial, in view of their tender age and inability to stand long sessions. It has been reported that in the majority of cases the system is being tried more as an economic than as an educational measure.

It may be observed that the difference of opinion prevalent at present in regard to the advantages of this system is to some extent due to the fact that it has not been given a sufficient trial. It must be remembered that there are many one-teacher schools in which the number of children is much larger than what a single-teacher is expected to handle, and as the financial condition of the Local Authorities does not permit of the provision for an additional staff of teachers, the possible alternative lies in the introduction of the Shift System in such schools. In other schools in which the numbers justify the entertainment of additional teachers for which necessary funds are not available, the introduction of the Shift System at least in the Infant class and Standard I is calculated to ease the financial situation. The position has been brought to the notice of the Local Authorities from time to time and they have been requested to give the System a fair trial.

Ordinarily three hours' schooling may be regarded as sufficient for an average child in the lower Primary stage of instruction. The Local Authorities have been informed that although it is expected that the curriculum to be followed should be substantially the same in all schools, they were at liberty to introduce the Simplified Course of instruction in village schools in which the Shift System has been introduced, should they find it necessary or desirable to use a simpler course to suit local requirements.

It has been reported that 14, out of the 20 District Local Boards, and 6, out of the 18 Local Authority Municipalities, have introduced the Shift System either partly or wholly in their Primary schools.

The following table shews the number of Local Authority schools and the number of pupils which have been brought under the scope of the Shift System :—

(1)	Number of schools in which the Shift System has been introduced. (2)	Number of pupils in the schools in Column 2. (3)
District Local Board Schools	637	63,725
Municipal schools	40	12,531
Total ..	677	76,256

Courses of Study.

7(12). A reference has been made in the previous Report to the draft Revised Syllabus for Primary schools drawn up by the Department. As pointed out therein the main feature of this syllabus is that the treatment of each individual subject is made as practical as possible so as to maintain the child's interest and a wide range has been outlined in all subjects from which teachers may make a selection suited to the needs of the school and the community.

The Syllabus has been introduced provisionally in the Practising schools attached to Training institutions, while the existing Syllabus continues to be used in all other Primary schools. The revised Syllabus has since been approved by Government subject to certain modifications and is proposed to be introduced in Primary schools from June, 1940.

In addition to the revised syllabus for Primary schools referred to above, a simplified course of instruction suited to the requirements of small village schools was drawn up during the year and allowed to be introduced in such schools. A suitable time-table together with the grouping of grades for various subjects has been suggested for the guidance of teachers.

As a result of the recommendation of the Committee appointed by Government for the reorganization of the Primary and Secondary school courses the question of the conversion of some of the existing schools into Basic schools had engaged the attention of Government during the year. It was considered that as a step towards the reorientation of Primary education, it was necessary to bring about a suitable improvement in the training of Primary teachers. As a preliminary step towards the establishment of Basic Primary schools in certain compact areas it was proposed to arrange for Short-term Training courses for Primary teachers on the lines of the Wardha Syllabus. Full details of these courses have been given in Chapter VIII of this Report.

Education of the Agricultural classes.

7(13). The Agricultural bias classes which are primarily intended to serve the needs of the Agricultural community follow a special course specially adapted to the needs of that community. The opening of these classes was sanctioned by Government in 1923 and they have already passed the experimental stage of their existence and are now definitely regarded as normal institutions for rural areas.

The number of these classes decreased by 2 to 79 during the year and the number of pupils in them by 117 to 3,159. The decrease was due to the closure of the classes at Manmad and Itagi in the Nasik and Bijapur Districts. Of the 10 classes in the Bombay Division, only three are in the Konkan Districts and the Educational Inspector reports that such classes are not very popular in these Districts where English education continues to be in demand. On the other hand, the Educational Inspector, Central Division, reports that these classes have been very popular in his Division. The work done by them is of a practical and demonstrative nature and is highly appreciated by the Agricultural classes. He adds—

"These classes are doing excellent work and are a distinct boon to "the Agriculturists. They have passed the stage of experimentation "and have come to stay. How to assimilate these into the Basic "Educational Scheme which is receiving great attention and care of "Government is a question on the solution of which depends the future "of Primary education in this Province. It is easy to exaggerate "the importance of Spinning, Carding, Weaving and other crafts in "the system of Primary education; but Agriculture is the industry "followed by more than 90 per cent. of the people in this Province. "If Government intend to devise a system of education which, while "ensuring the all round development of the child does not ordinarily "wean away the country boys from their hereditary profession, "Agriculture should be taken as the basic craft at least in the Upper "Primary stage."

In support of this view the Educational Inspector, Bombay Division, remarks—

"These Agricultural bias schools with some modifications could "have been easily developed into Basic schools with agriculture as "the basic craft. It is a pity that the Basic Education Board have "not made use of them. They would have served admirably to show "the educational possibilities of agriculture as a basic craft. With the "concentration on spinning as a basic craft and selection of new schools "as basic schools, these old well established schools run the danger "of being forgotten and neglected."

Examinations.

7(14). The annual examinations of first grade Primary schools were hitherto generally held by the schools themselves. In other schools children were orally examined by the Head Masters and the supervisors under the Local Authorities. With a view to ensuring a uniform standard, a system of written examinations to be held simultaneously was adopted by some Local Authorities.

With the amendment of the Primary Eduction Act by which Government resumed full control of the Inspecting staff, it was necessary to clarify the position of the Government Inspecting Officers in the matter of inspection and examinations of Primary schools. Under the new arrangement the examination work of Primary schools will be organized by the School Board Administrative Officer in consultation with the Senior Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors and with the help of the Government Inspecting staff. Ordinarily the examinations of big Taluka schools or full Primary schools will be left to the Head Masters concerned and the examination of smaller schools will also be entrusted, if feasible, to selected Head Masters, the rest of the schools being examined by the Inspecting Officers. With a view to ensuring that promotions have been judiciously made, Government Inspecting Officers have also been instructed to scrutinize, at the time of the inspection, the examination results of Primary schools within their beats.

Primary School Leaving Certificate Examination terminates the Primary school course and is held annually for boys and girls. The passing of this examination is recognised as a qualification for appointment as a Primary school teacher as well as for admission to the Primary Training institutions and to the lower grades of the public services.

The number of candidates for the Primary School Leaving Certificate Examination is increasing from year to year. The following table gives details of the examination for boys held in 1938–39 at the various centres in each Division :—

	Primary School Leaving Examination with.								
	Regional Languages.			Urdu.			Total.		
	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes.	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes.	Number appeared	Number passed.	Percentage of passes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bombay Division .	3,997	1,832	45·8	253	123	48·6	4,250	1,955	46·0
Central Division .	9,439	3,603	38·2	411	88	21·4	9,850	3,691	37·5
Northern Division.	4,026	1,484	36·9	385	132	34·3	4,411	1,616	36·6
Southern Division	5,265	1,600	30·4	309	60	19·4	5,574	1,660	29·8
Total ..	22,727	8,519	37·5	1,358	403	29·7	24,085	8,922	37·0

Physical Education.

7(15). There has been a considerable awakening of late in regard to the importance of Physical education and organized efforts are being made to encourage Physical instruction in Primary schools. Indigenous games like Atya-patya, Kho-kho, Hu-tu-tu are played and drill and other forms of mass exercises such as Lezim, Tiprya, etc., are taken up in schools where open space is available. Drill is generally taken by the trained teachers on the staff who have had regular instruction in it while under training. The games are supervised by the teachers. The Boy Scout and Girls' Guide movements have been started by almost all the Local Authorities, some of the local associations formed by these bodies having been affiliated to the Hindustan Scout Association.

During the year a special grant has been sanctioned by Government towards the expenditure incurred by Local Authorities on Physical apparatus and for Scouting, Camping and Medical inspection. This step has encouraged the Local Authorities to pay more attention to the Physical welfare of pupils in their Primary schools.

A Syllabus in Physical education together with a list of the apparatus suitable for physical exercises has been suggested by the Physical Education Committee recently appointed by Government. This syllabus is, under the orders of Government, being incorporated in the revised syllabus for Primary schools for boys and girls proposed to be introduced in such schools from June, 1940.

The Syllabus in Physical education prepared by the Board of Education in England is being translated into the various regional languages and issued in the form of a booklet for the guidance of Primary Training institutions and Primary teachers.

School Co-operative Societies.

7(16). The number of School Co-operative Societies increased during the year by 37 to 644 most of which were unregistered. The educational value of these Societies, which are managed by the pupils themselves under the guidance of the teachers, is now fully recognised and their number is steadily increasing from year to year. These Societies help to teach the principles of everyday transactions in a practical way and aim at inculcating the importance of self-help, co-operation, and thrift.

School Libraries.

7(17). School libraries which help to create a taste for reading and thus to acquire a good deal of general information play an important part in the life of school children. Although efforts are being made by some of the Local Authorities to provide libraries for their Primary schools, their educational value does not yet appear to have been fully appreciated. In the Central Division, 75 libraries have been maintained by the District Local Board, East Khandesh, the cost of which is met partly from the profits accruing from the School Co-operative Societies and partly from the subscription paid by pupils in the higher standards. During the year the Ahmednagar Municipality purchased books worth Rs. 700 for its school libraries from out of the donations received for the purpose.

The Educational Inspector, Bombay Division, reports that only a few schools have libraries worth the name. In some cases enthusiastic teachers in that Division are reported to have collected funds from school children and village people and provided libraries for their schools.

In the Northern Division, the Bal Circulating Libraries started in the Surat District under the Sir Purshottamdas Circulating Bal Library Scheme are reported to be very popular, about 40 such libraries having been added during the year. There are now 390 such libraries in the District and the majority of the pupils are reported to have taken advantage of these libraries. The Educational Inspector reports that in the Panch Mahals District libraries have been organised in certain villages with the help of private contributions and pupils are encouraged to cultivate a taste for reading. It is hoped that the example of Surat and Panch Mahals will be copied by other Districts and private effort will supplement the work of School Boards in the matter of providing suitable libraries in Primary schools.

School Book Committees in the regional languages.

7(18). No books other than those sanctioned by the Department are allowed to be used in any Government or approved school or any school maintained by a Local Authority. There are five School Book Committees dealing with books in Marathi, Gujarati, Kannada, Urdu, and Hindustani. The formation of the last, viz., the Hindustani School Book Committee was sanctioned during the year in consequence of the decision of Government that Hindustani should be recognised as a language of this Province. The Committee has been constituted generally on the lines of the other School Book Committees for the regional languages.

The following table gives details of the work done by the School Book Committees during the year :—

——	Number of books received including the opening balance.	Number of books disposed of.		Balance.
		Sanctioned.	Rejected.	
1	2	3	4	5
Urdu School Book Committee ..	118	101	15	2
Marathi do. ..	196	191	5	....
Gujarati do. ..	390	204	15	171
Kannada do. ..	79	62	16	1
Hindustani do. ..	61	*	*	61
Total ..	844	558	51	235
Total for 1937-38 ..	882	700	85	97

*No book was considered by the Committee in the meetings held by the Committee during the year 1938-39.

The School Book Committees are mainly consultative bodies and their function is to advise the Department on questions referred to them by the President, who is generally the Educational Inspector. The Educational Inspector, Bombay Division, is President of the Urdu School Book Committee, while the Assistant Director of Public Instruction was appointed President of the Hindustani School Book Committee. Besides assisting the Department in deciding questions as to the use of suitable text-books in schools, the Hindustani School Book Committee* has to advise Government in framing Syllabuses, laying down standards of proficiency in Hindustani for boys and girls in Primary and Secondary schools.

Village Improvement Scheme.

7(19). The Village Improvement Scheme which was launched six years ago for the economic as well as the social and educational uplift of the cultivator has helped to give a definite impetus to the spread of education in the rural areas. The outstanding feature of the Scheme is the co-operation of all agencies to improve the life of the cultivator by all possible means. Several Primary and Night schools and classes financed by the District Executive Committees were opened during the year. Reading rooms and libraries were also started in some villages and an effort was made to provide play-grounds and to encourage the formation of Scout and Girl-Guide Associations. It is reported that all possible help was rendered by the Local Authorities to the District Executive Committees in carrying on the work of village improvement. The Educational Inspector, Central Division, remarks—

"Teachers in smaller villages are supplied with a register in which "the conditions of the village in respect of sanitation, education, rural "indebtedness, etc., are to be noted by the teacher from month to "month and the necessary extracts from this register are to be "submitted by him to the Mamlatdar for action. The Village Improve- "ment Committee Publicity van visited a number of villages in some "of the Districts in this Division during the year. The teachers and "supervisors offered their full co-operation to the organizers."

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*The Hindustani School Book Committee has since been replaced by the Provincial Board for Education in Hindustani. The functions of this Board are :—

(1) To assist the Director of Public Instruction in deciding the questions as to the use of suitable text books in Hindustani;

(2) To advise Government in framing syllabuses laying down standards of proficiency for Hindustani for Boys and Girls in Primary and Secondary schools.

(3) To advise Government as to the best manner of increasing the out put of trained Hindustani teachers both for Primary and Secondary schools; and

(4) To advise Government on all matters connected with the encouragement of the study of Hindustani.

The Committee is to elect its own President.

Bombay Municipality.

7(20). The number of Primary schools in Bombay City increase during the year by 9 to 532 and the number of pupils in them by 6,415 to 115,186. Of these, 108,658 were in the Lower Primary and only 6,528 in the Upper Primary stage of instruction. It would appear that a comparatively large number of pupils in the City who complete the lower Primary stage of instruction are attracted by Secondary schools.

Of the 2,384 ordinary teachers, 1,291, or 54·2 per cent., were trained, 954, or 40 per cent., were untrained but qualified, and as many as 139, or 5·8 per cent., were unqualified. While the percentage of trained teachers decreased by 1·5 per cent., the percentage of untrained teachers rose by 3 per cent. This was due to the trained teachers who had retired during the year and some unqualified teachers having been replaced by qualified teachers. During the year percentage of unqualified teachers was also brought down by 1·4 to 5·8.

The total expenditure of the Municipality on Primary education during the year amounted to Rs. 41,89,671, as against Rs. 40,67,868 in the preceding year. A total grant of Rs. 9,15,663 was paid to the Municipality during the year. The grant payable to the Bombay Municipality for voluntary Primary education has been fixed at Rs. 6,25,000, in addition to the grant for compulsory education, subject to a maximum grant for both together of Rs. 8,95,000. The maximum limit was reached during the year and the Municipality was accordingly paid a grant of Rs. 8,95,000 together with an amount of Rs. 20,663 which represented the balance due to the Municipality on account of previous adjustments.

Cantonment Schools.

7(21). Under Section 116 of the Cantonment Act, 1924, it is the duty of every Cantonment Authority, so far as the funds at its disposal permit, to make reasonable provision within the Cantonment for establishing and maintaining Primary schools. Under Section 117 of the same Act it is the discretionary function of a Cantonment Authority to make provision for furthering educational objects by measures other than the establishment and maintenance of Primary schools. Six Cantonments in this Province thus either maintain their own schools or pay grants to approved schools within their limits. All these schools are inspected by Government Inspecting Officers. The existing provision for the educational needs of the residents of the Cantonment areas is regarded as adequate on the whole. During the year the Cantonments maintained 9 schools and paid grants-in-aid to 27. The number of pupils receiving instruction in all these schools was

5,524, as against 5,286 in the preceding year. The following table gives further details of these schools :—

Name of the Cantonment.		Schools.			Pupils.			Expenditure (recurring).			
		For Boys.	For Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Cantonment funds.	Other sources.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay Division.											
Deolali	Cantonment	2	1	3	297	125	422	1,340	3,880	131	5,351
	Unaided	1	..	1	11	..	11	..	..	900	900
Central Division.											
Poona	Cantonment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Aided	13	5	18	1,513	1,005	2,518	6,372	13,344	32,006	51,722
Kirkee	Cantonment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Aided	6	..	6	746	262	1,008	467	1,583	6,841	8,891
Ahmednagar.	Cantonment	2	2	4	551	170	721	3,600	4,993	1,095	9,688
	Aided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Division.											
Ahmedabad.	Cantonment	1	..	1	104	37	141	582	730	..	1,312
	Aided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
Southern Division.											
Belgaum	Cantonment	1	..	1	312	110	422	1,903	2,987	2	4,892
	Aided	1	2	3	82	210	292	100	..	2,631	2,731

The village site of Ghorpuri in the Poona District was included within the limits of the Poona Cantonment from August, 1937. In consequence of this change the District Local Board, Poona, raised the question of the transfer of management of the school at Ghorpuri to the Poona Cantonment Authority. On the latter's refusal to take over the school on the ground that the school catered mainly for children within the District Local Board area, and that the Cantonment's policy is not to run its own schools, but to aid schools, the District Local Board closed it from June, 1938. A private school known as the Shree Ganesh Primary School was, therefore, started in the village at the instance of certain local merchants. The Cantonment Authority has agreed to pay a grant to the school which is now attended by about 150 pupils and serves adequately the needs of the school-going children in the surrounding area. Negotiations for making the District Local Board building in the village of Ghorpuri available for the school are in progress.

Compulsory Education.

7(22). In consonance with the provisions of the Primary Education Act of 1923, it has been the declared policy of Government to introduce free and compulsory Elementary education by a definite programme of progressive expansion. Under the Bombay Primary Education (Amendment) Act, 1938, Government have declared that their policy is to reach the goal of Universal Free and Compulsory Primary Education. Section 2(3) of the Amended Primary Education Act thus lays down that an "area of compulsion" means the area in which Elementary or Primary education, as the case may be, is compulsory. Under the provisions of the Act now in force it is, therefore, open to a Local Authority to introduce compulsion in its area either in respect of Elementary or Primary education according as the funds at its disposal permit.

The Bombay Municipality has its own scheme of compulsory education under a separate Act (Act XV of 1920), and under the provisions of this Act, it is open to the Municipality to introduce free and compulsory education ward by ward in its area.

In addition to the Bombay Municipality, 8 Local Authority Municipalities and 2 District Local Boards have introduced compulsion in the whole or a part of their areas. The following table summarises the effect of the introduction of compulsory elementary education on the number of children attending school in those areas :—

Name of Local Authority and Area of compulsion.	Date on which compulsion was introduced.	Whether for Boys or for Girls.	Number of pupils on 31st the date of the introd-			
			Pupils of compulsory age in the Infant class and in Standards I to IV in the area of compulsion.			
			In Local Authority schools.		In approved schools.	
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Local Authority Municipalities Bombay Primary Education Act, 1918.						
1. Surat	1st January 1920 ..	Both ..	3,123	759	851	724
2. Bandra	14th June 1920 ..	Both ..	678	241	243	152
3. Satara City	1st July 1921 ..	Boys ..	880	..	384	..
4. Dhulia	1st March 1923 ..	Both ..	1,031	327	99	20
City of Bombay Primary Education Act, 1920.						
5. Bombay City (F and G Wards).	2nd November 1925.	Both ..	4,148	1,898	Not available.	
Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923.						
6. Ahmednagar City ..	1st June 1927 ..	Boys ..	1,527	..	376	..
7. Sholapur (In three wards) ..	1st November 1927.	Boys ..	1,723	..	282	..
8. Broach	1st September 1927	Boys ..	1,704	..	251	..
9. Poona City (in five Peths) ..	1st December 1929.	Both ..	805	362	349	170
District Local Boards.						
Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923.						
10. District Local Board, West Khandesh.	1st June 1920 ..	Boys ..	11,703	..	172	..
(In villages with a population of 1,000 and over and non-Local Authorities Municipalities).						
11. District Local Board, Ratnagiri	1st March 1938 ..	Both ..	There was no school on 31st			
(In village, Murdi, Taluka Dapoli).						

*Out of these, 158 boys attend schools

March preceding uction of compulsion.			Number of pupils on 31st March, 1939.						
Pupils of *all* ages in all classes of Local Authority and approved Primary schools in the area of compulsion.			Pupils of compulsory age in the Infant class and in Standards I to IV in the area of compulsion.				Pupils of all ages in all Local Authority and approved Primary schools in the area of compulsion.		
			In Local Authority schools.		In approved schools.				
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
6,075	2,112	8,187	6,936	4,873	1,462	1,935	11,764	7,280	19,034
1,194	494	1,688	1,327	777	499	406	2,617	1,500	4,117
1,490	..	1,490	1,357	..	411	..	2,653	..	2,653
1,912	481	2,393	2,360	1,725	151	75	4,062	2,610	6,672
8,551	3,701	12,252	14,908	9,178	1,848	1,547	24,686	15,719	40,403
3,291	..	3,291	2,821	..	383	..	4,656	..	4,656
2,040	..	2,040	1,921	..	1,263	..	4,712	..	4,712
2,756	..	2,756	2,315	..	352	..	3,882	..	3,882
1,472	824	2,296	1,381	964	452	325	2,382	1,934	4,316
17,344	..	17,344	13,867	..	108	..	23,029	..	23,029
March, 1937.			47	41	..	..	47	41	88

outside the compulsory area.

The progress revealed by these statistics cannot be regarded as satisfactory. No Local Authority appears to have taken any stringent measures beyond the issue of notices. During the previous year on the recommendation of a Sub-Committee a resolution was passed by the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee providing for certain steps to be taken for the effective enforcement of compulsion, but the Educational Inspector reports that—

"Owing to the unwillingness of the Committee to adopt coercive "measures, the illiteracy of the wards in which compulsion has been "introduced cannot be said to have been substantially wiped off."

With a view to encouraging the Local Authorities to introduce compulsion on a much wider scale than at present, Government have since made a special provision in the budget for 1939–40 to enable them to finance any schemes of compulsion which might be submitted by Local Authorities.

Working of the Primary Education Act.

7(23). During the year under report the most important feature in respect of Primary education was the amendment of the Primary Education Act. The main features of the Amended Act are that—

(1) The Administrative Officers have become Government servants and they have been given certain specific powers under the rules, so that they are now free to exercise the powers vested in them,

(2) Government have resumed full control of the inspecting staff,

(3) Government have been given certain powers of control over the School Boards similar to those exercised over the local bodies,

(4) A minimum educational qualification has been prescribed for membership of School Boards,

(5) The establishment of a Provincial Board of Primary Education, consisting of 12 members, has been provided for, in order to advise Government on matters relating to Primary education,

(6) Government have reserved to themselves the power to declare as to what Municipalities should continue to be Local Authorities. Accordingly, 17 Municipalities ceased to be Local Authorities in the interest of administrative efficiency and economy in expenditure on Primary education,

(7) It is open to the Local Authorities to make *Primary* as well as *Elementary* education free and compulsory, and

(8) It is open to Government to delegate to a Local Authority, which is a Municipality constituted under the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925, and the annual expenditue of which on Primary education is not less than Rs. 1,00,000, power to appoint an Administrative Officer. As a consequence of this provision, the Ahmedabad and Surat Municipalities have been delegated the power of appointing their own Administrative Officers.

It is rather too early to expect any great changes in the working and efficiency of schools but there is little doubt that the object underlying the Amended Act has been fulfilled in a substantial measure. There is far less interference in the work of the Administrative Officers and no undue influence or pressure appears to have been brought to bear on these officers. Appointments of teachers are made on the basis of merit and not through influence that candidates may bring to bear. Transfers are made only when the exigencies of the Department require and not merely to suit the convenience of the teachers or the whims of School Board members. The new arrangement has given the teachers greater peace of mind and sense of security and more freedom to do their work.

On the other hand, the loss of patronage and power, as a result of the Amended Act, has led in some cases to an attitude of indifference on the part of some School Boards, and in a few cases there is a critical, if not hostile attitude, towards the Administrative Officer. Whether, and if so, how far, this attitude will affect the expansion of Primary education for which the School Boards and Local Authorities have to provide the necessary funds, it is perhaps too early to venture a definite opinion. In the heat of the moment, some Local Authorities have even gone to the extent of asking Government to abolish School Boards, mainly on the plea that these bodies have been deprived of a good deal of their powers. When, however, the Boards have had time to think over the matter calmly and to work the Amended Act, it should not be difficult for them to realise that the powers, of which they have been deprived, are such as the exercise of which had almost invariably rendered them open to criticism and that it is in the interests of education itself that these powers should have been partly transferred. It should not also be difficult for the Boards to appreciate that they still have the power to propose schemes of educational expansion and to try educational experiments with the sanction of Government, embark on building and health promotion schemes, etc., and that if they wish to serve the cause of Primary education, there is adequate scope for their enthusiasm and activity.

One of the satisfactory features of the Amended Act is the transfer of the Inspecting staff to Government. All the Inspecting Officers are now in a position of dispassionate detachment and are free from undesirable influences. They are under the control of the Senior Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector who constitutes the link between the Administrative Officer and the Inspecting staff of the District. The intention underlying the present arrangement is to differentiate, as far as possible, the work of administration from that of inspection of Primary schools and to place it under two separate officers, as the work of administration is primarily the business of School Boards, while the work of inspection is fundamentally the function of Government for the purpose of maintaining standards and ensuring that Government money is well-spent. With the Inspecting staff appointed,

promoted, and paid by Government and not subservient either directly or indirectly to School Boards, it has become possible for Government to place reliance on their reports and it has also secured for the Inspecting staff that independence and freedom which it is necessary to have in doing their work of inspection.

It is too early to pronounce any definite opinion on the working of the School Boards under the Amended Act. It can, however, be said that the members of School Boards have been taking more interest in the expansion of education, i.e. opening of new schools, introduction of the Wardha scheme of education, physical training in schools, admission of Scheduled class children to schools, etc. The public also is much awakened and looking up to Government and the Local Authorities for encouragement in the expansion of education.

CHAPTER VIII.

Training of Teachers.

I. *Training of Secondary School Teachers.*

8(1). The Secondary Training College, Bombay, was the only Government institution in the year under report which trained teachers for Secondary schools. An account of this institution is given in Chapter V.

II. *Training of Secondary School Teachers in Physical Education.*

8(2). The Physical Training Institute at Kandivli is the only Government institution which trains teachers in Physical Education. An account of this institution is given in Chapter IX.

III. *Training of Primary School Teachers.*

Institutions.

8(3). The total number of training institutions for men and women increased by one to 27 (12 for men and 15 for women). The number of students in these institutions increased by 129 to 1,916. Of the 27 training institutions, 12 are maintained by Government, two by a Municipality, and 13 are aided. Of the 1,916 students under instruction, 1,325 (including 119 students of the Scheduled classes) were Hindus, 233 Muslims, 300 Indian Christians, and 58 others.

Output of trained teachers.

8(4). There was no change in the policy adopted by Government in 1935-36 of raising the efficiency of Primary schools by securing, so far as possible, a larger annual supply of teachers with higher training qualifications. The full training course for men continued to be of three years' duration. In the case of women teachers, however, although the course has been one of three years, the first year certificate is awarded after a course of two years' training, and the second year certificate after the completion of one further year's training.

As stated last year, Government took up the question of expanding further the facilities for the training of Primary teachers and of increasing the output of trained teachers. The Committee appointed by Government to advise them on the question of the training of Primary teachers submitted its Report (which was published in August, 1938) and made several recommendations to Government in the light of the terms of reference to it. So far as the main recommendations of the Committee, which have a direct bearing on the training of teachers, are

concerned, the Committee has in its Report stressed the need of training as many of the teachers, who are already in employment, as possible. Some of these teachers are too advanced in age to profit appreciably by a regular course of training. The Committee has, therefore, excluded teachers above the age of 40 from the scheme of formal training proposed by it. The Committee has also recommended that 1st year trained teachers in the service of Local Authorities between the ages of 22 and 40 should be given a further training of one year, while untrained teachers between the ages of 22 and 40 should be given continuous training for two years. The Committee has recommended further that the system of intermittent training should be discontinued and replaced by one of continuous training for two years. In addition, the Committee has suggested that the third year course should be discontinued and that the accommodation thus released should be utilised for the admission of more candidates to the 1st and 2nd year classes. The Committee has also expressed the opinion that about one-half of the teachers in service charged with the important task of imparting Primary education have had inadequate education and no training at all, and that the remaining teachers, though trained, have had an unsatisfactory general education and a training of an intermittent character, a highly undesirable state of things. In order, therefore, to raise the standard of teaching in Primary schools, the first essential step is to train, on an adequate and satisfactory basis, as many Primary teachers in service as possible, and Government has, therefore, decided that the qualified and 1st year trained teachers in the service of Local Authorities should be given a further training on the lines recommended by the Committee. Government has also passed orders for the abolition of the 3rd year classes in the Primary Training institutions for men. In the case of women teachers, however, the course continues to be one of three years as at present.

To implement the above recommendations of the Committee, Government appointed Mr. V. D. Ghate, Educational Inspector, Bombay Division, to work out details in connection with the expansion and reorganisation of the existing Training institutions for Primary teachers and the opening of additional Training institutions for the training of qualified and 1st year trained Primary teachers. Mr. Ghate accordingly submitted his proposals at the end of the year. These proposals were considered by Government and the orders passed by them have been brought into effect from the academic year 1939-40. It is only by training the teachers that the standard of teaching in Primary schools can be raised, and the new measures adopted for the training of Primary teachers will go a long way towards attaining the desired object.

During the year under report the output of Government Training institutions for men was 600 (363 first year, 166 second year, and 71 third year) and that of Government Training institutions for women 143 (87 first year, and 56 second year). Non-Government Training

institutions sent out 175 men (114 first year, 31 second year, and 30 third year) and 218 women (139 first year and 79 second year).

Expenditure.

8(5). The expenditure on Primary Training institutions increased by Rs. 11,834 to Rs. 4,70,993. Of this, 82·6 per cent. was defrayed from Provincial funds, 3·4 per cent from Municipal funds, 4·4 per cent. from fees, and 9·6 per cent. from other sources.

Government Institutions.

8(6). The number of Government institutions remained stationary during the year viz. 12. Of these, 8 with 881 students, were for men, and 4, with 307 students, for women. The cost of educating a student in institutions for men was Rs. 244, of which Government contributed Rs. 236, and in institutions for women Rs. 456, of which an amount of Rs. 431 was paid by Government.

The Rural Training School continued to train Primary teachers in rural surroundings and under rural conditions. It taught a special course for the award of the 1st year certificate, the course followed being generally similar to the ordinary course with slight modifications in certain subjects and with additional subjects such as Village Uplift, Agriculture, Smithy and Carpentry. The school has so far admitted students from the Agricultural classes, preference being given to those who have passed the Primary School Leaving Certificate examination of Agricultural bias schools. The school has since been transformed into a Basic Training centre with effect from the academic year 1939–40. The distinctive features of the Rural Training school would remain even under its changed character, but the basic crafts would be the medium of approach to every subject.

Aided Institutions.

8(7). The number of aided institutions remained 13, the same as last year. Of these, 3, with 155 students, were for men, and 10, with 534 students, were for women.

The Union Training College at Ahmednagar, the S. J. Rural Training College at Satara, and the Vocational Training School at Ankleshwar are the three institutions for men.

The Union Training College at Ahmednagar taught the full three years' course prescribed by the Department and sent up students for the Departmental Certificate examinations. In addition to the prescribed courses, special attention is paid to Rural Reconstruction work and practical work including manual work.

The S. J. Rural Training College, Satara, conducted by the Rayat Shikshan Sanstha, followed the Rural Training School course and presented candidates for the Departmental Certificate examination.

The Vocational Training School at Ankleshwar teaches agriculture, carpentry, etc. with a rural bias and its certificate examination is conducted by the Department.

All the aided training institutions for women, with the exception of the Mary B. Harding Kindergarten Training School, Sholapur, and the Training College for Women at Hingne, near Poona, follow the Departmental course of studies and send up candidates for the Departmental Certificate examinations.

At the Mary B. Harding Kindergarten Training School, a course specially devised for the training of teachers for Infant work is followed. The examination of this school is conducted by an independent Board of Examiners, half the number of examiners being Government officers. The senior certificates granted by the school are recognised as equivalent to the Departmental First Year Training College certificates.

The Training College for Women, Hingne, follows a full three years' course which differs to some extent from the Departmental one. The students of this institution do not appear for the Departmental Certificate examinations. There is a separate Board of examiners for this institution, one member of which is a Government nominee. This Board holds its own examinations and issues its own certificates to successful candidates. These certificates are, however, recognised by the Department and considered equivalent to those issued by the Department.

One Training institution for women viz.—The Z.B.M.M. Urdu Normal class, Sholapur, was closed during the year.

The Shishu Vihar Mandal, Dadar, Bombay, started a Training class for Montessori teachers (Bal Adhyapan Mandir) in July, 1938. It had four teachers under training for pre-primary and Kindergarten schools. The institution has got its own course and it holds its own examination for the award of a diploma. It is doing very useful work in preparing specialised Infant teachers for Primary schools.

The cost per student in aided institutions for men was Rs. 111, of which an amount of Rs. 40 was paid by Government. The cost per student in aided institutions for women was Rs. 167, of which an amount of Rs. 79 was contributed by Government.

Municipal Institutions.

8(8). There were two Municipal Training institutions, one for Marathi men teachers which was revived during the year, and the other for Muslim women, both maintained by the Bombay Municipality with the object of supplying trained teachers required for their Marathi Boys' and Urdu Girls' schools. The students of these institutions appear for the Departmental Certificate examination. The Urdu Training Institute for Muslim women had 23 students, the same number as in the preceding year.

Selection of teachers for training.

8(9). The following percentages have been prescribed by Government for the selection of candidates for admission to the Government Training institutions for men :—

	Bombay, Central and Southern Divisions.	Northern Division.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
(1) Advanced classes	25	85
(2) Intermediate castes including Muslims and Indian Christians.	60	
(3) Backward castes (including Scheduled classes) ..	15	15
Total ..	100	100

These percentages were generally adhered to while selecting candidates for admission, and, among Backward class candidates, preference was generally given to the Scheduled class candidates so far as possible.

No fixed percentages for various classes have been laid down in the case of admissions to Government Training institutions for women. Preference is, however, given, as far as possible, to women belonging to the Intermediate and Backward classes.

In view of the need of training as many of the teachers who are already in service as possible stressed by the Committee on the Training of Primary teachers, and also in view of the possibility of the introduction of uniform scales of pay in the near future, it has been considered desirable to select older and senior teachers for training first, so that they may not suffer in pay and status in the new fixation of pay. This will affect the question of communal quota in the matter of admissions to Training institutions, but, in view of the fact that all teachers in service are proposed to be trained in their turn, and as early as possible, this is not likely to result in any serious injustice or hardship to teachers of any particular community or class.

The selection of candidates for admission to Government Training institutions continued to be made by the Educational Inspectors on the recommendations of the School Boards. This selection was based mainly on the remarks on the work of a teacher furnished by the School Boards and the percentage of marks obtained in the Primary School Leaving or the Training College examinations.

To secure suitable material for training, certain minimum percentages of marks have been laid down and the School Boards recommended for training generally those candidates who satisfied the prescribed

conditions. It is reportd, however, that these recommendations were not, in some cases, based on merit and fitness of candidates with the result that the best material could not be selected in all cases. Most of the School Boards, however, co-operated with the Educational Inspectors in selecting the right type of candidates for training. Under the amended Primary Education Rules, the School Board Administrative Officers have now been empowered to recommend candidates for training. As under the new Scheme for training Primary teachers *all* Primary teachers in service are to receive two or one year's training as the case may be, the question of recruiting the right type of persons as teachers has gained special importance and instructions have, therefore, been issued to Administrative Officers to see that great care is taken while making appointments of teachers. Also, now that the system of intermittent training has been discontinued, and qualified Primary school teachers will go through a full course of two years' continuous training in future, the difficulties so far experienced as the outcome of the selective system will; it is hoped, soon disappear with the disadvantages of the intermittent training.

In the case of the Urdu Training College for Women, Poona, however, difficulties still exist in securing suitable material for training. The Department has no other course but to select candidates from amongst those that are made available. The paucity of Muslim women teachers will continue so long as the number of girls receiving higher Primary education remains low. The position, however, is gradually improving and it is hoped that, in a few years' time, a sufficient number of women teachers will be available for training.

More Matriculates are now forthcoming to serve as teachers in Primary schools and are seeking admission to Training colleges. As their number increases, they are likely to infuse fresh spirit in Primary schools.

Government paid stipends to the students deputed by the District School Boards. Local Authority Municipalities generally provided their own stipends to the teachers deputed by them and the expenditure incurred by them on this account is admitted for Government grant. The value of stipends is Rs. 10 per mensem in the case of men and Rs. 15 per mensem in the case of women. In the new scheme of training Local Authority teachers sanctioned by Government, the Local Authority teachers including Municipal teachers under training are given stipends at the prescribed rates irrespective of the fact whether they are admitted into a Government Training institution or a non-Government one. A question has been raised as to whether teachers under training holding substantive appointments should not be paid their full pay while under training and is receiving consideration at the hands of Government.

Curriculum.

8(10). The revised curriculum introduced in 1935 continued to be taught in the Training institutions for men and women with good results.

Great stress is laid in all Training institutions on practice in teaching and this includes the teaching of two or more classes at a time, since, in rural areas, teachers have to teach in some cases two or more classes simultaneously. Efforts are, therefore, made by each institution to see that every student gives as many lessons under supervision as possible and receives training particularly in managing efficiently two or more classes at a time. Model lessons showing how the teaching of two or more classes simultaneously may be conducted with some efficiency are also given to the students under training.

In Training institutions the importance of Handwork is specially recognised for the purpose of illustrating lessons by improvising various devices and apparatus for class room use. The subject is taught in correlation with History, Geography, Science, Mathematics, and Language. Its teaching develops creative manual activities. All students are trained to make their own teaching apparatus and appliances from materials easily procurable in rural areas.

Training institutions afford splendid opportunities for educational experiments. The Lady Superintendent, Training College for Women, Poona, used the Project method occasionally to make her students collect the necessary material for History, Georgaphy, and Language. As a result of this stimulus to their self effort, the teachers have succeeded in arousing and maintaining the interest of the students in those courses.

Hindustani with a knowledge of both Nagari and Urdu scripts, was introduced during the second term in all Government Training institutions for men and women. Special part-time teachers were appointed till the end of the academic year. In this connection, the Principal, Training College, Dhulia, observes—

> "During the short time of four months the students were able to "read and write short stories in Hindustani and read and write Urdu script."

In addition to the prescribed course, other educational activities such as Monthly Lectures, Educational Conferences, Visual Instruction, Excursions, Co-operative Societies, Magazines, Debating Clubs, Refresher Courses, etc., continued to be the chief side activities in Training institutions.

The Committee on the Training of Primary teachers proposed the inclusion of subjects like civics and elements of economics in the courses of studies for Training institutions. It was, therefore, necessary to reconsider the Training college courses in the light of the suggestions of the Committee and also on account of the proposal of the Committee to make training continuous. A small Committee consisting of Government officers and outsiders—men and women—having direct experience of training teachers was, therefore, appointed by Government to propose the necessary modifications in the courses of studies for

Primary Training institutions for men and women. The syllabus framed by this Committee has been introduced from the current academic year.

Short-term Training courses for preparing teachers for Basic schools.

8(11). In view of the opening of Basic Primary schools in certain compact areas in Gujarat, Maharashtra, and the Karnatak from June, 1939, it was found necessary to train Primary teachers for this purpose on the lines of the Wardha syllabus. Short Training courses for four months on the lines of the Wardha syllabus were, therefore, arranged for specially selected Primary teachers for each of the three linguistic divisions, viz., Gujarat, Maharashtra, and the Karnatak during the latter part of the year under report.

Of the three Training centres proposed to be opened, the Gujarat Vidyapith offered to run on a grant-in-aid from Government a short training course at Ahmedabad for the training of Gujarati Primary teachers for a period of four months from January to the end of April, 1939. Therefore in Gujarat no short course training centre was opened directly by the Department. About 35 teachers from the various districts of Gujarat were deputed to the course arranged by the Gujarat Vidyapith.

The Training centre for Maharashtra was opened at Loni Kalbhor (District Poona) where the Department already maintained a Rural Training School. This course was attended by about 50 teachers, 40 from the District Local Boards, Poona, Satara, and East Khandesh, and 10 from the Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith, Poona.

The Training centre for the Karnatak was located in the premises of the Training School, Dharwar. Forty-eight teachers were admitted from the four Kannada Districts of the Division.

In order that the proper type of training might be given to the Primary teachers at the various short term courses, it was considered desirable to depute certain graduate trained teachers from the various linguisitic areas to Wardha and to Delhi for practical training and observation for a short period. These teachers, on return, were placed in charge of the short term courses in the different areas.

With the teachers trained in these short-term Training courses the Wardha scheme has been introduced into the first two grades of Primary schools in the selected compact areas in June, 1939, with carding and spinning as the Basic craft around which all education is to be centred as far as possible.

Training of selected teachers in crafts for the purposes of Basic schools.

8(12). In connection with the opening of Basic Primary schools, it was considered desirable that selected Primary teachers should first be trained in the crafts to be introduced. Apart from the question of the correlation of all school work to the Basic craft, it was very necessary that the teachers in charge

of craft-work should know the craft itself. For this purpose it was considered desirable to give a short course of intensive training in Agriculture, the chief rural occupation in the Province, to a few selected teachers to begin with. Proposals were accordingly submitted to Government, in consultation with the Director of Agriculture, to depute 5 trained teachers from each district (preferably 2nd year trained teachers), for intensive training in Agriculture and allied crafts on Government Agricultural Farms and at the Agricultural College, Poona, for a period of 8 months from 1st October, 1938, the training on farms being given from October to the middle of February followed by a three months' course from March to May at the Agricultural College. These proposals were sanctioned by Government who directed that provision should also be made to give instruction to the selected teachers in the subsidiary crafts of cotton spinning and weaving. The number of teachers deputed for training on Government farms from the various districts of Gujarat Maharashtra and the Karnatak was about 75. Subsequently, it was decided that teachers for basic Primary schools should be trained at specially started Basic Teachers' Training Centres, and the proposals of deputing the teachers to the Agricultural College, Poona (after the completion of their training on the Government farms) was dropped. Instead, a special class for teachers from Maharashtra who had undergone training on the various Agricultural farms was opened at the Training College for Men, Poona, from March, 1939, with a view to giving them training on the lines of the Wardha scheme. The subjects taught were Basic education and its scientific background in addition to the instruction in spinning and carding and Hindustani. Also a spinning class was opened in February, 1939, at the P. R. Training College for Men, Ahmedabad, for the benefit of teachers from Gujarat who had undergone training on the Agricultural farms. A few of these teachers were also deputed to the Basic Training Centre started by the Gujarat Vidyapith. The teachers from the Karnatak deputed for training on Government farms were subsequently drafted to the short-term training centre in Basic education opened at Dharwar during the latter part of the year under report. These teachers were put through the Basic educational training there.

Special Features.

8(13). (*a*) The leagues of teachers and guardians started at the Training Colleges for Men at Poona and Dhulia continued to do useful work during the year. Monthly lectures by experts in education and the science of Medicine are arranged for the benefit of teachers and parents on any useful subject concerning education and general care and upbringing of children. Monthly meetings of the League are arranged and are attended by students, and these meetings prove a guide to them when they go back to their schools as teachers.

(*b*) Practising schools attached to the Training institutions are placed in charge of capable trained teachers and are efficiently conducted and well managed. Modern methods of teaching are used in these schools as far as possible.

(*c*) The students of the Rural Training School, Loni, attended a camp in the Satara District organised under the auspices of the Village Reconstruction Association. The Camp lasted for three weeks. The students helped in making roads and were trained in Spinning, First Aid and Scouting. Special lectures were given on Poultry and the Wardha scheme. The camp was very successful and instructive from the point of view of village uplift work.

(*d*) A Special Refresher course for Primary women teachers was held at the Training College for Women, Poona, during the Divali vacation and was attended by about 90 women teachers from almost all districts. It was opened by the Honourable the Prime Minister who addressed the women teachers and advised them to strive whole-heartedly for the uplift of the village people.

(*e*) The Advisory Committees for the conduct of the Women's Training College Certificate examinations in Marathi and Gujarati continued to do useful work.

(*f*) A class of the illiterate inferior servants in the Training College for Men, Poona, was started by some enthusiastic students of the third year class and conducted for about two months out of college hours.

CHAPTER IX.

Professional Schools and Classes.

9(1). This Chapter deals with institutions of a specialised nature which impart instruction in technical and allied subjects other than (1) the various Professional colleges affiliated to the University and (2) the training institutions, an account of which is given in Chapters V and VIII respectively of this Report. The standards of instruction and of admission to these institutions vary according to the nature and duration of the courses. Some of these institutions are under the control of other Departments. A statistical summary of these institutions is given below :—

—	Number of institutions on 31st March, 1939.	Number of pupils.
Art schools	3	697
Medical schools	3	762
Engineering schools	1	263
Technical and Industrial schools	73	5,749
Commercial schools	30	2,164
Agricultural schools	4	100
Other schools	182	12,038

" Other Schools " mostly comprise Maktabs, Sanskrit Pathashalas, Music schools, and Gymnasia. I twill be seen that the number of Technical and Industrial schools has considerably increased during the year under report, while the number of other schools has increased more than three times. This is due to the large number of gymnasia that are now being recognised and aided by the Department.

A—Commercial Institutions.

9(2). In addition to the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, and the H. L. College of Commerce, Ahmedabad, an account of which is given in Chapter V, there were 30 Commercial schools and classes. Statistical information about each of them is given in the Supplement to this Report. The number of institutions increased from 27 to 30 and the number of pupils in them from 1,981 to 2,164. These institutions provide instruction in Shorthand and Typewriting, Book-Keeping, Accountancy, Commercial Law and various other Commercial subjects, and cater for students appearing for the examinations held by the London Chamber of Commerce, or for the Government

Commercial Diploma and Certificate Examinations, and also for those who desire to improve their prospects by additional training in Commercial subjects.

The London Chamber of Commerce Examinations were formerly held in two stages, viz. the Certificate stage (formerly known as the Junior London Chamber of Commerce Examination) and the Higher Certificate stage (formerly known as the senior London Chamber of Commerce Examination). From 1938 a new stage called the Elementary stage has been introduced. The standard of the Certificate stage has not been raised, but the Elementary stage is intended to be one lower than and leading to the Certificate stage.

The following table gives the results of the London Chamber of Commerce Higher Certificate Examinations :—

	1937–38		1938–39	
	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Number appeared.	Number passed.
1	2	3	4	5
Book-keeping and Accountancy ..	261	57	327	136
Commerce and Finance	63	29	103	37
Banking and Currency	45	21	33	9
Foreign Exchange	3	..	2	..
Commercial Law	76	49	112	58
Economics	1	1	1	..
Company Law	17	12	37	22
Commercial Geography	3	1	..	..
Advertising	4	1	1	1
Commercial Arithmetic	11	4	12	1
Shorthand	27	5	32	12
Typewriting	14	4	14	3
Salesmanship	7	5	20	15
Fire Insurance	..	..	1	..
Life Insurance	6	4	6	5
Secretarial Practice	21	3	43	9
Life Insurance Salesmanship ..	..	..	1	1
Stock-exchange	..	..	1	..
Total ..	559	196	746	309

The number of entries for the Higher Certificate Examination increased by 187 to 746. As usual the largest number of candidates appeared for "Book-keeping and Accountancy" which claimed 327 candidates, or 43·8 per cent., of the total number of 746 candidates. The number of women candidates at the Higher Certificate Examination was 10, out of which as many as 8 passed in one or more subjects. One woman candidate passed with distinction in "Commercial Law", "Company Law" and "Secretarial Practice".

Government Commercial Examinations.

9(3). The Government Commercial Diploma and Certificate examinations were held, as usual, at Bombay, Poona and Karachi. At the Diploma Examination held in 1939, 169 candidates appeared (as against 118 in 1938), of whom 43 passed, while at the Certificate Examination 226 candidates appeared (as against 185 in 1938), of whom 147 passed in individual subjects. These examinations are attracting more candidates every year and have now become not only self-supporting but they also contribute a small revenue to Government by way of examination fees.

In the Government Commercial classes attached to the Elphinstone High School, Bombay, there are both Day and Evening classes. The number of pupils admitted during the year under report was 90—81 in the evening class and 9 in the Day class. Out of 33 candidates sent up for the Government Commercial Diploma Examination of April, 1939, 6 passed.

In the J. D. Vakil Commercial School, Broach, there was a slight fall in the number of pupils attending the school, the total number being 42, as against 52 in 1937-38. Out of 48 candidates sent up in various subjects for the Government Commercial Certificate Examination of April, 1939, 25 passed, and of the 25 candidates who appeared for the London Chamber of Commerce Examinations, 20 were successful. The total expenditure of the class was Rs. 3,102 which was met from the fee receipts and a part of the income from endowments.

B—Engineering Classes.

9(4). The Diploma classes at the College of Engineering, Poona, provide instruction in (*i*) Civil and (*ii*) Mechanical and Electrical Engineering for training Overseers, Foremen, Chargemen and Electrical Apprentices. The total number of students in these classes was 263, as compared with 256 in 1937-38.

The results of the examinations held in March, 1939, were as under :—

—	Number appeared.	Number passed.
Diploma in Civil Engineering	25	21
Diploma in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering ..	49	45

The total expenditure on the Diploma classes was Rs. 49,307, as against Rs. 52,108 in 1937–38.

The usual Engineering instructional tours were conducted during the year for the benefit of the students. The 3rd year Diploma in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering students saw several workshops, mills, and other works in Bombay including Railway Workshops, the Docks, etc. The 4th year students of the same course visited important works at Calcutta and Jamshedpur and the Government Telegraph works at Alipore. The 3rd year Diploma in Civil Engineering students saw works of Engineering interest at Shahabad, Bangalore, Mysore, Bhadravati, Dudh Sagar, and Gokak. All these classes were taken to see works in and near Poona.

The students took part in the Poona Industrial Exhibition held towards the end of the year, and sent several articles of their work as exhibits.

C—Technical and Industrial Schools.

9(5). The Technical and Industrial schools are under the control of the Director of Industries, and a more detailed account of their work is given in the Report of the Department of Industries.

Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.

The V. J. Technical Institute, Bombay, is the premier Technical Institute in the Province of Bombay and is in a class by itself. It is managed by a Board of Trustees of which the Chairman and 7 members including the Director of Industries are nominated by Government. Regular courses of instruction covering a period of four years are given in (1) Mechancial Engineering, (2) Electrical Engineering, (3) Textile Manufactures (Cotton), (4) Technical and Applied Chemistry and (5) Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing.

Candidates from different parts of India apply for admission and there has been a consistently increasing demand for admission to the Electrical Engineering course during recent years. At the entrance examination for admission in June, 1938, 302 candidates applied for admission; of these, 174 were granted admission of whom 117 were *bona fide* Bombay Province candidates.

The results of the Final Sessional examinations were as under:—

	Number appeared.	Number passed.
Mechanical Engineering	41	39
Electrical Engineering	47	38
Textile Manufacture	23	23
Technical and Applied Chemistry	13	11
Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing	19	19

One hundred and two students of the Institute appeared for the City and Guilds of London Institute Examinations, of whom 55 were successful.

In addition to the regular courses of Instruction mentioned above, apprentice classes were held once a week, as in previous years, for training in Elementary Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Cotton Spinning and Weaving, Electrical Wiremen's and Electrician's work. Bi-weekly Evening classes were also held for the training of students in "Elementary Principles of Radio Communication, Maintenance, and Repair of Radio Instruments".

The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 2,66,689, as against Rs. 2,54,196 during the previous year. A Government grant of Rs. 1,25,000 was made to the Institute by the Department of Industries.

Committee of Direction for Technical and Industrial Training.

9(6). Though the control of Technical and Industrial education rests with the Department of Industries, the general charge of the Technical and Industrial schools is in the hands of the Committee of Direction for Technical and Industrial Training of which the Director of Industries is the Chairman. In order to maintain contact beteween the Educational Department and the Committee, the Director of Public Instruction or his nominee is a member of the Committee.

During the year under report the Committee had under its control 69 schools in the Province of Bombay. Of these 69 schools, 25 schools were registered for inspection, examination and grant-in-aid, and remaining 44 recognised for the purpose of inspection and examination. The courses of instruction followed by the various institutions are (1) Higher Grade Mechanical Engineering, (2) Lower Grade Mechanical Engineering, (3) Automobile Engineering, (4) Higher Grade Textile Manufacture (Spinning and Weaving), (5) Lower Grade Textile Manufacture (Spinning and Weaving), (6) Carpentry practice, Drawing and Wood-work Technology, (7) Trained Maistry's Course, (8) Mechanical Apprentice course, (9) Automobile Apprentice course, (10) Handloom weaving, (11) Typography (Composing and Printing), (12) Carpentry and Smithy (Agriculture), (13) Tailoring and Cutting (including special Ladies' tailoring course), (14) Practical tailoring, (15) I and II class Electric Wiremen's courses, (16) Radio communications, (17) Leather work, and (18) Dyeing and Printing.

Of the 2,395 pupils who appeared for the annual examinations, 1,903 were successful. In the final examinations 962 appeared and 758 satisfied the examiners. During the year under report the Committee awarded 680 certificates to the students who completed their courses and satisfied the examiners in the final examinations.

The total expenditure of the Committee of Direction for Technical and Industrial Training was Rs. 15,714, of which Rs. 4,044 was incurred on establishment, Rs. 3,520 on inspection, and Rs. 8,150 on examinations. An amount of Rs. 38,651 was paid as recurring grants-in-aid to schools under the Committee's control. The Committee also paid non-recurring grants amounting to Rs. 5,673.

R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad.

9(7). This Institute is directly administered and controlled by the Department of Industries and provides for 3 year courses in (1) Cotton spinning, (2) Cotton weaving and (3) Mechanical Engineering. Though the standard of instruction attained in this institute is lower than that at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, it is higher than that at the other technical institutions recognised and/or aided by the Department.

During the year under review there were 72 new admissions to the Institute of which 21 were for Cotton spinning, 21 for Cotton weaving and 30 for Mechanical Engineering courses. The total number of students on rolls on 31st March, 1939, was 124.

One hundred and eighteen students appeared at the annual examinations held in April, 1938, of which 112 passed. Eight students of this Institute passed the various examinations of the City and Guilds Institute of London.

The new Wiremen's classes which have been organised since July, 1936, were well attended during the year under report, and of the 23 students who appeared, 17 passed.

The total expenditure incurred on the Institute during the year amounted to Rs. 34,147.

Government Leather Working School, Khar.

9(8). The Leather Working School, Khar, sanctioned by Government in October, 1937, is housed in its own building at Chamdewalachiwadi, Khar, Bombay, which was occupied in December, 1938. The opening ceremony of the school was performed in March, 1939.

This Institution is in charge of a Superintendent who was appointed in November, 1938.

The first batch of 10 Artisan students from the hereditary workers' class was admitted to the Artisan course of the School in January, 1939, and will complete their training in January, 1940.

Government Tanning Institute, Khar.

9(9). During the year under report a scheme for a Government Tanning Institute prepared by the Department of Industries was sanctioned by Government. It is intended to be completed in 4 stages. When the first stage of building construction was completed and the major portion of the building was ready for occupation, the office of the Tanning Expert was shifted from Bombay to Bandra in December, 1938.

Four students were admitted for an all-round manual course in August, 1938, when the Tanning School conducted by the Chamdewalachiwadi Committee was taken over by this Department and five more were admitted in January, 1939.

The Institute was formally declared open in March, 1939.

The popularity and interest evinced by the public in this Institute is manifestly shown by the donation of scholarships which have been made spontaneously by Mr. Behram N. Karanjia of a sum of Rs. 180

and the offer of Rs. 1,200 made by Messrs. Chemdyes Ltd., for the same purpose.

The 2nd, 3rd, and 4th stages of the scheme are still due and the preparation of the plans and estimate for the 2nd stage was in hand when the year closed.

Central Hand Weaving Institute, Poona.

9(10). This Institute is maintained by the Industries Department and gives free theoretical and practical training in the technology of handloom weaving which would qualify students to take charge of weaving schools as supervisors and instructors and to work in factories on business lines as managers and mistries. It provides two courses viz., an Advanced course covering a period of two years and an Artisan course extending to one year.

There were 54 students on the roll. At the last sessional examination held in April, 1938, 40, out of 47 students who appeared, passed.

Arrangements were made to provide six months practical training for students passing out from the Institute in mills, local handloom weaving factories, and small power driven factories and schools.

The total expenditure incurred during the year under review on the maintenance of this Institute was Rs. 12,685.

9(11). In addition to the above institution, the Department of Industries maintained during the year 5 weaving schools for *bona fide* weavers, 2 weaving schools for agriculturists, 7 cotton weaving demonstrations, 1 cottage sizing set demonstration, 1 wool weaving school, 3 wool weaving demonstrations, 3 Dyeing demonstrations, and 6 Tanning demonstrations.

In addition to the work of the Industries Department for the development of handloom weaving and tanning industries, as described above, the Department also extended its activities to the following cottage industries :—

(1) Cane and Bamboo work.
(2) Lacquer work.
(3) Coir Manufacture.
(4) Art Crafts.

Other Industrial Institutions.

9(12). Apart from the Technical and Industrial schools, which are under the control of the Department of Industries, there are 29 schools or classes under the control of this Department. Most of these institutions are for girls or women and provide instruction in sewing, tailoring, embroidery, knitting, first-aid, fancy work, etc., Grants amounting to Rs. 10,520 were paid to them in 1938-39, as against Rs. 6,780 in 1937-38.

Scholarships for Technical studies.

9(13). The Department of Industries annually awards a number of scholarships in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad, F. S. Parekh Technical Institute, Surat, Government Hand-weaving Institute, Poona, Government Leather Working School, Khar, Government Tanning Institute, Khar, and

in the peripatetic, hand weaving and coir manufacturing schools and cane and lacquer work demonstrations.

In addition to these, 2 scholarships are ordinarily available for research in Technical Chemistry and 1 for practical training in Electrical Engineering.

One of the two scholarships awarded in 1937-38 for research work tenable at the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, was extended for one year more, the other scholar having relinquished his scholarship in February, 1938. Two new scholarships were awarded during the year—both tenable at the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay.

Three State Technical Scholarships of £ 216 each per annum tenable for a period of 2 years were awarded during the year under review by the Department of Industries.

The scholarship awarded to a Scheduled class student for the Tanning course in England from the allotment for special facilities to the Scheduled classes was also continued during the year under report.

Apprentice scheme.

9(14). In December, 1936, with a view to mitigating the evil of unemployment among the educated middle classes, the Government of Bombay sanctioned for introduction in the City of Bombay and Ahmedabad, to start with, a scheme of apprenticeship prepared by the Department of Industries. The progress of the scheme during the year under review and its present position may be gauged from the following statistical summary :—

1.	Number of applications received from candidates seeking admission to the scheme ..					389
2.	Number permitted to sit for the admission examination					359
3.	Number that actually sat for the examination ..	Bombay 240	+	Ahmedabad 66	=	306
4.	Total number of apprentices placed in mills and other industrial concerns ..	175	+	72	=	247
5.	Distribution of apprentices by Mills and workshops 117 + 58 = ..	175	+	Mills. 72	=	247
6.	Number of co-operating establishments.					
	Mills	36		22	=	58
	Workshops	13		..	=	13
	Presses	3		..	=	3
	Chemical firms ..	1		..	=	1
	Total	53		22	=	75

Under an agreement with the Government of India, 12 Engineering cadets of the I. M. M. Training Ship Dufferin were admitted to the evening classes of the Government Apprentice Scheme specially organised for them for theoretical training.

The following table shows the total number of apprentices under training at the close of the year ending March, 1939 :—

——	Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Total.
1st Session 1938–39	137	55	192
2nd Session 1937–38	141	54	195
3rd Session	....	....	....
Dufferin cadets 1938–39	12	....	12
Total ..	290	109	399

The Advisory Committee met five times in the year and closely followed the progress of the Apprentice Scheme.

During the year under review the Department of Industries submitted to Government proposals for the extension of the Government Apprentice scheme to Sholapur and for necessary financial provision in the current year's budget.

D—Agricultural Schools.

9(15). There are two Primary Agricultural schools maintained by the Agricultural Department—one at Dhulia in the West Khandesh District, and the other at Devihosur in the Dharwar District. These schools impart instruction in Agriculture on modern and practical lines.

In addition to the two Agricultural schools mentioned above, there are two other Agricultural schools—one at Rajapur managed by the Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Rajapur, and the other at Puntamba, District Ahmednagar. The Agricultural School, Rajapur, has been recognised by the Department since 1934–35. It was paid a grant of Rs. 3,100 in 1938–39, as against Rs. 500 in 1937–38. The school was following a two-year course, but it is now proposed to be developed into a three-year course. The special subjects taught at the school are fruit gardening, poultry, carding, spinning and weaving, agricultural carpentry, coir and rope-making, etc. The M. G. Agricultural school, Puntamba, has been provisionally recognised for the year 1938–39 and it follows a two-year course.

E—Medical Schools.

9(16). In addition to the Grant Medical College, Bombay, an account of which is given in Chapter V, the Medical Department maintains two Medical schools at Poona and Ahmedabad, with an attendance of 275 and 248 students respectively. Of these, the number of women students was 29 and 16 respectively. These schools prepare students for the L.C.P.S. examination. In addition to these two schools, there is the National Medical College, Bombay, which is recognised for sending up, candidates for the L.C.P.S. examination. It had on its rolls 239 students, of which 33 were women students.

The standard of preliminary qualification for admission has been raised from the Matriculation to the Inter. Science Examination. In this connection, the Superintendent, B. J. Medical School, Poona, remarks as under :—

"The raising of the standard for admission has not had any "appreciable effect on the number of candidates seeking admission "at this institution. Candidates apply for admission simultaneously "to the Bombay Colleges and to this school. Refusal in Bombay "compels the applicants to seek an inferior qualification".

F—Arts Schools.

9(17). A report of the Sir J. J. School of Arts is published separately by the Director of the school. A summary of the progress made by the school is, however, given below :—

The number of students on the rolls of the school on 31st March, 1939, was 527, as against 517 of the previous year. The number of students in the various classes was as under :—

Name of Class.	1937-38.	1938-39.
Drawing and Painting Classes	229	229
Elementary and Intermediate Drawing Grade Classes ..	21	18
Modelling Classes	21	21
Normal Classes for Drawing Teachers	39	40
Architectural Classes	136	126
Commercial Arts Section	71	93
Total ..	517	527

The results of the various examinations are given in the following table :—

	1937–38.		1938–39.	
	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Number appeared.	Number passed.
Elementary Drawing Grade ..	11	6	19	13
Intermediate Drawing Grade ..	23	14	30	23
Elementary Drawing and Painting ..	60	39	57	30
Intermediate Drawing and Painting ..	31	25	41	31
Advanced Drawing and Painting ..	28	25	31	26
Diploma Drawing and Painting ..	40	21	36	23
Elementary Modelling	6	4	4	4
Intermediate Modelling	3	3	4	4
Advanced Modelling	4	3	5	4
Diploma Modelling	6	5	3	1
Drawing Teachers'	39	18	40	18
Elementary Examination in Architecture	30	15	30	18
Intermediate Examination in Architecture.	5	5	18	6
Advanced Examination in Architecture .	32	15	21	6
Diploma Examination in Architecture ..	33	16	29	11

The total direct expenditure of the school during the year was Rs. 1,13,934, of which Rs. 70,654 was met from Provincial funds.

The outstanding event of the year under report was the Students' Annual Exhibition which was held in December, and opened by the Honourable Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, and attracted a very large and distinguished audience. His Excellency Sir Roger Lumley, the Governor of Bombay, accompanied by Lady Lumley visited the Exhibition and expressed their admiration and keen interest in the work shown.

The Indian Art Section was particularly strong this year. The special class for Indian painting continues to maintain its high standard, and it was evident that much pioneer work is being done to revive the contemporary Indian Art outlook consistent with the times.

Mr. Y. K. Shukla, who received his art education in the school and who had specialised in Indian painting, was awarded a foreign scholarship and left this country for further studies abroad.

Another outstanding event of the year was the execution of ten large mural decorative panels for the Metro Cinema in Bombay. This important work was undertaken by students in the Mural Decoration Class and students specially selected from the advanced Painting Class. The work was carried out under the personal supervision of the Director.

Forty-five students entered for the Dolly Cursetjee Prizes Competition, of whom 10 were selected for the final Competition.

In regard to the policy of Art Education the Director reports—

"The policy of Art Education imparted throughout the School of "Art is gradually being adjusted to meet the requirements of the present "day. The artist today can no longer stand aloof from the influence "of modern conditions, and a fuller co-operation between art and "industry seems most desirable. With the education of masses, art "appreciation must simultaneously be fostered, and today, the artist "should be linked up with the social life of the people for preserving "the cultural heritage of India, and with the liquidation of illiteracy, "art through mass education should become more and more the art of "the people. The basis of life in India is being broadened, and any "system of Education which does not develop the faculty of every "citizen to appreciate the beautiful combined with its practical "application should be considered incomplete."

During the year under report, 166 candidates applied for admission to the Normal Class for Drawing Teachers, of whom 40 were admitted to the class. The Director observes—

"The need for practical teachers is keenly felt, and steps are being "taken to enable all those in training to attend as voluntary assistant "teachers in the various Primary and Secondary schools in Bombay. "Lectures on various aspects of art and art education are also contem- "plated for the following Session, to give students a wider and more "comprehensive general knowledge, quite apart from their usual "routine practice. The future teacher will, it is hoped, acquire more "confidence and general knowledge of the many aspects of art, which "is quite essential if they are to impart and foster a wider appreciation "of art in mass education."

The Commercial Art Section continued to make progress. The course of studies was further extended by the addition of the third year, and the entire syllabus was revised and supplemented by several important subjects. The following table shows the progress of this section for the past three years :—

Year.	Number of students.
1936–37	77
1937–38	71
1938–39	93

The posters produced by this section have been of great practical use in several campaigns initiated by Government such as Prohibition, Literacy, Swadeshi, Anti-Air-Raid Instruction, Rural Uplift, etc. Rs. 150 were awarded as prizes by the Bombay Literacy Campaign Committee for a series of 34 posters. Several prizes were awarded by business concerns for the respective types of work produced in this section which interested them. Messrs. Tata Ltd. awarded a Prize of Rs. 75 for a very attractive calendar design for "Agrico Tools" to Mr. N. B. Joglekar, a third year student, and purchased three designs from other students of this section. Miss Nalini Chaubal, a woman student of this section, executed a publicity poster for the Bombay Telephone Company, Ltd., which has proved to be very popular and is being displayed throughout the City. Mr. V. N. Rai and Miss B. Masceranhas, third year students, have won the silver medal for a poster design on Agriculture in the Poona Art Exhibition, and a prize of Rs. 50 for a poster design in the recent exhibition of the Bombay Art Society respectively. Mr. G. D. Bhadasavle, a past student of this section, has been taken up as a Chief Commercial Artist on the staff of the Metro Theatres, Bombay.

The section dealing with the Commercial Art of the Annual Exhibition held in December, 1938, was a complete success.

During the year under review, the students of this section paid a study visit to the Ravi Varma Litho Press and the Bhaja and Karla caves at Malavali.

The progress achieved by the school of sculpture during the year was very satisfactory. Messrs. B. G. Bandivadekar, N. G. Pansare and Miss S. Virjee, past students and Diploma holders of this section, proceeded to Europe at the commencement of the year with a view to prosecuting their studies abroad. In regard to the excursion tours of this section, the Director reports—

"For many years, the students of the section could not get chance "to join the Annual Study Excursion of the School. This year, "however, two students from the Diploma Class of the section were "selected to join the Excursion to Ajanta and the Ellora Caves. On "return of these students from this tour, two other Excursions to "Ambernath Temple and Elephanta Caves were arranged exclusively "for the benefit of the students of the sculpture section. The "excursions were educative, and the students returned with some very "useful plasticine sketches. Many students of this section exhibited "their work in the outside Exhibitions for which they received medals "and money prizes."

The Reay Art Workshops.

9(18). The number of students on the roll in the workshops was 109. During the Annual Exhibition, a number of articles were sold and many orders placed as a result of the Exhibition.

Spray painting and the decoration of furniture were new subjects introduced this year, and many fine specimens were produced. A past

student Mr. M. K. Bodas of the House Decoration class won the second prize in the Textile Design Competition organised by the Department of Chemical Technology, University of Bombay. A new inscription plate in embossed copper for the pedestal of the statue of the Right Hon'ble the late E. S. Montague was prepared by the Gold and Silver Class for the Bombay Municipality.

As regards the work of the Reay Art Workshops the Director writes as follows :—

" The students in the Reay Art Workshops are the future Craftsmen of India and as such deserve every encouragment.

" There is, at the present time, a certain lack of co-operation between " the Indian Craftsmen and an effective marketing of their work, and " in many cases skilled indigenous Craftsmen have drifted out of their " craft to take up other work for which they are better paid. This is " likely to affect adversely the Indian Crafts in their struggle to main- " tain the traditional high standard of workmanship. Mr. R. D. " Dhopeshwarkar, Assistant Teacher, Painting Section, has been trans- " ferred on deputation to the Department of Industries as Artist " Designer and it is encouraging to note that efforts are being made " to place the Indian Craftsmen on a better footing."

There were 126 students at the close of the Session in the Architectural Section of the School.

The Drawing and Design Classes.

9(19). There were 41 pupils on the roll of the Drawing and Design class attached to the R. C. High School, Ahmedabad. There were two classes working during the year—(1) Junior and (2) Senior. The above 41 pupils were undergoing training in different branches of these classes as shown below :—

Class.	Carpentry and Metal work.	House decoration and sign painting.	Others.	Total.
Junior Class	16	9	8	33
Senior Class	2	3	3	8
Total ..	18	12	11	41

The Drawing and Design Class, Surat, which is under the management of the Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat, had on its roll 20 pupils, as against 26 pupils in 1937–38. The class received a grant of Rs. 600 during the year under report.

G—Music Schools.

9(20). Music forms part of the curriculum of Primary schools (both for boys and girls) and is taught as an optional subject in some Secondary schools. It is also included in the Primary School Leaving Certificate Examination for Girls and for the Primary Training College Certificate Examination.

Apart from the instruction in Music imparted in ordinary schools, there were 12 private classes for instruction in Music both vocal and instrumental with 447 pupils. As a measure of retrenchment, Government have discontinued paying grants to these classes since the year 1933–34.

H—Gymnasia.

Training Institute for Physical Education, Kandivali, Bombay.

9(21). The Training Institute for Physical Education, Kandivali, is a Government Institution. In September, 1937, Government appointed a Committee to advise them on the question of Physical Education in Primary and Secondary schools in the Province. The main principle which underlies the recommendations of the Committee is the integration of intellectual and physical education, and towards this end the Committee suggested that all teachers working on the intellectual side in the schools should be made "physical education minded". As a first step towards implementing the Committee's recommendation, Government decided to train graduate teachers in physical education and established a Training Institute at Kandivali which commenced work from 1st November, 1938. The chief aim of the Institute is to supply trained physical instructors to schools, etc., to make school teachers games minded and to raise generally the standard and status of physical education. The Institute is residential and separate arrangements have been made for women students. The tuition at the Institute is free and about 10 per cent. of the students under training receive stipends at the rate of Rs. 25 per mensem subject to certain conditions.

The teaching is both practical and theoretical, with due emphasis on the actual work in physical activities. Organized games play an important part. Indian methods of physical education get special attention and an attempt is being made to standardize sports like Atya-patya, Kho-kho, Hu-tu-tu, etc. Special large fields are also set apart for Foot-ball, Hockey, etc.

The Institute started work with 96 students, 85 men and 11 women. Subsequently, however, six men and one woman left the Institute. All these students were graduates many of them being trained teachers. Most of them were deputed by schools and went back to their respective places to be in charge of health and physical education.

Although the course of training at the Institute extends to about 9 months from June to March, in view of the circumstances in which the Institute was started, an intensive course of training for 7 months—from November, 1938 to May 1939—was given by cutting down the number of holidays as much as possible. As this was the first year of its existence the Institute had to face a number of difficulties, especially in regard to water and sanitary arrangements. Every possible step was, however, taken to ensure the comfort and well-being of the students. A special Resident Medical Officer has been appointed to look after the health of the students and the staff. The Institute is now settling down to normal work.

The Institute was visited by His Excellency the Viceroy and His Excellency the Governor in January, 1939. The Honourable Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister, also visited the Institute on several occasions.

Government have also established a Board of Physical Education to advise them on all matters concerning physical education. It consists of six non-official members with the Director of Public Instruction and the Director of Public Health as ex-officio members and the Principal of the Institute as ex-officio member and Secretary. The Institute has the benefit of the advice and guidance of this Board.

The total direct expenditure of the Institute was Rs. 15,616 of which Rs. 13,090 was met from Provincial Revenues. The total cost per student during the year was Rs. 173 while the cost to Government was Rs. 145.

9(22). The Special Physical Education Committee appointed by Government in 1937 considered that Gymnasia were valuable national assets in physical education and recommended that they should receive help from Government. Government, therefore, decided to recognise and aid Gymnasia managed by private agencies, as an encouragement to physical education. On the recommendation of the Board of Physical Education detailed rules for the recognition of and grants-in-aid to Gymnasia were sanctioned by Government. During the year under report 124 gymnasia were recognised by the Department. The number on the rolls in these gymnasia was 12,811 during the year under report. This number includes 3,562 pupils who attended other institutions as well.

The Gymnasia were paid grants-in-aid for which there was a provision of Rs. 10,000 during the year under report.

CHAPTER X.

ORIENTAL STUDIES.

Study of Classics.

10(1). A Classical language forms an additional subject of the Secondary school course from Standard IV upwards. Candidates for the Matriculation examination have the option of choosing a Classical language or a Modern European language as a Second language, an Indian Modern language having been made a compulsory additional subject for that examination. Sanskrit and Persian are the two Oriental languages principally studied, although provision for the study of Pali, Arabic, Avesta Pahlavi, Hebrew, and Ardha-Magadhi exists in a few schools. Of the 11,876 candidates who passed the Matriculation examination of 1939 with an Oriental language, 8,783 passed with Sanskrit, 2,260 with Persian, and 93 with Arabic, while 733 passed in other Oriental languages.

The following table shows the results of 1939 of the degree examinations in Arts with an Oriental language :—

1	Number appeared. 2	Number passed. I Class. 3	II Class. 4	Pass. 5	Total. 6
B.A.					
Sanskrit	168	14	53	54	121
Persian	27	4	8	11	23
Hebrew	1	..	..	1	1
Arabic	8	4	4	..	8
Pali	5	1	1	2	4
Avesta Pahlavi	2	..	2	..	2
Ardha-Magadhi	24	1	9	13	23
Total ..	235	24	77	81	182
M.A.					
Sanskrit	60	1	22	25	48
Persian	18	1	6	7	14
Avesta Pahlavi	1	..	..	1	1
Pali	1	..	..	1	1
Ardha-Magadhi	15	1	8	5	14
Total ..	95	3	36	39	78

In addition to ordinary Institutions which impart instruction in Oriental languages, there are special institutions known as Pathshalas and Madressahs. The former are primarily intended for the study of the Sanskrit language and of the Vedic literature, while the latter teach Persian and/or Arabic along with the Koran. The following table gives a statistical summary of these institutions :—

1	Number of institutions. 2	Number of pupils. 3	Expenditure.	
			Total. 4	Provincial. 5
			Rs.	Rs.
Pathashalas for the study of Sanskrit	54	1,993	67,352	6,108
Madressahs for the study of Persian and Arabic	53	3,766	26,898	5,715

With the exception of a few institutions which maintain a comparatively higher standard of instruction, Pathshalas generally follow the elementary course in Sanskrit in addition to Vedic studies. English is also taught in some Pathshalas, while pupils from higher Standards of Secondary schools also attend the Sanskrit classes of such institutions.

A few Pathshalas send up candidates for the examinations held under the auspices of the Calcutta Sanskrit Association, while a few others prepare for the Elementary and Intermediate Examinations of the Government Sanskrit College, Benares. Among these, the Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit Pathshala, Bombay, the Warad Sanskrit Pathshala, Sholapur, and the Gangadhar Sanskrit College, Hubli, may be specially mentioned.

An account of the Poona Sanskrit College which is intended for a higher study of Sanskrit Grammar and Literature is given at the end of this Chapter.

Apart from the Madressahs shown in the above table which impart instruction in Persian and Arabic, some of the unrecognised Maktabs also teach the rudiments of these languages in addition to the Koran. Provision for the teaching of Persian is made in all Government High schools and in a large number of non-Government Secondary schools. Arabic is also taught in four Government High schools.

10(2). In addition to the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Bombay, and the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, which are the premier Institutes in this Province and which undertake or encourage original research in Oriental learning, there are also others which are doing useful work in their own fields. The Indian Historical Research Institute at St. Xavier's College, Bombay, and the Bharat Itihas Samshodhak Mandal, Poona, aim at Oriental Research in subjects of historical interest. The Mimamsa Vidyalaya, Poona, is interested in a critical study of the *Mimamsa Shastra*. The Gujarat Research Society and the Karnatak Historical Research Society also encourage historical research in their own fields. The Ved Shastrottejak Sabha, Poona, encourages the study of old Sanskrit learning and awards scholarships to poor and deserving students. Examinations for the award of prizes and Diplomas in Sanskrit learning are also held by this body.

Oriental Institutes.

In addition to the three premier Institutes mentioned above, some of these institutes maintained valuable libraries which contain a rare collection of books and manuscripts. They also keep in touch with similar institutes, societies, etc., in foreign countries, exchange manuscripts, award prizes for original works and invite eminent scholars from abroad to deliver lectures.

10(3). The work in connection with the critical edition of the *Mahabharata* undertaken by the Institute is progressing steadily. During the year the publication of the remaining portion of the text of the *Udyogaparvan* was completed, bringing the total number of printed pages of the final edition of the Great Epic to 2,200. The Secretary summarises the arrangements made in connection with the work towards the end of the year in the following remarks of his report :—

The Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute.

> "Towards the close of the year under report, the Institute made "arrangements for the printing of the *Aranyakaparvan* completed "by the General Editor, Dr. S. V. Sukthankar. This arrangement "is in accordance with the new policy of the Institute to carry out "simultaneous printing of the different *Parvans* of the *Mahabharata* "in two different presses. The press-copy of the *Aranyakaparvan* "has accordingly been entrusted for printing to Dr. Raghu Vira of "Lahore, who has recently opened an up-to-date printing press for "the efficient printing of scientific Indological works."

The work of the Publication Department during the year amounted to 1,354 printed pages, as against 2,379 during the previous year. The decrease in the output is reported to be due to the policy of the Department to keep its progress commensurate with the funds at its disposal. Among the works published during the year, the Hymns from the *Rigveda* and the descriptive catalogue of Jain manuscripts may be specially mentioned.

The work in connection with the descriptive catalogue of manuscripts is also reported to have made a satisfactory progress. Seven volumes have so far been published, including the one published by Government before the transfer of the Manuscripts library to the Institute. Press copies of no less than 15 volumes of the catalogue are ready

The post-graduate Department of the Institute continued its work in co-operation with the Poona Central Committee of the Bombay University in the matter of post-graduate instruction and research. During the year the Institute organised a series of lectures by eminent scholars from India and abroad on subjects of Oriental interest. Some of the lectures on popular subjects, which were illustrated by the magic lantern, are reported to have been largely attended.

K. R. Cama Oriental Institute.

10(4). The birth-anniversary of the late Mr. K. R. Cama, the founder of the Institute, was celebrated on 11th November, 1938, when the Honourable Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia presided and Dasturji Noshirwan Dastur Dinshaw Gharda delivered a lecture on " What the Parsi Community owes to the late Mr. K. R. Cama ".

Prize-essays on given subjects were invited from scholars and cash prizes were awarded for essays which were approved by the examiners. During the year, Mr. B. T. Anklesaria, M.A., was given an honorarium of Rs. 2,000 for preparing the transliteration and translation of Pahlavi Vendidat.

Sir Jehangir C. Coyaji, Kt., Bar-at-Law, the Government Research scholar of the Institute, gave a series of six lectures on the " Studies in the Sahnamah". In addition to these Fellowship lectures, Professor Gregg M. Sinclair, Director of Oriental Institute, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, delivered under the auspices of the Institute a public lecture on " Hawaii's place in the new world-culture ".

Mr. R. P. Masani, M.A., represented the Institute at the 20th session of the International Congress of Orientalists held at Brussels in September, 1938.

The Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

10(5). The Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society had a further drop of 30 in its membership during the year which now stands at 456. The library continues to be well used and an increasing number of students and scholars are taking advantage of the special facilities offered to them. The books, periodicals, etc., added to the library during the year numbered 1,416, of which 1,068 were purchased and 348 were presented. The total issues of the books during the year amounted to 66,357, or an average of 224 per working day. Eighty-one coins were added to the Society's Coin cabinet during the year.

The Society was represented at the Indian History Congress, Allahabad, and at the 20th session of the International Congress of Orientalists held at Brussels. Three lectures on subjects of Oriental interest were delivered by eminent scholars during the year and Volume 14 of the Society's journal was published.

Poona Sanskrit College.

10(6). The Poona Sanskrit College, which aims at a higher study of Sanskrit and of Shastric learning, had an enrolment of 25 students, an increase of 9 during the year. The *Dharmashastra* branch newly opened by the College Association is reported to be working satisfactorily. During the year two students from the College appeared and passed the "Vyakarana Dwiteeya" and 8 passed the "Vyakarana Prathama" examinations held by the Calcutta Sanskrit Association. The Institution was awarded a grant of Rs. 250 during the year.

CHAPTER XI.

Visual Instruction.

11(1). The Sub-Department of Visual Instruction is in the charge of a special Deputy Educational Inspector in the B. E. S. Class II who tours throughout the Province, inspects magic lanterns, slides, and lecture notes, supervises the lectures delivered by various officers and institutions, and himself delivers model lectures. He also conducts a course in Visual Instruction for the benefit of teachers under training at the Secondary Training College, Bombay.

Visual Aids.

11(2). The Cinema film has undoubtedly proved its popularity as one of the most effective visual aids when properly employed, and full use was made by the Deputy Educational Inspector of the projector purchased during the previous year. As the Government Institutions and Inspecting Officers have been supplied with magic lanterns, the Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction has to concentrate on the supply of lantern slides.

In addition to the Cinema outfit, the Deputy Educational Inspector was in charge of 85 Magic lanterns, of which 27 were given to Government Secondary schools, and 12 to Government Training institutions, while 43, including the 18 lanterns lent to the Local Authorities, were being used by the Inspecting Officers, and three were with the Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction. The lanterns lent to the Local Authorities have since been placed in the charge of the Inspecting staff which has been taken over by Government. Fourteen Municipalities used their own magic lanterns. As in the preceding year, seven District School Boards had their own lanterns in addition to those lent to them, but owing to the transfer of the Inspecting Officers these lanterns were practically kept idle during the year. Eighty-seven non-Government Secondary schools had lanterns of their own and the number of lanterns in such schools has been gradually increasing. The total number of magic lanterns under the management or supervision of the Sub-Department of Visual Instruction was 193, as against 190 in the preceding year.

Slides.

11(3). There are now with the Sub-Department 705 sets comprising 35,834 slides, 9 sets of 422 slides being added during the year. A portable electric lighting set in connection with the Cinema projector in the charge of the Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction was also purchased during the year.

Of the nine new sets of slides added during the year, three are on Indian History, two on Village Uplift and one on "Evolution of Man". Lecture Notes on four sets of slides were also written during the year, bringing the total number of sets equipped with lecture notes to 566, out of a total of 705 sets with the Sub-Department.

Work done during the year.

11(4). The following table gives the distribution of the slides used and the lectures delivered by various institutions and Inspecting Officers during the year :—

—	Number of lanterns in use.	Number of slides used.	Number of lantern lectures delivered.	Average number of lectures per lantern.
Government Secondary Schools ..	27	16,206	1,335	49·4
Government Training Institutions ..	12	7,436	508	42·3
Government Inspecting Officers ..	46	12,954	1,413	31·2
Total ..	85	36,596	3,256	38·3
Total for 1937-38 ..	85	38,858	3,572	42·0

The magic lanterns in the charge of the Government Secondary schools and the Training colleges are reported to have been very well used, over 75 per cent. of them having given more than 40 lectures during the year. The corresponding average for the Inspecting Officers was, however, lower than in the preceding year due mainly to the fact that after the transfer of the Inspecting staff, the Administrative Officers, who had retained the lanterns, could not find time to use them adequately. The average which works out at about 28 is, however, above the minimum of 25 lectures per lantern which the Inspecting Officers are expected to deliver. The lanterns with the District School Boards have, however, since been taken over and placed in the charge of the Senior Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors for the use of Inspecting Officers, and it is expected that the average will show an appreciable increase during the next year.

The lantern lecture-work done by the non-Government Secondary schools was on the whole better than in the preceding year, the number of lectures delivered by these schools being 1,443, an increase of 172 lectures during the year. As many as 87 non-Government schools possess lanterns of which 15 have also Cinema projectors and films of their own.

The following table summarises the work done by the Municipal School Boards and non-Government Secondary schools during the year :—

		Number of magic lanterns in use.	Number of lectures delivered.	Average Number of lectures per lantern.
Municipal School Boards ..	1937-38 ..	14	281	20·0
	1938-39 ..	12	233	19·4
Non-Government Secondary Schools	1937-38 ..	84	1,271	15·1
	1938-39 ..	87	1,443	16·5

Twelve out of the 19 Local Authority Municipalities, had lanterns of their own and the Bombay and Sholapur Municipalities had Cinema machines in addition. The Deputy Educational Inspector reports that in most cases the lanterns were not adequately used, while, in a few cases, they were kept idle. The Bombay Municipality has two still picture projectors and three Cinema machines in the charge of two Special Officers and the work done during the year, which amounted to only 14 lectures, may be regarded as poor.

Work done by the Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction.

11(5). The following table gives a summary of the work done by the Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction during the year :—

Year.	Number of Institutions visited.	Number of lanterns inspected.	Number of Conferences held.	Number of lantern lectures attended.	Number of lantern lectures delivered.
1937-38	67	35	9	17	228
1938-39	88	35	4	4	221

From June to October, 1938, the Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction conducted the Training Class in Visual Instruction

for Secondary teachers at the Secondary Training College, Bombay, during the course of which he delivered eleven lectures to the students on the various aspects of Visual Instruction and on Radio broad-casting and gave practical instruction in the working and manipulation of various types of projectors at the Visual Instruction laboratory. The interest evinced by the students in the subject can be seen from the fact that more than 75 per cent. of the students attended the practicals in the laboratory.

During the course of his tour in the Districts from November, 1938, to March, 1939, the Deputy Educational Inspector inspected the Government magic lanterns, watched the Visual Instruction work of the teachers and Inspecting Officers and gave model lectures. He also delivered public lectures on Adult Education and Village Uplift with the help of local Revenue officers and Congress workers. During the year the Deputy Educational Inspector held four conferences of Primary teachers at which the use and value of Visual aids in general and the lanterns, slides, and Cinema films in particular, were discussed and demonstrated. The Deputy Educational Inspector reports—

"I was invited to give lectures and show exhibits at the Women "Teachers' Refresher Course, Training College for Women, Poona, "in September, 1938, the Bombay Presidency Secondary Teachers' "Conference at Surat in October, 1938, and the All-India Secondary "Teachers' Conference, Bombay, during the X'mas in 1938 and the "lectures I delivered, especially at the latter Conference, seem to have "been much appreciated, as they have appeared in certain educational "journals both in this Province and in the Madras Province."

CHAPTER XII.

Education of Girls.

Number of Institutions and pupils.

12(1). The year under review is marked by a remarkable progress in the education of girls. The total number of institutions for girls increased from 1,711 to 1,829. Of these, 1,762 were recognised institutions, and 67 were unrecognised. The number of girls under instruction in all kinds of institutions increased by 38,539, or by 11·1 per cent., to 386,388, the corresponding increase for the previous year being 6·5 per cent. The total number of girls under instruction formed 4·5 per cent. of the total female population of the Province, the percentages for the two preceding years being 3·8 and 4·0 respectively.

The following table gives the number of recognised and unrecognised institutions for girls and the number of girls under instruction in each Division :—

——	Number of institutions for girls.	Number of pupils in institutions for girls.	Number of boys in institutions for girls.	Number of girls in institutions for girls (Column 3–4).	Number of girls in institutions for boys.	Total number of girls under instruction (Columns 5+6).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bombay Division.	434	68,343	2,881	65,462	54,287	119,849
Central Division.	535	59,407	1,524	57,883	53,602	111,485
Northern Division	494	59,418	1,265	58,153	34,222	92,375
Southern Division	327	29,214	253	28,961	24,374	53,335
European Schools.	19	3,012	458	2,554	518	3,072
Secondary (English) Schools..	20	6,261	1,240	5,021	1,251	6,272
Total ..	1,829	225,655	7,621	218,034	168,354	386,388

The increase is shared by all the Divisions. Of the 386,388 girls under instruction, 168,354, or 43·6 per cent., were in institutions for boys, while 218,034, or 56·4 per cent., were in institutions for girls.

The following table compares the number of girls under instruction in various kinds of institutions during the years 1937–38 and 1938–39 :—

Institution.	Number of girls under instruction.		Increase or decrease.
	1937–38.	1938–39.	
1	2	3	4
Arts Colleges	1,256	1,510	+ 254
Professional Colleges..	209	244	+ 35
High Schools	23,321	25,607	+ 2,286
Middle Schools	5,066	5,871	+ 805
Primary Schools	304,150	336,718	+32,568
Art Schools	79	86	+ 7
Medical Schools	121	103	— 18
Normal and Training Schools	947	1,001	+ 54
Technical and Industrial Schools ..	1,439	1,979	+ 540
Commercial Schools	142	143	+ 1
Schools for Defectives	64	73	+ 9
Schools for Adults	842	1,776	+ 934
Other Special Schools	116	1,372	+ 1,256
Total, Recognised ..	337,752	376,483	+ 38,731
Unrecognised	10,097	9,905	— 192
Grand Total ..	347,849	386,388	+ 38,539

Although there is an increase in the number of girls attending all kinds of institutions except Medical schools, it is more marked in Primary schools, Schools for Adults and other Special schools. The increase is mainly due to the opening of a number of voluntary Primary schools, Adult education classes etc., during the year.

The extent to which girls from the various communities take advantage of education is shown in the following table :—

1		Total number under instruction. 2	Percentage to total. 3	Percentage to female population of the community. 4
Europeans and Anglo-Indians		3,006	0·8	23·7
Indian Christians		17,376	4·5	14·2
Hindus ..	Advanced	119,980	31·1	19·6
	Intermediate	136,238	35·2	2·7
	Backward	29,210	7·6	1·6
Muslims		57,234	14·8	7·9
Parsis		8,302	2·1	20·1
Others		15,042	3·9	9·3
Total ..		386,388	100·0	4·5

The most notable advance, as shown by the above figures, has been made by the girls belonging to the Intermediate and Backward classes, the percentage increase in their case being 14·2 and 22·8 respectively, as against the increase of 8·0 per cent. in the case of girls of the Advanced classes. The Muslim girls also show the large increase of 10·5 per cent. It would thus appear that all classes of the Hindu communities as well as the Muslims are beginning to realize the importance of female education. In spite of the large increase in the case of girls of the Intermediate and Backward classes, their percentages to the female population, as compared with those of other communities, are yet too low and they have yet considerable ground to cover.

Expenditure.

12(2). As more than 43 per cent. of the girls under instruction in recognised institutions attend boys' schools, it is not possible to estimate accurately the expenditure on the education of girls. The total expenditure on institutions specially meant for girls including the expenditure on inspection, building, etc., increased by Rs. 3,47,889 to Rs. 66,99,276, as against an increase of

Rs. 67,240 during the previous year. The different sources from which the expenditure was met were as under :—

	Amount.	Percentage.
	Rs.	
Government Funds	26,00,197	38·8
District Local Board and Municipal Funds	15,74,781	23·5
Fees	13,22,456	19·8
Other sources	12,01,842	17·9
Total ..	66,99,276	100·0

Of the total expenditure on the education of girls, 38·8 per cent. was met from Government funds, as against 35·8 per cent. in the preceding year.

University Education.

12(3). There are no separate colleges for women in this Province affiliated to the Bombay University, but women attend the various Arts and Professional colleges affiliated to that University. The number of women students in the Arts and Professional colleges increased during the year by 289 to 1,754. Of these, 1,510 were in Arts colleges and 244 in Professional colleges. The distribution of the 244 students in various Professional colleges was as under :—

	1937-38.	1938-39.
Secondary Training College ..	22	26
College of Commerce	10	12
Law Colleges	18	15
Medical Colleges	158	189
Agricultural College	1	2
Total ..	209	244

The number of women who passed the various University examinations held during the year 1938–39 are shown in the following table :—

Examinations.	Number passed.
M.A.	22
M.Sc.	1
B.A. (Honours)	80
B.A. (Pass)	59
B.Sc.	28
LL.B.	6
Intermediate in Arts	260
Intermediate in Science	81
Intermediate in Commerce	1
M.B.B.S.	15

Examination.	Number passed.
B.T.	24
Matriculation	1,102
B.Com.	3
B.Sc. (Agri.)	1
M.D.	1

These figures clearly indicate that women are taking to University education in larger numbers.

S. N. D. T. Indian Women's University.

12(4). The Indian Women's University, which is not a statutory body, had four colleges, at Poona, Bombay, Ahmedabad and Baroda respectively, affiliated to it. These were attended by 199 women, as against 241 in the preceding year. The main characteristics of the University are (1) that the courses of study are designed to suit the requirements of women, (2) that the mother tongue is the medium of instruction, (3) that English is a compulsory subject, and (4) that external students are allowed to appear for the examinations conducted by the University. It is doing good work in the field of female education. During the year under review, Government have recognised the degrees conferred by the University for the purposes of appointment to Government and semi-Government services. A recurring grant of Rs. 5,000 was paid by Government to the University during the year.

The number of Secondary schools affiliated to the University was 22, of which 12 were in this Province and 10 either in the Indian States or in other provinces of India. The number of girls attending these schools was 5,783.

Secondary Education.

12(5). The following table compares the number of Secondary schools for girls and the number of girls attending Secondary schools including those for boys during the years 1937–38 and 1938–39 :—

	Secondary schools for Girls.		Girls under instruction in Secondary schools.	
	1937–38.	1938–39.	1937–38.	1938–39.
1	2	3	4	6
Indian	88	96	25,494 (7,230 in Boys' Schools).	28,554 (8,650 in Boys' Schools).
Anglo-Indian and European.	16	16	2,893 (462 in Boys' Schools).	2,924 (518 in Boys' Schools).
Total ..	104	112	28,387 (7,692 in Boys' Schools).	31,478 (9,168 in Boys' Schools).

The number of Secondary schools for girls rose by 8 to 112. Of the 112 Secondary schools, 7 were maintained by Government, one by a District Local Board, two by Municipalities and the remaining 102 by private bodies or individuals. The two Municipal schools and the one District Local Board school are the English classes attached to Primary schools for girls.

The total number of girls attending Secondary schools increased by 3,091, i.e. by 10·9 per cent. Nearly than half of this increase is in the number of girls attending Secondary schools for boys. Although the policy of the Department is to discourage admission of girls into boys' schools, many girls in the mofussil towns are compelled to attend boys' schools owing to the absence of girls' schools in the localities or owing to the fact that the existing girls' schools in the localities do not maintain the higher standards. In the case of boys' schools which admit girls, the Department insists upon the provision of separate retiring and sanitary arrangements being made by the managements and also upon the appointment of one or two women teachers on the staffs of the schools. The distribution of the total number of girls in Secondary schools by communities is as under :—

Community.		Number of girls under instruction.	
		1937–38.	1938–39.
1		2	3
Anglo-Indians and Europeans		2,712	2,726
Indian Christians		4,683	4,804
Hindus	Advanced	13,143	15,219
	Intermediate	1,898	2,359
	Backward	142	106
Muslims		873	997
Parsis		3,744	3,836
Others		1,192	1,431
	Total	28,387	31,478

A remarkable advance, as revealed by the figures, is observable in the case of Intermediate classes, the percentage increase in their case being 24·3. All other communities except the Backward classes show a steady advance.

The Department maintains a High school for girls at Ahmedabad, and 5 Middle schools for girls at Thana, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Dharwar, and Bijapur. Besides these Middle schools, an Anglo-Urdu Middle school for Muslim girls is also maintained by Government at Poona. The Girls' High School, Ahmedabad, had on its roll 223 girls at the end of the year, as against 203 in the preceding year. During the year 1938-39 the Middle schools at Nasik and Dharwar were teaching up to Standard V and those at Thana and Ahmednagar up to Standard IV, while the Middle school at Bijapur was teaching up to Standard III. In accordance with the decision of Government to develop all these Middle schools into full-fledged High schools, the Middle school at Nasik has been allowed, since June 1939, to open Standards VI and VII, and those at Thana and Ahmednagar Standard V. The Girls' Middle school at Bijapur has been allowed to open Standard IV. The Government Anglo-Urdu Girls' School, Poona, is the only institution in this Province which provides English education to Muslim girls through the medium of Urdu. Government have decided to foster Secondary education amongst Muslim girls and has liberally provided funds towards the development of this school into a full High school. In June, 1938, Standard VI was opened in the school and there was one girl. But owing to illness she left and there were only five standards at the end of the year. From June, 1939, the school has been allowed to open Standards VI and VII. The school has now been removed to an independent building.

The need for more Secondary schools for girls is apparent, but for want of financial help from the public who generally consider the education of girls as of secondary importance, private enterprise in this direction is much handicapped. The dearth of well-qualified women teachers especially in the mofussil also retards the progress of Secondary education of girls. As an encouragement to girls' education, Secondary schools for girls are treated more liberally in the matter of grants-in-aid than boys' schools.

Teachers.

12(6). No separate provision for training women teachers for Secondary schools exists in this Province. There were 26 women attending the Secondary Training College, Bombay, while the number of those who obtained the B.T. degree during the year was 24. The total number of women teachers in all Secondary schools rose during the year by 99 to 1,606. Of these, 292 were in Anglo-Indian and European schools, 512 were in Secondary (English) schools (English-teaching schools), and 802 in ordinary Secondary schools. Of the 802 women teachers, 230, or 28·7 per cent., were trained, while 365, or 45·5 per cent., were graduates. Most of the graduate women teachers are to be found in schools situated in Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad. In spite of the fact that many women graduates come out of the University every year, a commensurate increase in the cadre of women teachers does not appear. Schools in large educational

centres such as Bombay and Poona seem to absorb all the available qualified women, in some cases replacing those who have married and left the teaching profession. The mofussil schools consequently experience great difficulty in securing trained women graduate teachers. While their services are at a premium in places like Poona and Bombay, where in most cases they have their homes, women will not go further afield without the attraction of a much higher salary which most girls' schools in the mofussil are unable to afford. The mofussil schools have, therefore, to remain satisfied with the untrained and Matriculated women teachers, who are encouraged to pass the S.T.C. examination. Moreover the teaching profession has not yet been taken up seriously by women. The Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Division, in this connection, remarks—

"The teaching profession is as yet looked upon as a 'Vocation' "in the true sense of the word, by very few women. They teach "because they have the requisite qualifications and this is almost the "only wage-earning door open to the vast majority at present. "A large number intend to marry sooner or later and even if they "continue to teach thereafter their real interest is their home and "with their children, their work in the school is then a mere "side issue."

Curriculum.

12(7). Most of the Secondary schools for girls follow generally the same Departmental curriculum as is followed in boys' Secondary schools and prepare candidates for the Matriculation examination. Some schools also send up candidates for the entrance examination of the Indian Women's University. Music and needle-work is taught in all the schools. For the Matriculation examination girls are allowed to offer Domestic Science as an optional science subject, but few schools have made provision for teaching this subject. The subject is, however, growing in popularity wherever it has been introduced. The Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Division, remarks—

"The subject is growing in popularity with pupils and with parents. "The latter are not so much inclined to look upon it as a waste of "time and appear to realize that their girls are more useful and more "ready to help in the home, since the school has adopted the subject "in its regular curriculum."

A few schools in the Bombay City, especially those under the management of the Parsi community, have introduced, with the sanction of the Department, well devised courses of their own.

Primary Education.

12(8). The number of Primary schools for girls increased by 71 to 1,564 and the number of pupils in them by 1,233 to 192,832. The following table shows the number

of Primary schools for girls by management and the number of pupils in them :—

	Schools.		Pupils.	
	1937–38.	1938–39.	1937–38.	1938–39.
Government	11	10	1,399	1,233
District Local Board ..	750	750	55,773	55,744
Municipal	527	536	104,835	109,634
Aided	191	243	22,093	24,467
Unaided	14	25	1,499	1,754
Total ..	1,493	1,564	185,599	192,832

The above figures show that the largest increase is in the number of aided schools. Owing to lack of funds the Local Authorities were unable to meet the growing demand for more schools for girls. The policy announced by Government to encourage private enterprise had a splendid response from the public, and a number of voluntary Primary schools came into existence during the year. It is too early to pronounce any judgment as regards the future of these institutions or the extent of literacy they could help to attain. The Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Division, in connection with these schools, makes the following remarks in her report :—

"The only discouraging feature is that a large number of these "are single teacher schools and are, moreover, under untrained "teachers. Past experience has shown that even under a trained "teacher a good deal of wastage appears to be inevitable in single-"teacher schools."

The position of Primary education of girls in each Division is seen from the following table :—

Division.	Number of pupils.		Percentage increase.
	1937–38.	1938–39.	
Bombay Division	53,915	56,495	4·8
Central Division	49,755	53,819	8·2
Northern Division	54,202	54,231	0·05
Southern Division	27,727	28,287	2·0
Total ..	185,599	192,832	3·9

Although all the Divisions record an increase, it is largest in the Central Division, while it is negligible in the Northern Division. The increase in the Central Division and Bombay Division is, as already stated, due to the openng of voluntary Primary schools in those Divisions by private bodies or individuals.

The distribution by communities of the total number of girls under instruction in Primary schools during the last two years was as under :—

—	1938–39.	1937–38.
Anglo-Indians, Europeans and Indian Christians.	11,698	10,747
Hindus .. Advanced	98,566	93,005
Hindus .. Intermediate	132,090	116,318
Hindus .. Backward	28,036	22,884
Total Hindus ..	258,692	232,207
Muslims	50,394	45,950
Parsis	3,148	3,307
Others	12,786	11,939
Total ..	336,718	304,150

The increase is shared by all the communities except the Parsis. A remarkable advance is noticeable in the case of girls belonging to the Intermediate and Backward classes which showed a percentage increase of 13·6 and 22·5 respectively, against an increase of 6·0 per cent. in the case of girls of Advanced classes.

The following table gives the number of girls in each standard of Primary schools during the years 1937–38 and 1938–39 :—

—	Nnmber of Girls.		Percentage.	
	1937–38.	1938–39.	1937–38.	1938–39.
Infants	119,585	148,608	39·3	44·1
Standard I	58,000	60,051	19·1	17·8
Standard II	47,819	48,577	15·7	14·4
Standard III	34,612	35,211	11·4	10·5
Standard IV	25,339	25,400	8·3	7·6
Total, Lower Primary stage.	285,355	317,847	93·8	94·4
Standard V	10,130	10,373	3·3	3·0
Standards VI and VII ..	8,665	8,498	2·9	2·6
Total, Upper Primary stage.	18,795	18,871	6·2	5·6
Grand Total, Lower and Upper Primary stages.	304,150	336,718	100·0	100·0

It will be seen that the percentages of girls in each of the standards from I to VII show a decrease. This is apparently due to the large influx of girls in the Infants class during the year. The increase in the Infants class repesents 89 per cent. of the total increase in the number of girls in Primary schools. A number of voluntary Primary schools for boys and girls were opened during the year and the fact that a higher grant could be earned for girls gave the managers of these schools stimulus to admit as many girls as possible into schools. Of the total number of girls in Primary schools, 94·4 per cent. were in the Lower Primary stage, while only 5·6 per cent. were in the Upper Primary stage. Apart from the large increase in the Infants class during the year wastage in the case of girls is decidedly more than that in the case of boys and the Educational Inspector, Northern Division, attributes the wastage to (1) social custom, which induces parents to withdraw their daughters from Primary schools, when they reach a certain age, (2) to the need of more hands to work in the house and fields, and (3) to the attitude of many parents to look upon the school as a creche rather than an educational institution.

The number of girls in Upper Primary stage shows an icrease. The Educational Inspector, Northern Division, reports—

"The number of older girls attending Primary schools has become "noticeable within the last few years. One of the reasons for this "is possibly the raising of the marriage age and a growing desire "among parents to give to their daughters education. The Sarda "Act has given impetus to higher Primary education. The increasing "number of girls appearing at the Primary School Leaving Certificate "Examination for Girls also shows that parents have now come to "understand the advantage of girls' education and the apathy of the "people noticeable in rural areas formerly, is graudally giving way "to the desire among the people to keep Girls at school for "a longer period."

Curriculum.

12(9). There was no change in the syllabus followed in Primary schools for girls. The question of revision of the curriculum is under consideration. The revised curriculum has been introduced in the Practising schools attached to Training institutions as an experimental measure. The teaching under the new syllabus has definitely more life and interest. It provides for the teaching of handicraft and for the correlation of other studies with handi-craft in the natural environment of the children and outdoor activities. With a view to raising the standard of Primary education of girls and consequently to having better educated women as teachers for Primary schools, it has been decided to bring the Primary School Leaving Certificate Examination for Girls on par with that of boys and the full Primary schools for Girls have been allowed to open Standard VII during the current year.

12(10). The number of girls appearing for the Primary School Leaving Certificate Examination is steadily increasing every year. At the examination held during the year, 6,872 candidates appeared, of whom 2,536, or 36·9 per cent., passed, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 5,955 and 2,789, or 46·6 per cent., respectively. The following table gives the details of the results of the examination by Divisions :—

Primary School Leaving Certificate Examination for girls.

	Primary School Leaving Certificate Examination with						Percentage of passes.
	Regional Languages.		Urdu.		Total		
	Number appeared	Number passed.	Number appeared	Number passed.	Number appeared	Number passed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bombay Division ..	1,921	718	110	35	2,031	753	37·1
Central Division ..	2,119	965	121	40	2,240	1,005	44·9
Northern Division ..	1,931	555	44	16	1,975	571	28·9
Southern Division ..	583	197	43	10	626	207	30·1
Total ..	6,554	2,435	318	101	6,872	2,536	36·9

Although the number of girls appearing for the examination has increased, the percentage of passes in each Division has fallen. A few changes in the examination were introduced this year. The language paper on prescribed books has been replaced by a general language paper and oral examination and examination in dictation have been omitted. These changes were partly responsible for the lower percentages of passes.

12(11). The total number of women teachers in all kinds of Primary schools (both for boys and girls) increased from 5,809 to 6,076. Of these, 3,172, or 52·2 per cent., were trained, as against 3,050, or 52·5 per cent., in the previous year. The following table gives details of trained and untrained women

Teachers.

teachers in Government, District Local Board, and Municipal Primary schools in each Division :—

	Trained.				Untrained.			Grand Total.
	III year	II year	I year	Total	Qualified.	Unqualified.	Total	
Bombay Division ..	181	240	328	749	471	136	607	1,356
Percentage to Total ..	13·3	17·7	24·2	55·2	34·8	10·0	44·8	100·0
Central Division ..	104	185	296	585	591	65	656	1,241
Percentage to Total ..	8·4	14·9	23·8	47·1	47·6	5·3	52·9	100·0
Northern Division ..	227	192	242	661	430	26	456	1,117
Percentage to Total ..	20·3	17·2	21·7	59·2	38·5	2·3	40·8	100·0
Southern Division ..	80	122	207	409	176	40	216	625
Percentage to Total ..	12·8	19·5	33·1	65·4	28·2	6·4	34·6	100·0
Total ..	592	739	1,073	2,404	1,668	267	1,935	4,339
Percentage to Total ..	13·7	17·0	24·7	55·4	38·4	6·2	44·6	100.0

Although the total number of women teachers in these schools rose by 172 to 4,339, the percentage of trained women teachers to total number of teachers decreased slightly from 56·3 to 55·4. The decrease is in the Northern Division and was probably due to untrained teachers having been appointed to replace trained teachers who retired from service. Women teachers are generally unwilling to go to isolated villages owing to certain inconveniences and men teachers have to be appointed in girls' schools in such places. In some districts a beginning has been made to appoint women teachers in boys' schools to teach the lower classes. The Chairman, District School Board, Poona, reports that this experiment has been very successful and deserves to be extended. The standard of teaching in Primary schools for girls continues to be low as compared with that in boys' schools. This is mainly due to the inadequate supply of trained women teachers. Government have since taken steps to train all teachers at present under employ in all Primary schools under the Local Authorities and it is hoped that the standard of teaching in Primary schools for girls will improve as soon as more trained teachers are available.

Physical Education.

12(12). Physical Education has been made compulsory by Government in all schools, and Secondary schools for girls have begun to pay greater attention to this subject. In almost all the Secondary schools for girls provision for teaching drill in some form has been made. The subject cannot however, be taught on systematic lines in many schools for want of play-grounds or enclosed open spaces in school compounds. Those schools which have play-grounds or suitable open space provide for Badminton, net-ball, and Indian games, such as Lezim, Lathi, etc. The desire for physical activities amongst girls is becoming increasingly evident from the number of girls and women who are now joining physical culture institutions such as Maharashtriya Vyayam Shala, and other similar institutions.

In Primary schools for girls physical education does not receive sufficient attention partly for want of open spaces and partly for want of enthusiasm on the part of women teachers who in many cases have not themselves received proper training. In some schools *Namaskars* have been introduced. The schools in Municipal towns generally pay more attention to the subject than those in mofussil places. The Educational Inspector, Northern Division, in this connection reports --

"Physical education of girls is more neglected than that of boys. "There is the same lack of suitable school compounds and absence "of teachers with any knowledge of the subject. Girls, moreover, "play less games than boys do and women teachers seem to have "little capacity for organising anything but garbas. In the Primary "schools attached to the Training colleges the subject is fairly well "looked after and in some of the schools of Ahmedabad and Broach "Municipalities and in a very few District Local Boards schools the "subject is passably well taught, but everywhere else it is hopeless. "The reason lies very largely in the unsatisfactory housing of the "girls' schools. In many of the schools, there is scarcely room for "the children to sit. The evil effects of this continued neglect of "the physical side of female education is incalculable. Children "who would ordinarily be at work in the fields or at home or playing "in the streets are spending several hours each day sitting in stuffy "and overcrowded rooms. Scientific physical education is, "therefore, necessary as a corrective. Furthermore, a visit to any "girls' school will show that a considerable number of children are "poorly developed and suffering from effects of malaria or other "disease or from under-feeding. Mental energy and alertness "cannot be produced from sluggish and unhealthy bodies. Now "that Government have been doing all they can for the physical "education of school children, it is hoped that the above complaints "will gradually disappear."

The Girl Guide Movement.

12(13). The total number of Girl-Guides of all ranks in the companies and flocks affiliated to the Provincial Girl Guide Association decreased during the year from 7,032 to 5,949 which were distributed as under :—

Guides	..	..	..	3,321
Blue birds	..	..	..	2,586
Rangers	..	..	..	42
			Total ..	5,949

The decrease is reported to be due to the formation of a Girl Scouts Section by the Hindustan Scout Association. As a consequence, the majority of the companies and flocks in Gujarat and the Konkan and those in the Bombay Municipal schools were either closed down or disaffiliated from the Girl Guide Association. Under the Girls' Section of the Hindustan Scout Association there were 2,207 girl scouts of all ranks. Thus the total number of girl guides or scouts has increased by 1,124. As regards the work done by the Girl Guide Association during the year the Provincial Commissioner remarks—

"During the past year we have made special efforts to encourage "the companies and flocks to make the guide ideal of service a practical "reality in their daily lives. Some most interesting things have "been done recently on these lines.

"In Bombay City, Rangers, (who are the senior branch of the "Movement) are helping the Adult Literacy Campaign, assisting at "play-centres, hospitals, mentally deficient homes and similar "institutions, while others are helping to translate Guide and Blue "bird Literature of which we now have a good choice in the three "main languages of the Province, several new books having been "published during the past year.

"In village areas we hear of companies which have kept their "school houses clean and in repair while a ranger company, without "any assistance from their Guider, had a house to house cleanliness "campaign in their locality.

"Nine training weeks for Guiders and five long tours in village areas "have been held throughout the year in addition to many training "days and short tours by the Provincial Trainers."

A grant of Rs. 2,000 was paid to the Girls' section of the Hindustan Scout Association, during the year, while no grant was paid to the Girl Guide Association.

School Buildings.

12(14). Of the 950 District Local Board (including non-Local Authority) Primary schools for girls, 234 were held in their own buildings, 25 in buildings partly owned and partly rented, 535 in rented buildings, and 156 in rent-free

buildings. Of the 336 Local Authority Municipal schools, 50 were held in their own buildings, 14 in buildings partly owned and partly rented, while 269 were held in rented buildings and 3 in rent-free buildings. It will thus be seen that a majority of girls' Primary schools meet in rented buildings. These buildings, as they were not built for school purposes, are very often unsuitable and generally ill-lighted and badly ventilated. In many cases they are also found to be unhygienic. In the Northern Division the Sir Purshottamdas Thakordas Cheap Building Scheme for the Surat District and the Seth Mangaldas Girdhardas and the Rao Bahadur Girdharlal Uttamram schemes for Ahmedabad District are of immense value in relieving this deplorable condition of school buildings to some extent. With the establishment of building committees in each District, it is hoped that the question of suitable accommodation for girls' schools will be solved to some extent.

Special Institutions.

12(15). Besides the Training institutions for women, an account of which has been given in Chapter VIII, there are a number of Special institutions which provide for women or grown up girls instruction in sewing, needle-work, embroidery, painting, fancy-work, etc. Some of these institutions also teach English and First Aid. The number of such institutions at the end of the year was 68, as against 36 in the preceding year. The large increase in the schools is due to the opening of a number of Adult education classes for women especially in Bombay and Poona.

Conclusion.

12(16). With a view to giving an impetus to the education of girls, Government decided to appoint women Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectresses in each District. The following extract from the report of the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Division, describes the extent to which the step taken by Government will help the development of the education of girls :—

"The decision to appoint women Assistant Deputy Educational "Inspectresses in every district will also be of great assistance in "the development of girls' education. Not only will these Inspecting "Officers be able to concentrate on girls' education to a degree which "was impossible before their appointment, but they will also be "able to come into closer touch with parents and teachers than the "male Inspecting Officers and will thus be in a position to understand "better than men Inspectors could the problems and needs of Primary "education for girls. They will be able also to act as a spur to the "recruitment of women teachers and under their supervision and "guidance perhaps the problems of overcrowding and lack of play-"grounds and of suitable sanitary arrangements in the girls' schools "will find a solution."

CHAPTER XIII.

Anglo-Indian and European Education.

Introduction.

13(1). This Chapter deals exclusively with European schools which are governed by a special Code of Regulations and which follow a special curriculum. Although these schools cater mainly for pupils of European and Anglo-Indian descent, they are allowed to admit non-Europeans up to a limit of 30* per cent. Schools which exceed this limit are styled "English-teaching schools" an account of which is given in the Chapter on Secondary Education.

Total number of Institutions and scholars.

13(2). The total number of European schools was 32, the same as in the previous year. All these schools, with the exception of the Railway School, Dhond, which was recognised during the previous year, receive grants-in-aid. There were 5,518 pupils in these 32 schools, an increase of 129, of whom 4,105, or 74·4 per cent., were Anglo-Indians and Europeans, while 1,413, or 25·6 per cent., belonged to the various non-European communities.

In addition to the 4,105 European and Anglo-Indian pupils mentioned above, there were 1,395 in non-European schools, raising the total number of Europeans and Anglo-Indians under instruction to 5,500 which formed 17·1 per cent of the total European and Anglo-Indian population of the Province. The following table gives the number of European and Anglo-Indian pupils under instruction in various kinds of institutions :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Arts and Professional Colleges	26	5	31
Secondary Schools	2,314	2,726	5,040
Primary Schools	55	28	83
Training Institutions	....	83	83
Other Special Schools	32	143	175
Unrecognised Schools	67	21	88
Total ..	2,494	3,006	5,500
Total for 1937–38 ..	2,364	2,883	5,247

* This limit has been recently raised to 40 per cent.

A statistical summary of the state and progress of European and Anglo-Indian Education is given in Government of India Table VII published with this Report, while details of individual schools are given in subsidiary tables 2, 3, and 6 in the Supplement to this Report.

Expenditure on Anglo-Indian and European Education.

13(3). The total expenditure on Institutions for Europeans and Anglo-Indians increased during the year by Rs. 66,432 to Rs. 13,75,280 which was met from the following sources :—

	Amount.	Percentage.
	Rs.	
Government funds	4,62,717	33·7
Fees	6,99,193	50·8
Other sources	2,13,370	15·5
Total ..	13,75,280	100·0

Higher Education.

13(4). There are no separate colleges for Europeans in this Province. European and Anglo-Indian students attend the various Arts and Professional colleges affiliated to the Bombay University. Nineteen students, including three women were attending the Arts colleges, while seven including two women were attending the Medical colleges, two were reading for the degree in Engineering and one was attending the Law college.

Secondary schools and Pupils. (i) Number.

13(5). There were 29 Secondary schools, as last year, but the number of pupils increased by 120 to 5,370. Boys between the ages of 5 and 12 are allowed to be admitted to girls' schools in the Infants and Preparatory sections, but two schools are co-educational—the Christ Church High School, Byculla, and the Scottish Orphanage, Mahim. The following table gives details of High and Middle schools for boys and girls and the number of pupils attending them :—

	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.
High Schools for Boys	7	2,034
High Schools for Girls	11	2,475
Middle Schools for Boys	6	472
Middle Schools for Girls	5	389
Total ..	29	5,370

Of the 5,370 pupils in European Secondary schools, 3,982 were Europeans and Anglo-Indians, while the remaining 1,388 comprised 294 Indian Christians, 183 Hindus, 207 Muslims, 594 Parsis, and 110 others. The increase was shared by all the communities, except the Parsis who showed a drop of 26.

(ii) Expenditure on Secondary schools.

13(6). The total expenditure on European Secondary schools increased by Rs. 53,024 to Rs. 9,20,558, the increase being mainly due to improvement of the staff and the provision of equipment, etc. The total expenditure was met from the following sources:—

	Amount.	Percentage.
	Rs.	
Provincial Funds	3,25,988	35·4
Fees	4,48,054	48·7
Other sources	1,46,516	15·9
Total ..	9,20,558	*100·0*

Manual Training.

13(7). Manual training is confined mostly to the Infants and Primary classes and consists of various kinds of handwork such as plasticine, paper-folding, and plaiting. Trained kindergarten teachers are responsible for the excellence of the work in some of the schools. Satisfactory arrangements have been made for domestic science in a number of girls' schools, while needlework and elementary dress-making, which form part of the curriculum of girls' High schools, receive due attention. The carpentry classes in some of the boys' schools are reported to be popular.

Physical instruction and games.

13(8). Physical instruction receives due attention in European schools and suitable arrangements for drill and games are made in all schools. Nearly every High school has on its staff at least one or two teachers qualified or specially interested in physical instruction. In certain cases a fully qualified teacher is shared by a group of schools. This system, which is based on a co-operative basis, is calculated to ensure efficiency and economy. The physical training syllabus of the Board of Education is followed generally for instruction in drill. In the Primary sections organized games are organised along with compulsory drill.

Teachers from European schools could not take advantage of the training facilities at the Government Physical Training Institute, Kandivli, as the admission to the Institute is restricted to grduates. Teachers possessing the Kindergarten Certificate or the Bombay European Schools Teachers' Certificates were recommended by the Provincial Board for European and Anglo-Indian Education to the Provincial Board of Physical Education for admission to the Institute, but the proposal was not accepted.

The bigger schools have Cadet Corps which received a Cadet grant of Rs. 1,406 during the year. Practically every school has Scouts, Girl-guides, Wolf-cubs and Blue-birds.

Teachers.

13(9). The total number of teachers in European Secondary schools increased by 39 to 365, the increase being necessitated by a corresponding increase in the number of pupils in these schools. Of the 365 teachers, 260, or 71·2 per cent., were trained and 105, or 28·8 per cent., were untrained.

Teachers in all Railway schools contribute to the Railway Provident Fund. Nine aided European schools have introduced Provident Fund Schemes for the benefit of their teachers which have been approved by the Director of Public Instruction.

The average pay of a teacher in a European school works out at Rs. 166 per mensem. The pay of a Head Master ranges from Rs. 400 to Rs. 1,400 per mensem, that of a graduate assistant master from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500, while a trained undergraduate master earns from Rs. 120 to Rs. 250 per mensem. The pay of a trained assistant mistress ranges from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250, while an untrained assistant mistress does not ordinarily get more than Rs. 80 per mensem.

Teachers belonging to religious orders of the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches, on the staff of European schools, have fixed nominal salaries which are sanctioned by the Director of Public Instruction.

Training of Teachers.

13(10). Provision for the training of teachers in European schools is made by two Training Institutions—St. Mary's Training College, Poona, and St. Margaret's Training College, Bombay. Both these institutions prepare candidates for the Bombay European Schools Teachers' Diploma examination which is taken after the completion of a course of three years and for the Departmental Kindergarten Examination the course of which covers a period of two years. St. Margaret's Training College also caters for candidates wishing to appear for the Secondary Teachers' Certificate examination.

The total number of students under training in these institutions was 100. Twenty stipends at Rs. 40 per mensem are awarded annually to the Anglo-Indian and European students of these institutions, of which 15 are available at St. Mary's Training College, and 5 at St. Margaret's Training College.

There are no facilities for the training of male teachers in this Province and candidates have to seek admission to the Chelmsford Training College, Ghoragali in the Punjab. Two stipends of Rs. 60 per mensem were awarded to two students who were under training at the College during the year. One of the students who completed his course in December 1938, is working as a teacher in the Barnes High School, Deolali.

Examinations.

13(11). The Cambridge Local examinations which comprise the (*a*) School Certificate, (*b*) Junior, and (*c*) Preliminary examinations were held, as usual, in December, 1938, at the Bombay, Poona, Panchgani, Deolali, and Karachi Centres. The following table gives the results of these examinations :—

Examination.	1937.			1938.		
	Number sent up.	Number passed.	Percentage.	Number sent up.	Number passed.	Percentage.
Cambridge School Certificate ..	170	99	58·2	214	150	70·1
Junior	194	141	72·6	261	192	73·6
Preliminary	49	36	73·4	35	24	68·6

The number of candidates sent up for the Cambridge School Certificate and the Junior Examinations and the number and percentage of passes showed an appreciable increase during the year.

Admission to the Cambridge School Certificate examination is restricted to *bona fide* students attending recognised institutions in this Province. Permission to appear for the examination had consequently to be refused, as in the past, to private candidates.

Candidates holding the Cambridge School Certificate are admitted to University colleges or to other Professional institutions subject to certain conditions. This certificate is also regarded as equivalent to the Matriculation certificate of the Bombay University, provided the candidate has passed in English, Mathematics, History and Geography, an additional language, and one other subject.

Some European High schools send up candidates for the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University. Of the eight candidates from European schools, who appeared for the examination held in April, 1939, two passed.

In addition to the Cambridge Local examinations, the following examinations are also held annually in this Province :—

(*i*) Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination ;

(*ii*) The Departmental Kindergarten Examination ;

(*iii*) The Bombay European Schools Teachers' Diploma Examination ;

(*iv*) The Secondary Teachers' Certificate examination.

The Cambridge Higher School Certificate examination was held in July, 1938, in Bombay and Poona. As mentioned elsewhere the two European Training Institutions viz. St. Mary's Training College, Poona, and St. Margaret's Training College, Bombay, prepare candidates for this examination. Of the 15 candidates sent up by these institutions, 9 were successful.

The two Training colleges mentioned above also prepare for the Departmental Kindergarten examination which, in addition to the two centres Bombay and Poona in this Province, is held at Madras, Bangalore and Murree. The results of the examination held in 1938 are given below :—

Centre.	No. appeared.	No. passed.
Bombay	2	2
Poona	9	9
Murree	1	1
Madras	11	2
Bangalore	5	4

St. Mary's Training College presented three students for the Bombay European Schools Teachers' Diploma Examination, of whom all were successful, while two, out of the seven candidates who appeared from St. Margaret's Training College, Bombay, passed.

The Secondary Teachers' Certificate Examination is mainly intended for non-graduate teachers from Secondary schools. Graduate teachers who are unable to join a Secondary Training College for the B. T. degree also appear for this examination. St. Margaret's Training College presented 25 candidates for the examination held in 1938, of whom 15 passed.

Scholarships.

13(12). The Code of Regulations for European Schools provides for 5 senior scholarships of the value of Rs. 30 per mensem and 10 Junior scholarships of the value of Rs. 12 per mensem which are awarded annually to Anglo-Indian or European candidates on the results of the Cambridge local examinations. The Senior scholarships are tenable for four years either in a college affiliated to the University of Bombay or in an approved Technical, Commercial or Professional institution. These scholarships are also tenable for higher studies outside India. The Junior scholarships are tenable for two years in a European High school or in a recognised Technical or Professional institution.

Four fresh Senior scholarships and nine Junior scholarships were awarded during the year. The total number of scholars in receipt of the Senior scholarships was 22, of whom 15 were attending Arts colleges, 4 were studying at Training institutions, one was attending the Grant Medical College, Bombay, while two were studying in colleges outside India.

All the Junior and Senior scholarships available for the year were awarded, the total expenditure during the year amounting to Rs. 7,446.

Special Institutions.

13(13). The Commercial School for Girls conducted by the Young Women's Christian Association in Bombay is the only institution of its kind in the Province which caters for girls who wish to follow a business career. Instruction is imparted in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping, etc. Girls from this school usually take the Pitman's Certificates and find no difficulty in securing suitable employment.

Hostels.

13(14). Eight institutions for boys and fourteen for girls have hostels attached to them. The total number of boarders in them decreased by 8 to 1,623 of whom 796 were boys and 827 girls.

Boarding grants are paid annually to orphan and destitute children at Rs. 12 per mensem per boarder. Grants to cover the fees of poor day scholars are also paid to schools and these amounts vary according to the rates of fees charged in different standards. The grants paid to boarders and day pupils amounted to Rs. 1,05,685, an increase of Rs. 972 during the year.

The average cost per boarder exclusive of messing charges was a little over Rs. 18 per mensem. The total monthly charges of a boarder inclusive of messing charges range from Rs. 30 to Rs. 60 according to the type of the school and its locality, boarding houses attached to schools at Hill stations being as a rule more expensive.

In addition to the hostels mentioned above, the Young Men's Christian Association maintains a hostel in Bombay for apprentices

working in various shops and firms. The average number of apprentices in the hostel during the year was 22. The maximum grant of Rs. 5,000 was paid to the hostel. A similar hostel for women apprentices is maintained by the Young Women's Christian Association which earned a grant of Rs. 855 at Rs. 15 per mensem per boarder.

Satsifactory arrangements are made for medical supervision and all these hostels are under the direct supervision of responsible teachers or matrons.

General.

13(15). The Inspector of European Schools makes the following remarks on the special features of European schools and on the state and progress of the education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians in the Province during the year :—

"Meetings of the Bombay Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and "European Education were held in Bombay on 18th June, 1938, "and in Poona on 1st October, 1938, and again in Bombay on 7th "January, 1939. The 5th meeting of the Inter-Provincial Board "for Anglo-Indian and European Education was held in Bombay "last year on 6th February, 1939. These Boards continue doing "valuable work in the matter of co-ordinating the work in Anglo-"Indian and European Schools in this Province and India.

"The Teachers' Evening Institute for teachers from Anglo-Indian "and European and English-teaching schools in Bombay continued "its Evening Classes with the usual success, and a number of teachers "took advantage of these classes during the year under report. These "classes have, however, not been functioning since January, 1939.

"Steady progress has been maintained in the development of "European schools during the year. This is observable in the "tendency of schools to approximate more and more closely to the "standard of the better schools. Specialist teaching is now attempted "in most schools and the standard achieved is fairly high. There "is, however, considerable leeway yet to be made in Science and "Mathematics.

"The most pleasing feature of these schools is that Heads and "Managers of various types of schools are coming into closer contact "to discuss common problems, and I am happy to be able to express "my satisfaction at the way in which schools co-operate with the "Department in carrying out the suggestions made to them."

CHAPTER XIV.

EDUCATION OF MUSLIMS.

Muslim pupils under instruction.

14(1). Muslims form 8·8 per cent. of the total population of this Province. The number of Muslims under instruction in all classes of institutions increased during the year by 14,619, or 7·8 per cent., to 202,142,of whom 188,222, or 93·1 per cent., were in recognised institutions, and 13,920, or 6·9 per cent., in unrecognised institutions. The decrease in the number of Muslim pupils in unrecognised schools may be regarded as a pleasing feature, as it is an indication of the fact that the Muslims have begun to realize the superiority of recognised schools which are better staffed, better equipped, and are subjected to regular inspection by officers of the Department.

The following table gives the number of Muslim pupils in recognised institutions in the different Divisions :—

	Number of Muslim pupils in recognised institutions.		Percentage of Muslim pupils to total pupils of all classes in such institutions.		Percentage of Muslim population to total population.
	1937–38.	1938–39.	1937–38.	1938–39.	
Bombay Division ..	49,593	55,255	13·2	12·9	8·6
Central Division ..	43,473	49,477	9·6	9·6	6·2
Northern Division ..	45,782	47,398	15·7	14·7	11·6
Southern Division ..	32,517	34,595	14·6	13·9	11·2
European and Secondary (English) Schools ..	1,411	1,497	6·8	7·0	....
Total ..	172,776	188,222	12·7	12·2	8·8

Although the marked increase of over 15,000 in the number of Muslim pupils during the year, which was shared by all the Divisions, may be

regarded as encouraging, there was a slight decrease in the percentage of Muslim pupils to the total pupils of all classes. This was, however, due to the opening of a number of voluntary approved schools in smaller villages which were attended by a large majority of non-Muslim pupils.

The following table compares the position in respect of the education of the Muslims with that of other communities on the basis of pupils under instruction to the total population of each community :—

Division.		Hindus.				Muslims.	Others.	Average for all communities.
		Advanced.	Intermediate.	Backward.	Average for Hindus.			
Bombay Division	1938-39 ..	24·1	6·2	4·5	7·8	12·9	15·1	8·6
	1937-38 ..	22·3	5·4	3·7	6·8	11·5	14·3	7·6
Central Division	1938-39 ..	23·2	7·5	5·0	7·9	12·8	14·9	8·3
	1937-38 ..	21·6	6·6	3·9	6·9	11·3	14·3	7·4
Northern Division	1938-39 ..	41.3	7·3	6·7	9·9	16·2	11·7	10·8
	1937-38 ..	39·5	6·4	5·4	8·9	16·2	11·4	9·9
Southern Division	1938-39 ..	16·1	6·2	5·4	6·9	8·9	10·5	7·2
	1937-38 ..	14·2	5·7	4·2	6·1	8·4	9·8	6·5
Total	1938-39 ..	25·2	6·8	5·2	8·0	12·8	15·9	8·7
	1937-38 ..	23·4	6·1	4·2	7·1	11·8	15·2	7·8

It will be seen that, although the Muslims are yet far behind the Advanced Hindus, they are better off than all the sections of the Hindus put together and far ahead of the Intermediate and Backward classes. It is hoped that, if they maintain the same rate of progress as at present, they will ere long be able to keep pace with "Others" who mainly comprise Jains, Parsis, Sikhs, etc.

The number of Muslim pupils attending the different types of educational institutions is given in the following table :—

1	Number of Muslim pupils		Percentage increase or decrease.
	1937–38.	1938–39.	
	2	3	4
Arts Colleges	462	497	+ 7·6
Professional Colleges	213	275	+29·1
Secondary Schools	10,998	12,229	+11·2
Primary Schools	158,115	169,912	+ 7·5
Special Schools	2,988	5,309	+77·7
Total, Recognised Institutions ..	172,776	188,222	+ 8·9
Unrecognised Institutions	14,747	13,920	— 5·6
Grand Total	187,523	202,142	+ 7·8

There is an all round increase in the number of pupils attending all kinds of recognised institutions. The number attending Special institutions showed a striking increase of 2,321, or about 78 per cent. This increase was mainly due to the opening of a number of Adult education classes at various centres during the year. The number of Muslim students in Professional colleges has also appreciably increased.

Expenditure.

14(2). It is difficult to give a correct estimate of the expenditure on Muslim education, as over 30 per cent. of the Muslim pupils attend ordinary schools. The expenditure may, however, be roughly calculated at Rs. 50,26,000, Rs. 22,29,000 being met from Government funds.

Higher Education.

14(3). The number of Muslim students in Arts colleges increased during the year by 35 to 497 and that in Professional colleges by 62 to 275. Of the 278 students in the Ismail College at Andheri, *152* belonged to the Muslim community, for which the college is primarily intended.

The following table gives the number of Muslim students who passed the various University examinations during the year :—

Examination.	Number passed.
M.A.	12
M.Sc.	1
B.A. (Honours)	32
B.A. (Pass)	34
B.Sc.	8
LL.B.	19
M.B.B.S.	12
B.E.	3
B.T.	9
B.Com.	6
B.Sc., (Agriculture)	1
Intermediate Arts	60
Intermediate Science	24
Intermediate Commerce	3
First Year Science (Agriculture)	8
Matriculation	503

While the number of Muslim students who passed the Matriculation examination shows a substantial increase, the numbers for the higher University examinations are also steadily increasing. Nine Muslim students took the B.T. degree during the year, thus adding to the number of trained Muslim teachers.

The figures given above shew that Muslims are taking to higher education in larger numbers from year to year. They are encouraged in this by the special facilities provided by Government in the form of scholarships and reservation of places. In Government Professional colleges 10 per cent. of the places are reserved for Muslims. The following scholarships are given by Government in Arts and Professional colleges :—

Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.		Law College.
	College of Engineering.	College of Commerce.	
1	2	3	4
42 scholarships of Rs. 15 each (10 sets of scholarships tenable for four years and two scholarships tenable for one year).	9 scholarships of Rs. 30 each (3 sets of scholarships tenable for three years).	4 scholarships of Rs. 25 each (one set of scholarship tenable for four years).	6 scholarships of Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 each (three sets of scholarships tenable for two years).

In addition to the above scholarships, 40 scholarships of Rs. 15 each (10 sets of scholarships tenable for four years) were sanctioned during the year for Muslim women in colleges. Besides the Government scholarships, certain scholarships from the interest on endowment funds provided by Muslim benefactors are also awarded to Muslim students in Arts and Professional colleges. Details of these scholarships are given in the following table :—

—	Amount of the fund.	Total number of scholarships.	Value of each scholarship.	Where awarded.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.		Rs. per mensem.	
Sir Mahomed Yusuf Scholarship Fund.	2,45,600	26	30	Ismail College, Andheri.
Kazi Shahabuddin Scholarship Fund.	1,49,500	20	15	Arts Colleges and Sawantwadi State.
Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim Scholarship Fund.	2,61,000	6 12	70 30	Royal Institute of Science.
Saiyid Saiyidmiyan Ahmedmiyan Kadri Scholarship Fund.	25,700	1	15	Gujarat College (Junior B.A. Class).
		1	12	Agricultural College.
		1	15	Grant Medical College or College of Engineering.

Secondary Education.

14(4). The number of Muslim pupils in Secondary schools increased from 10,998 to 12,229, i.e., by 11·2 per cent., as against an increase of 7·8 per cent. during the preceding year. The following table gives the percentage to population of pupils of different communities attending Secondary schools :—

—	Hindus.				Muslims.	Others.	Average for all communities.
	Advanced.	Intermediate.	Backward.	Average for Hindus.			
Secondary Education.							
1937-38 ..	4·83	0·26	0·08	0·60	0·69	4·56	0·77
1938-39 ..	5·32	0·30	0·09	0·67	0·77	4·79	0·85

Of the 12,229 pupils in Secondary schools, 8,225, or 67·5 per cent., were in the Middle school stage and only 3,974, or 32·5 per cent., in the High school stage. These figures reveal considerable wastage which may be attributed partly to poverty and partly to the comparatively higher age at which Muslim pupils join school. Ultimately only a small number is able to complete the course before reaching adolescence.

A large majority of the Muslim pupils attend common schools. Only 3,646, out of 12,229, or 28·2 per cent., were attending the 44 Special schools.

Government maintain Anglo-Urdu High schools at Poona and Hubli, Anglo-Urdu Middle schools at Nasik and Sholapur, and an Anglo-Urdu School for girls at Poona. All these five Government Secondary schools for Muslims were attended by 626 pupils, of whom 93 were girls. The efforts of Government are also supplemented by private enterprise. In addition to the Government schools mentioned above, the following Anglo-Urdu schools and classes under different managements were maintained :—

	Number of schools and classes.	Number of pupils.
District Local Board	11	296
Municipal	8	536
Aided	12	1,741
Unaided	8	447

The need for more Secondary schools teaching through the medium of Urdu is emphasized by all the Deputy Educational Inspectors of Urdu Schools who are in close touch with the conditions obtaining in the Districts. The Deputy Educational Inspector for Urdu Schools in the Central Division reports that the existing provision falls far short of the requirements of Muslim pupils and that this shortage serves as a great handicap to the community. The Deputy Educational Inspector for Urdu Schools, Bombay Division, advocates the need of opening English classes. He suggests that such classes should be attached to Central Urdu schools, so that boys who pass the Primary School Leaving Certificate examination will automatically be able to join standard IV of a Secondary school.

In the Government High schools at Nasik and Jalgaon one class of each of standards IV and V has been reserved for Muslim pupils for instruction through the medium of Urdu. Provision for the teaching of Persian is made in all Government High schools and in a large number of non-Government Secondary schools. Urdu is taught in ten Government High schools, while arrangements for the teaching of Arabic have been made at the Government High schools at Nasik, Jalgaon and Surat and at the Government Anglo-Urdu High School, Poona.

The Government Anglo-Urdu High schools at Poona and Hubli have hostels attached to them where arrangements for board and lodging are made. Separate boarding arrangements are also made for Muslim pupils in the hostels attached to Government High schools.

Hostel accommodation is also provided for Muslim pupils by a few non-Government Secondary schools. In the Bombay Division, the Anjuman High School, Bombay, and the Anglo-Urdu High School, Bhiwandi, provide hostel accommodation for their pupils, while a separate hostel for the benefit of Muslim pupils attending the S. P. Hakimji High School, Bordi, has been maintained by the Konkan Muslim Education Society for the Thana District. Two hostel blocks providing accommodation for 30 pupils are maintained by the Muslim Education Society at Nasik.

Apart from the provision which exists for the education of Muslim pupils in the form of Anglo-Urdu schools and classes, Government have made special provision for them in the ordinary Government Secondary schools. Twenty per cent. of the places in such schools are reserved for them. Free-studentships to the extent of 20 per cent. of the number of Muslim pupils are also available for pupils of the community attending Government Secondary schools. A number of special scholarships ranging in value from Rs. 4 to Rs. 8 are also awarded to Muslim pupils attending Secondary schools.

In spite of the existing facilities for the education of Muslim lads, the main difficulty of the spread of Secondary education among pupils of the community is the indequacy of institutions imparting instruction through the medium of Urdu. It cannot be gainsaid that there is a crying need for many more institutions teaching through the medium of Urdu. In this connection I would repeat my last year's remarks—

"The main obstacle in the way of the spread of Secondary "education among the Muslims is the inadequacy of institutions "giving instruction through the medium of Urdu. As, in many "cases, the Muslim pupils receive their Primary education in Urdu "Primary schools, where the standard achieved in the regional "language is comparatively low, they are unable easily to adapt them-"selves to the conditions existing in schools where instruction is given "through a regional language other than Urdu. Unfortunately, the "number of institutions which teach through the medium of Urdu is "limited. The remedy lies mainly in the hands of the Muslims "themselves. Just as other communities have opened aided Secondary "schools, the Muslims also should try to open Anglo-Urdu Secondary "institutions in all important Muslim centres."

Primary Education.

14(5). The total number of Muslim pupils in Primary schools increased by 11,797, or 7·5 per cent., to 169,912. Of these, 124,525 were attending the institutions specially intended for Muslims and 44,667 were in other Primary schools. The increase in the number of pupils is mainly in aided schools and is due to a great extent to the opening of a number of voluntary approved schools during the year under the scheme of liquidating mass illiteracy. In spite, however, of this increase, the

wastage in Primary schools continues to be high as will be seen from the figures in the following table :—

Year.	Infants.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.
1934-35	55,745	..	..	..	..
1935-36	..	28,285	..	..	..
1936-37	..	..	22,899	..	..
1937-38	..	..	..	17,216	..
1938-39	..	..	..	..	13,343

14(6). **Curriculum.** The following two alternative forms of curricula are followed in Urdu schools subject to the choice of the local members of the Muslim community :—

(1) The Urdu-Primary curriculum in which Urdu is used as the medium of instruction and the regional language is taught as an optional subject, and

(2) The Primary-Urdu curriculum in which instruction is given through the regional language with Urdu as a compulsory second language.

Urdu schools for girls follow a separate curriculum in which instruction in all subjects is given through the medium of Urdu.

The following table compares the number of schools following the alternative curricula during the last two years and the number of pupils in such schools :—

	Urdu-Primary Schools.				Primary-Urdu Schools			
	1937-38.		1938-39.		1937-38.		1938-39.	
	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.
District Local Board.								
Bombay Division ..	42	2,659	43	2,503	166	8,464	174	8,879
Central Division ..	154	8,489	156	8,306	81	2,719	84	3,129
Northern Division ..	32	2,601	37	2,870	122	8,066	121	7,925
Southern Division ..	179	11,560	189	11,578	..	..	..	..
Total ..	407	25,309	425	25,257	369	19,249	379	19,933
Municipal.								
Bombay Division ..	158	19,369	155	19,800	16	1,175	16	1,114
Central Division ..	104	14,210	104	14,503	18	1,251	15	1,073
Northern Division ..	83	11,165	89	11,860	24	3,464	22	3,471
Southern Division ..	70	9,342	73	9,531	..	..	..	..
Total ..	415	54,086	421	55,694	58	5,890	53	5,658

It will be seen that while the Urdu-Primary* course is more popular in urban areas, the Primary-Urdu† course is in greater demand in rural

* i.e., Urdu-Marathi, Urdu-Gujarati and Urdu-Kannada.

† i.e., Marathi-Urdu, Gujarati-Urdu and Kannada-Urdu.

areas. As a working knowledge of a regional language is absolutely necessary, the Muslim pupils have to learn two languages at the very initial stage of their education. This fact retards the progress of Muslim pupils in both kinds of schools.

The following table gives the number of Muslim pupils who passed the Primary School Leaving Certificate examinations in regional languages and in Urdu during the last two years :—

	Primary School Leaving Certificate examination in			
	Regional languages.		Urdu.	
	1937–38.	1938–39.	1937–38.	1938–39.
Bombay Division	45	50	153	158
Central Division	158	142	118	121
Northern Division ..	85	76	168	145
Southern Division ..	123	59	189	55
Total ..	411	327	628	479

The above figures show that the results of the Primary School Leaving Certificate examination for 1939 were far from satisfactory. The Deputy educational Inspector for Urdu Schools, Central Divison, attributes the unsatisfactory results partly to the inefficient teaching of subjects like Mathematics, Composition, etc., and partly to the change in the nature of the language paper.

Primary Teachers.

14(7). The following table gives the number of Muslim teachers in Government, District Local Board and Municipal Primary schools in each of the Divisions during the last two years :—

	Trained.		Untrained.						Total, trained and untrained.	
			Qualified.		Unqualified.		Total.			
	1937–38	1938–39	1937–38	1938–39	1937–38	1938–39	1937–38	1938–39	1937–38	1938–39
Bombay Division ..	548	566	294	320	122	108	416	428	964	994
Percentage to total..	56·8	56·9	30·5	32·2	12·7	10·9	43·2	33·1	..	..
Central Division ..	623	648	503	496	49	49	552	545	1,175	1,193
Percentage to total..	53·0	54·3	42·8	41·6	4·2	4·1	47·0	45·7	..	..
Northern Division ..	503	514	415	447	41	36	456	483	959	997
Percentage to total..	52·5	51·6	43·2	44·8	4·3	3·6	47·5	48·4	..	..
Southern Division ..	461	456	328	328	36	35	364	363	825	819
Percentage to total..	55·9	55·7	39·7	40·0	4·4	4·3	44·1	44·3	..	..
Total ..	2,135	2,184	1,540	1,591	248	228	1,788	1,819	3,923	4,003
Percentage to total..	54·4	54·6	39·3	39·7	6·3	5·7	45·6	45·4	..	..

The number of trained teachers shows a slight increase. Although the percentage of trained teachers is more than the minimum required under the Primary Education Rules, their proportion is reported to be far below the actual requirements of Urdu schools. There are a number of one teacher Urdu schools, and in order to improve their efficiency, it is necessary to place them under trained teachers. Government have decided to train as many teachers under employ in Local Authority schools as possible and it is hoped that the proportion of trained Muslim teachers will increase in the near future.

For the training of Muslim teachers Government maintain two Urdu Training institutions for men, (1) the Urdu Training School, Poona, which taught during the year the full three years' course, and (2) the Urdu Training School, Ahmedabad, which taught the First year's course. In addition, there is the Urdu Training College for Women which turns out fully trained Muslim Women teachers. Under the scheme of re-organisation of Primary Training institutions, the two Urdu Training schools at Poona and Ahmedabad now teach two years' course from June, 1939. The Bombay Municipality also maintains a training institution called the R. C. Training Institution for the training of Muslim women for Municipal Urdu Girls' schools.

With a view to providing teachers for Urdu schools in the Bombay Division, three Central schools are maintained by Government in Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri Districts. In addition to these, the District Local Board, East Khandesh, maintains two Central schools, one at Nasirabad for Muslim boys and the other at Bhusaval with a hostel attached to it for Muslim girls. In the Northern Division, the District Local Board, Broach, also maintains a Central school at Tankaria.

Education of Muslim girls.

14(8). The number of Muslim girls under instruction in different class of institutions was 51,644, against 47,003 showing an increase of more than 4,000. The distribution was as under :—

	1937-38.	1938-39.
Colleges	29	39
Secondary Schools	873	997
Primary Schools	45,950	50,394
Special Schools	151	214
Total ..	47,003	51,644

Though there is uniform increase of numbers in the different institutions over those of the last year, the position of the education of Muslim girls cannot be regarded as satisfactory. The thinly scattered Muslim population, the prevalent Purdah System, the dearth of Muslim women teachers, and the general apathy of the community towards the education of girls are some of the causes that hinder the progress of their education.

The Educatianal Inspector, Northern Division, says—

"Unless vigorous efforts are made to turn out a good number of "girls for Primary School Leaving Certificate examination from the

" rural areas, prospects of education of Muslim girls, particularly in " rural areas, will remain gloomy."

Institutions specially meant for Muslims.

14(9). The number of special institutions for boys increased by 227 to 1,411 and those for girls by 40 to 363 during the year. The total number of pupils in these institutions was 131,703, as against 121,233 in the preceding year. Further details about these intitutions can be found in Appendix II to the Report.

Muktabs and Mulla schools.

14(10). The total number of Muktabs on 31st March, 1939, was 39 and the number of pupils in them was 1,990. These Muktabs are Primary schools imparting religious instruction.

Condition of Muslim education under the Local Authorities.

14(11). The number of Primary schools specially maintained for Muslims by District Local Boards and Municipalities and the number of Muslim pupils attending them and other common Primary schools are shown in the following table :—

		Number of schools and classes.	Number of Muslim pupils in		
			Special schools.	Other schools.	Total.
1938					
District Local Board ..	Boys ..	699	38,249	23,376	61,625
	Girls ..	85	4,703	1,095	5,798
Municipal ..	Boys ..	306	41,220	8,791	50,011
	Girls ..	169	17,787	860	18,647
	Total ..	1,259	101,959	34,122	136,081
1939					
District Local Board ..	Boys ..	722	37,939	23,859	61,798
	Girls ..	91	4,661	1,097	5,758
Municipal ..	Boys ..	307	43,117	8,901	52,018
	Girls ..	168	17,429	962	18,391
	Total ..	1,288	103,146	34,819	137,965

The above figures shew that the number of Primary schools specially maintained for Muslims by District Local Boards and the number of pupils in such institutions increased during the year. In the case of Municipal schools, although the number of Primary schools for Muslims has remained stationary, the number of Muslim pupils in them has increased. These facts show that the Local Authorities are doing their best to promote the cause of Muslim education, as far as possible, within the limited finances at their disposal.

Muslim officers in the Superior Educational Service.

14(12). In each Division of the Province there is a Deputy Educational Inspector for Urdu schools in the B. E. S., Class II. There is also an Inspectress of Urdu Girls' Schools for the Bombay and Central Divisions in the B. E. S., Class II.

The total number of posts in the I.E.S. and the B.E.S., Classes I and II and the number of posts held by Muslims were as under :—

	Total number of posts.	Number of posts held by Muslims.
Indian Educational Service ..	21	....
Bombay Educational Service, Class I ..	30	5
Bombay Educational Service, Class II ..	132	15

Conclusion.

14(13). Though the figures show that progress is being made by Muslims in point of education, they are still lagging considerably behind other communities in the education of girls. It is, as the Educational Inspector, Central Division, says, for the leaders of the community and the Muslim public to make serious efforts and to impress upon the people the value and the necessity of educating their girls.

Charities directed towards education and efforts on the part of private bodies may go a long way towards helping further spread of education in the community.

CHAPTER XV.

Education of Intermediate and Backward Classes.

15(1). This Chapter deals with those Hindu communities which are classed as Intermediate and Backward in the Census Report. Intermediate classes include (1) Marathas, (2) Cultivating classes, (3) Artisans, and (4) Lingayats, while the Backward classes include (1) Scheduled classes, (2) Aboriginal and Hill Tribes, and (3) Other Backward classes.

General.

15(2). The following table gives comparative figures of population and pupils of certain important communities in the Province :—

Race or creed.	Population (Census of 1931).	Percentage of population to total population.	Number of pupils under instruction.	Percentage of pupils to total number of pupils.	Percentage of pupils to population.
Hindus .. Advanced ..	1,313,744	7·3	331,381	21·2	25·2
Hindus .. Intermediate ..	10,536,967	58·8	720,813	46·0	6·8
Hindus .. Backward ..	3,752,221	21·0	196,250	12·5	5·2
Hindus .. Total ..	15,602,932	87·1	1,248,444	79·7	8·0
Muslims	1,583,259	8·8	202,142	12·9	12·8
Zoroastrians	85,662	0·5	18,690	1·2	21·8
Indian Christians	267,460	1·5	45,322	2·9	16·9
Others	377,005	2·1	51,843	3·3	13·8
Grand Total ..	17,916,318	100·0	1,566,441	100·0	8·7

Although the Intermediate and the Backward classes form 59 and 21 per cent. respectively of the total population, the percentages of the pupils of the two communities to the total number of pupils under instruction were only 46 and 12 respectively. The percentage of pupils to total population in the case of Intermediate classes is 6·8, and 5·2 in the case of the Backward classes. These percentages are the lowest as compared with similar percentages for other communities. This fact shows that the Intermediate and Backward classes are still very backward in education and that they have yet a great lee-way to make up.

The following table gives the number of pupils belonging to the Intermediate and Backward classes under instruction in various kinds of recognised educational institutions during the years 1937–38 and 1938–39 :—

	Colleges.		Secondary schools.		Primary schools.		Training Institutions.	
	1937–38.	1938–39.	1937–38.	1938–39.	1937–38.	1938–39.	1937–38.	1938–39.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Intermediate classes	1,479	1,705	27,587	31,632	599,205	667,827	565	605
Backward classes.								
1. Scheduled classes.	72	96	1,940	2,173	74,577	86,171	98	124
2. Aboriginal and Hill Tribes ..	4	3	141	161	30,366	49,763	11	12
3. Other Backward classes ..	87	74	969	1,114	42,011	46,936	39	38
Total (Backward classes) ..	163	173	3,050	3,448	146,954	182,870	148	174
Grand Total (Intermediate and Backward classes).	1,642	1,878	30,637	35,080	746,159	850,697	713	779

	Other Special schools.		Total.		Increase (*vide* columns 12 and 13).	Percentage increase.
	1937–38.	1938–39.	1937–38.	1938–39.		
1	10	11	12	13	14	15
Intermediate classes	5,104	14,759	633,940	716,528	82,588	13·0
Backward classes.						
1. Scheduled classes.	1,159	3,462	77,846	92,026	14,180	18·3
2. Aboriginal and Hill Tribes ..	815	3,145	31,337	53,084	21,747	69·4
3. Other Backward classes ..	818	2,034	43,924	50,196	6,272	14·3
Total (Backward classes) ..	2,792	8,641	153,107	195,306	42,199	27·6
Grand Total (Intermediate and Backward classes).	7,896	23,400	787,047	911,834	124,787	15·9

The total number of pupils of the Intermediate classes increased during the year by 82,588, or by 13·0 per cent., the corresponding increase in the previous year being 29,433, or 4·9 per cent. In the case of Backward class pupils, the increase during the year was 42,199, or 27·6 per cent., as against an increase of 8,423, or 5·8 per cent., in the preceding year. This large increase in Primary and Special schools is reported to be due mainly to the opening of a number of voluntary Primary schools, especially in rural areas, and to the introduction of the schemes of liquidation of mass illiteracy and Adult education. It is thus clear that these classes are taking to education in larger numbers.

Intermediate classes (Hindus).

15(3). The Intermediate classes chiefly comprise the (1) Marathas, (2) Kunbis, Kolis, and other cultivating classes, (3) Artisans, and (4) Lingayats. The Educational Inspector, Central Division, reports that distinction between "Marathas" and "Kunbis" cannot be correctly made, as the tendency of the agriculturists in the *Maharashtra* is to style themselves as "Marathas".

The following table compares by Divisions the number of pupils under instruction belonging to the various sub-castes of the Intermediate Hindus :—

		Intermediate Hindus.				Total.	Percentage increase or decrease.
		Marathas.	Kunbis, Kolis, and other cultivating classes.	Artisans, etc.	Lingayats.		
Bombay Division	1937-38..	70,337	61,984	20,332	1,206	153,859	+16·2
	1938-39..	79,601	74,621	23,308	1,328	178,858	
Central Division	1937-38..	121,824	77,828	38,474	13,867	251,993	+12·5
	1938-39..	143,485	84,621	40,850	14,638	283,594	
Northern Division	1937-38..	1,489	72,241	32,790	419	106,939	+13·3
	1938-39..	1,802	82,901	36,332	127	121,162	
Southern Division	1937-38..	17,006	17,002	15,072	71,851	120,931	+ 9·8
	1938-39..	19,573	18,906	16,443	77,848	132,770	
European and Secondary (English) Schools.	1937-38..	145	37	24	12	218	—33·9
	1938-39..	97	18	22	7	144	
Total ..	1937-38..	210,801	229,092	106,692	87,355	633,940	..
	1938-39..	244,558	261,067	116,955	93,948	716,528	..
Percentage increase ..		16·0	13·0	9·6	7·5	13·0	

There has been an increase in all the Divisions (except in the European and Secondary (English) schools and in the case of Lingayat pupils in the Northern Division) which has been shared by all the sub-castes comprising the Intermediate Hindus. This is a clear sign of the educational awakening amongst the Intermediate classes. In the Southern Division, although the Lingayats form the bulk of the Intermediate population, the percentage increase in their case is not in proportion to the percentage increase in the case of other Intermediate Hindus in that Division.

Comparative figures of the pupils of the Intermediate Hindus attending various kinds of recognised educational institutions for the last two years are given in the following table :—

——	1937–38.	1938–39.	Increase.
Colleges	1,479	1,705	226
Secondary schools	27,587	31,632	4,045
Primary schools	599,205	667,827	68,622
Training Institutions	565	605	40
Other Special schools	5,104	14,759	9,655
Total ..	633,940	716,528	82,588

The increase in the number of pupils in all kinds of institutions may be attributed to a certain extent to the special educational facilities extended to the Intermediate classes.

Special facilities.

15(4). Government have made a liberal provision for the award of special scholarships to pupils of the Intermediate classes in various kinds of institutions. In addition, free-studentships to the extent of 22½ per cent. are awarded in Government Secondary schools. The children of the Konkani Marathas in the Kanara, Kolaba, and Ratnagiri Districts, if certified to be poor and deserving, are admitted free in all Government and recognised Secondary and Primary schools. The loss of fees on account of the free-studentships sustained by the Aided and Unaided schools is made good by a special fee grant. A definite percentage of seats are also reserved for the Intermediate classes in Government Secondary schools and Training institutions [*vide* para. 15 (13)].

In almost all the towns in the Central Division boarding houses are run by different communities for the benefit of pupils of the Intermediate classes. These boarding houses provide board and lodging to pupils studying in Secondary schools at a very low cost. In the Ahmednagar District there are a few boarding houses attached to District Local Board Primary schools, which are specially maintained for the Intermediate classes. Many of them are supplied with pots and utensils by the District Local Board, Ahmednagar.

In the Northern Division, one special school, known as the Bariya Kshatriya Boarding School, is maintained at Ambala in the Panch Mahals District for the pupils of the Dharala community. It has a boarding house attached to it and teaches the full Primary course with an agricultural bias. There were 42 boarders on 31st March, 1939. The school is reported to be doing very satisfactory work.

In the Southern Division, the Lingayat Association maintains one Arts college at Belgaum, and four High Schools—one at each of the district headquarters, Dharwar, Belgaum, and Bijapur, and one at Bagalkot. Although these institutions are specially intended for the Lingayat community, students from other communities are also admitted without any distinction. Scholarships from private funds are also available for deserving students of the Lingayat community attending colleges and Secondary schools. Prizes under the name of " Khodanpur Rudrabai Sangur and Bangur Prizes " are also awarded to Lingayat students in the Karnatak College, Dharwar.

Backward classes (Hindus).

General remarks and special facilities.

15(5). The Backward classes are divided into three main sections—(1) Scheduled classes, (2) Aboriginal and Hill Tribes and (3) Other Backward classes. Each of these groups is dealt with separately.

As in the case of Intermediate Hindus, Government have provided special educational facilities to the Backward classes. These facilities include (1) exemption from payment of fees in Primary and Government Secondary schools for those certified to be poor, (2) special Government scholarships in Primary and Secondary schools and in Arts and Professional colleges, and (3) exemption from the payment of room-rent in the hostels attached to Government Secondary schools, if the pupils are certified to be poor.

In addition to the above noted facilities provided for the Backward classes, 20 additional sets of scholarships in Primary schools, 8 scholarships in Secondary schools and 13 scholarships in Colleges sanctioned for the Scheduled classes during the year 1937-38 were continued this year. Besides these scholarships, 9 additional scholarships were awarded to the Scheduled class students in Arts and Professional colleges. Government have also sanctioned additional sets of scholarships (17 in Secondary schools and 11½ in Arts and Professional colleges) for the Backward classes including the Scheduled classes. The concession of free-studentships to Scheduled classes granted in 1937-38 was continued during the year and was extended to all Backward class students in colleges. The loss of fees in the case of non-Government colleges was reimbursed by fee grants. The Backward Class Department also offered financial help to poor and deserving students of these classes from the discretionary grant placed at its disposal.

Grants were also paid by Government to private hostels which admitted Harijan boys and girls. Grants were also sanctioned to *Harijan Sevak Sanghs* for the educational activities carried out by them.

15(6). The following table shows the number of Scheduled class pupils attending the various kinds of recognised educational institutions during the last two years :—

Scheduled classes.

——	1937–38.	1938–39.	Increase.
Colleges	72	96	24
Secondary schools	1,940	2,173	233
Primary schools	74,577	86,171	11,594
Training Institutions	98	124	26
Other pecial schools	1,159	3,462	2,303
Total ..	77,846	92,026	14,180

There is an all-round increase in all kinds of institutions, especially in Primary and Special schools. The progress as indicated by these figures is a clear indication of the fact that the Scheduled classes are taking more kindly to education. The special facilities provided by Government for these classes have helped them to a great extent. The School Boards also pay special attention to the education of these classes by awarding scholarships and supplying free slates, books, etc. to the pupils of these classes.

Every effort is made to see that no disability is imposed on pupils belonging to Scheduled classes in schools recognised by Government. They are now generally admitted freely in ordinary schools and are allowed to sit together in classes regardless of caste distinction. No separate seating arrangements are allowed in schools for pupils of the Scheduled classes. Difficulty in this respect, however, arises when the school is held in a temple. In that case the school is either removed to another suitable building in the village or to another village altogether, if the villagers are recalcitrant. It has been found that the exercise of steady and tactful pressure in the matter of seating arrangements is having the natural effect of overcoming gradually the prejudices of caste Hindus. A change for the better in this respect is clearly noticeable and conditions are fast improving in all the Divisions.

Of the 86,171 pupils of the Scheduled classes attending Primary schools, 13,021, or 15·1 per cent., were in 341 special Primary schools and classes exclusively meant for the children of these classes. The number of special schools and classes has decreased by 9 and the number of pupils in them by 628. The majority of the Scheduled class pupils are attending ordinary Primary schools and it would thus appear that the necessity of maintaining separate schools for these classes is gradually disappearing. It is the policy of Government that children of the Scheduled classes should not be segregated but should receive instruction

in common schools along with children of other communities. Local Authorities have been advised from time to time that separate schools for the Scheduled classes should not be opened or recognised, unless the existence of a separate school for these classes is justified under exceptional circumstances.

Hostels for Scheduled classes.

15(7). In the Bombay Division, there were six boarding houses, with 112 boarders, maintained for boys belonging to the Scheduled classes. The total expenditure of these hostels during the year amounted to Rs. 11,414, of which Rs. 4,492 were contributed by Government through the Backward Class Officer. In addition to these hostels, the District Local Board, Thana, maintained two boarding houses for the children of these classes at Shahapur and Bassein with 25 and 15 boarders respectively. The expenditure of these hostels is met from the amount of monthly scholarships paid to the boarders by the Board.

In the Central Division, a hostel for the Backward classes is maintained by Government and is under the control of the Backward Class Department. Fourteen hostels with 315 boarders are maintained by private bodies for the Scheduled class pupils at various places in the Central Division. One of these hostels maintained by the Seva Sadan Society at Poona is for women. Besides these hostels, there are two very efficiently conducted cosmopolitan hostels—(1) the Union Boarding House, Poona, and (2) Shri Shahu Chhatrapati Boarding House, Satara—in which children of the Scheduled classes are admitted. Grants amounting to Rs. 10,023 were paid to all these hostels from Provincial funds.

In the Northern Division, four hostels are maintained at Ahmedabad, Viramgaum, Godhra and Kaira for the Scheduled classes. There were 89 boarders in these hostels and the total expenditure was Rs. 8,295, of which Rs. 4,611 were contributed by Government.

In the Southern Division, there are seven hostels maintained by private bodies, one each at Dharwar, Hubli, Byadgi, Belgaum and Bijapur and two at Nippani. The total expenditure on these hostels amounted to Rs. 20,425. Grants amounting to Rs. 6,300 were paid to them during the year.

Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.

15(8). The Aboriginal and Hill Tribes mostly consist of Mahadeo Kolis, Thakur, Katkaris and Bhils inhabiting the slopes of the Sanhyadris. As these tribes are scattered and lead a sort of nomadic life, it is difficult to get their children to attend schools without providing hostel accommodation at central places.

15(9). The following table gives the number of pupils of the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes under instruction in different kinds of recognised institutions :—

Pupils.

——	1937–38.	1938–39.	Increase or decrease.
Colleges	4	3	—1
Secondary schools	141	161	+20
Primary schools	30,366	49,763	+19,397
Training Institutions	11	12	+1
Other special schools	815	3,145	+2,330
Total ..	31,337	53,084	+21,747

The large increase in the number of pupils attending Primary and Special schools is reported to be due to the opening of voluntary Primary schools and Adult education classes. The Educational Inspector, Central Division, reports that the increase in the Central Division is due to the tremendous work done by the Bhil Seva Sangha and the Bhil Sudhar Samiti in the West Khandesh District, which have opened a number of voluntary Primary schools in areas inhabited by these tribes.

The number of Primary schools and classes specially meant for the pupils of the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes increased during the year from 202 to 307 and the number of pupils in them from 6,627 to 9,552. The increase in the special schools and classes is mainly due to the opening of voluntary schools by private bodies or individuals in the Bombay, Central and Southern Divisions.

15(10). In the Bombay Division, four hostels are maintained by the District Local Boards for the benefit of the children of the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes at Mokhada and Wada in the Thana District, at Neral in the Kolaba District, and at Peint in the Nasik District. A special itinerant teacher is appointed at each of the boarding houses at Neral and Peint to look after the education of the pupils and to induce parents to send their children to school.

Hostels for Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.

In the Central Division, there are seven Central schools, with boarding houses attached to them, maintained by the District Local Boards for these classes at Ghoda and Ambegaon in the Poona District, at Akola in the Ahmednagar District, and at Nandurbar, Taloda, Dhadgaon and Pimpalner in the West Khandesh District. The Head Masters of these Central schools supervise the hostels and are paid a special allowance for the purpose. Stipends ranging from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7–8–0 per

mensem are paid to the boarders. To look after the needs and comforts of the inmates of the hostels, the District Local Board, West Khandesh, has appointed for each of the hostels a local committee consisting of men specially interested in the welfare of these tribes.

In the Northern Division, four special Primary schools (including the one at Diva in the Panch Mahals District which is not exclusively for these tribes) are maintained for the children of the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes by the District Local Boards concerned at Diva in the Broach District, at Godsamba and Vanzna in the Surat District and at Dohad in the Panch Mahals District. The agricultural bias course is followed in these schools with a view to enabling the children to take to agriculture after leaving the course. These schools are reported to be doing useful work in the form of spreading education among these tribes and supplying the District Local Boards concerned with teachers from these classes. The Bhil Seva Mandal started by Mr. A. V. Thakkar of the Servants of India Society is also reported to be doing useful work in the Dohad and Jhalod talukas of the Panch Mahals District towards the educational uplift of the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.

Other Backward Classes.

15(11). All Backward classes other than the Scheduled classes and the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes are included under the head "Other Backward Classes". The number of pupils belonging to these classes in the various kinds of recognised educational institutions during the years 1937–38 and 1938–39 was as under :—

——	1937–38.	1938–39.	Increase or decrease.
Colleges	87	74	— 13
Secondary schools	969	1,114	+ 145
Primary schools	42,011	46,936	+4,925
Training Institutions	39	38	— 1
Other special schools	818	2,034	+1,216
Total ..	43,924	50,196	+6,272

There is a decrease in Colleges and Training institutions, while there is a large increase in Primary and Special schools. The children of these classes are eligible for those special facilities which are provided by Government for the Backward classes as a whole.

Settlement Schools.

15(12). Several settlements and free colonies are established by Government for Criminal Tribes where Day and Night schools are maintained for the benefit of the children of these classes. These settlements are under the control of the

Backward Class Department. The following extract from the Administration Report of the Backward Class Officer for the year ending 31st March, 1939, summarises the state and progress of these schools :—

"Education in settlements is compulsory. Out of the total "population of 7,440 in settlements proper, the numbers of children "attending day and night schools on 31st, March, 1939, were 1,510 "and 208 respectively, and out of the total population of 7,676 in free "Colonies the corresponding numbers were 1,357 and 211. Thus the "number of children attending schools per thousand of population is "230·9 for settlements and 204·2 for free colonies. In addition, "385 children from settlements and free colonies attend outside "Primary schools and 26 children attend English schools. 281 non-"criminal tribe children and 42 children belonging to Criminal Tribes "from outside attend Settlement schools. One Bhat boy and a Bestar "girl of Sholapur Settlement are studying in the Ahmednagar Training "College in the II year and I year courses respectively. In Gadag "4 Criminal Tribes boys appeared for Middle School Scholarship "examination held in the second week of February, 1939, but the "result is not yet out.

"School work in general has been satisfactory throughout the year.

"During the year under report settlement children in higher "standards in Primary schools were encouraged to attend outside "Local Board or Municipal schools so that they may have proper "chance of mixing up with other children.

"Ninety-six lads have been apprenticed to various trades, viz. "masonry 14, carpentry 24, electrical work 3, moulding 4, motor "driving 1, tinning 10, printing 2, book-binding 20, and weaving 18. "Training in Agriculture is given to 42 boys in agricultural free "colonies (12 in Indi free colony and 30 in Hotgi free colony). "Artificial flower making is taught to 16 boys at Sholapur Settlement. "4 boys at Gadag Settlement are learning shop-keeping and 16 boys in "Sholapur are taught hair cutting.

"There are 203 children in the manual training classes in settlement "schools. During the year 10 boys have passed their examination in "carpentry held by the Committee of Direction for Technical Educa-"tion."

Reservation of places for the Intermediate and Backward classes.

15(13). Places are reserved for the Intermediate and Backward classes in various types of educational institutions as under :—

		Percentages of places reserved.
(*i*) Government Secondary schools.	Intermediate ..	30
	Backward ..	20
(*ii*) College of Engineering, Poona ..	..	25
(*iii*) Professional Colleges	..	10
(*iv*) Government Training Institutions	Intermediate	60
	Backward	15

15(14). The following table compares the figures of trained and untrained teachers belonging to the Advanced, Intermediate and Backward Hindu communities in Government, District Local Board and Municipal Primary schools during the years 1937–38 and 1938–39 :—

Teachers.

——	1937–38.	1938–39.	Increase or decrease.
Advanced.			
Trained	7,006	6,951	— 55
Untrained	5,730	5,835	+105
Total ..	12,736	12,786	+ 50
Intermediate.			
Trained	5,474	5,541	+ 67
Untrained	4,770	5,029	+259
Total ..	10,244	10,570	+326
Backward.			
Trained	859	932	+ 73
Untrained	1,073	1,220	+147
Total ..	1,932	2,152	+220

There has been a steady increase in the total number of teachers of the Intermediate and Backward classes. The percentage increase in the case of Advanced classes is only 0·5, while in the case of the Intermediate classes it is 3·2 and in the case of the Backward classes 11·4. The corresponding percentages in the preceding year were 1·3, 4·9 and 6·5 respectively. The Local Authorities were advised from time to time to increase the number of teachers belonging to the Scheduled and other Backward classes. The above figures show that the advice given to the Local Authorities has had the desired effect. Scheduled class teachers are appointed in Practising schools attached to Government Training Institutions and in several common schools under the Local Authorities.

CHAPTER XVI.

Reformatory (Certified) Schools.

Introduction.

16(1). The scope of this chapter is confined to the purely educational work done by the Certified Schools in this Province in consequence of the decision of Government to publish annually from this year a separate Juvenile Branch Administration Report. The Report is intended to give an account of the work done under the Bombay Children Act and to include a survey of the work of all Certified Schools, together with a resume of Juvenile Court work and a statement of Juvenile Court statistics.

Number of Schools and pupils.

16(2). There are four principal Certified schools in this Province which admit practically all their inmates through the Juvenile Courts. These institutions are under the control of the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools. The following table gives the enrolment and the average annual cost per pupil in each of these schools during the year 1938-39:—

Name.	Management.	Number of pupils on rolls on 31st March 1939.	Average annual cost per pupil.	
			Total cost.	Cost to Government.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	Rs.
1. Industrial School, Yeravda.	Government ..	235	188	173
2. David Sassoon Industrial School, Matunga, Bombay.	Committee of Management.	381	210	180
3. Willingdon Boys' Home, Bombay.	Salvation Army Mission.	117	152	119
4. Junior School, Umarkhadi, Bombay.	Children's Aid Society, Bombay.	*127	56	..

* In addition, 15 inmates were attending ordinary Municipal schools.

Secular Instruction.

16(3). One of the main objects of Certified schools is to equip a boy with a reasonable literary and vocational or industrial education to enable him to earn an honest living after his discharge from the school. Arrangements for instruction upto Primary standard V in all the regional languages have been made in all the schools except the Junior school, Umarkhadi, where secular instruction is confined to Primary standard III, after the completion of which the

boys are sent to the common schools run by the Bombay Municipality. English is also taught at the David Sassoon Industrial School from standard I upwards, while at the Industrial School, Yeravda, it is taught to boys whose mother-tongue is English and to those from outside the Province.

These schools are no longer technically Reformatory schools as the Reformatory Schools Act is no longer applied to this Province. They are Certified Schools within the meaning of the Bombay Children Act and are run as residential training schools and not on penal lines. The Superintendent, Industrial School, Yeravda, remarks—

" We have always maintained that success of any educational system " depends on the personality of the staff. The teaching staff should be " composed of men of character and ideals and there should be real " understanding between teachers and pupils so that the former can see " not what is on the surface of their pupils ' minds but what is going on " beneath that surface. Knowledge can never be imparted in a tabloid " form in an impersonal or detached manner ; any attempt to force " theoretical knowledge on an unreceptive mind, as it were by a surgical " process, should be certainly deprecated. It is more by example than " by precept, personal influence and indirect suggestion than by homilies " and lectures that the teachers can create, gradually and imperceptibly, " a keenness and eagerness in the pupils to learn and to improve. The " finer qualities of patience, forbearance, deep insight and tact—these " are required in a staff dealing with boys whose natural tendency is to " flout authority and discipline. It has to be admitted that for remedial " training to be really effective a band of teachers working in a " ' Missionary ' spirit is needed."

An account of the instruction in vocational or industrial arts and crafts in these schools will be found in the Juvenile Branch Administration Report referred to above.

In addition to the four Certified schools mentioned above, there are 12 other institutions certified under the Bombay Children Act. A few of these certified schools maintain their own classes for instruction in the three R's, which are inspected by officers of the Department, while in the majority of cases the children attend local schools.

CHAPTER XVII.

EDUCATION OF DEFECTIVES.

Introduction.

17(1). The term "Defective" used in this Chapter is restricted to the blind and deaf-mute inasmuch as provision for the education of such children only exists in this Province. No special provision is made for the education of other defectives.

The total number of blind and deaf-mute children between the ages of 5 and 15 according to the census of 1931 was 3,061 and 4,094 respectively. Of these, 101 blind and 243 deaf-mutes, i.e., 3·3 and 5·9 per cent. respectively, were actually at school on 31st March, 1939. The existing provision of 9 schools for the blind and deaf-mute children is by no means adequate, but full advantage of the facilities already provided for is not being taken. It is common knowledge that a blind or a deaf-mute person earns more by mendicancy than by actual labour and this factor is mainly responsible for this state of things.

Schools and pupils.

17(2). Of the 9 schools for defectives, 2, with 101 pupils, are for the blind, and 7, with 243 pupils, are for deaf-mutes. The following table gives the enrolment and the financial position of these schools :—

—	Number of pupils on 31st March, 1939.	Expenditure.		Average annual cost per pupil.	
		Provincial	Total	To Government.	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For Blind.					
1. Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, Bombay.	72	2,150	10,877	27	134
2. American Mission School for the Blind, Bombay.	29	2,374	10,542	82	363
For Deaf-Mutes.					
3. Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Bombay	42	3,240	10,172	79	248
4. Prof. Date's Dumb and Deaf Institution, Bombay.	46	1,000	6,112	21	130
5. New Dumb and Deaf Institution, Kalbadevi, Bombay.	26	200	1,858	8	74
6. Dumb and Deaf School, Ratnagiri	13	100	1,014	8	84
7. N. G. Gondhalekar's School for Dumb and Deaf, Poona.	34	400	2,076	12	61
8. Dumb and Deaf Institute, Sholapur	16	..	1,086	..	68
9. School for Deaf-Mutes, Ahmedabad	66	3,480	9,809	51	144
Total ..	344	12,944	53,546	34	152
Total for 1937-38 ..	323	12,780	51,587	40	161

All these schools are maintained by private bodies or individuals, and the majority of these schools provide board and lodging for their children. The schools at Ratnagiri and Sholapur have been recognised during the year. The schools are aided either by Government or by Local Bodies.

Subjects taught.

17(3). The chief objects kept in view by the schools for the blind are (1) to ameliorate the condition of the blind by affording them elementary education, and (2) to impart instruction in some useful art or craft with a view to enabling them eventually to earn a living. Elementary instruction in the three R's in the regional languages is imparted to the blind by means of a Braille Code adapted to Indian languages. English is also taught to some of the senior pupils. The Superintendent, A.M. School for the Blind, reports that one blind girl in the school is preparing for the Matriculation examination and two boys will follow her steps next year. Besides the ordinary school subjects some art or craft is also taught to the blind. Cane and bamboo work, sewing, bidee-making, tape-weaving, etc., are some of the crafts taught in these schools. Music, both vocal and instrumental, is most popular and provision for it exists in both the schools.

In schools for deaf-mutes lip-reading and articulation form the basis of instruction. As in the case of the blind, the deaf-mutes are also taught various arts or crafts such as carpentry, tailoring, fret-work, clay-modelling, sign-board painting, weaving, etc.

Teachers.

17(4). No special provision for the training of teachers for schools for defectives exists, but efforts are made by the Managers of these schools to keep in touch with similar institutions in India and abroad and to acquire by observation and experience adequate knowledge to handle defective children. In the V. M. school for the Blind, Bombay, an attempt is made to coach up senior blind pupils to work as teachers and they are put in charge of some of the classes.

General.

17(5). Arrangements for the medical examination of the pupils are made in schools for defectives and physical exercises and games suited to the conditions at each place are encouraged. Special attention is paid to the health of the pupils in all schools. As regards the health and physical education of the pupils, the Superintendent, A. M. School for the Blind, remarks—

"During the period the standard of health has been very satisfactory. Well-planned dietetics, preventive rather than curative measures plenty of fresh air, and varied school life activities including recreation and out-door games are some of the reasons for this health record.

"Of all the physical activities, supervised games initiated and executed by children themselves, are liked most. The specially prepared running track has been a common ground for the

"non-seeing and the seeing children. It has served to be a bond "of friendship and field for play, fun and co-operation. Girl-"guiding and Cubbing are continued with the usual zeal and "enthusiasm."

Every effort is made to keep the children happy and cheerful. The Principal, V. M. School for the Blind, Bombay, in this connection, reports—

"The advanced pupils in Music appear occasionally on the Bombay "Radio programme. A weekly Braille Magazine named *Satya* "*Prakash* is issued regularly on Sundays. It is edited by one of "the pupils while others contribute to it articles of interest. The "pupils also frequently visit Talkies which help them to compose "and set orchestral tunes on the lines of modern cinema music. "A sighted teacher reads out to the pupils daily important items "of news from two Gujarati newspapers, which they follow with keen "interest and thus they are kept in touch with the outer world."

An experiment to solve the problem of deaf-blind children is being tried in the A. M. School for the Blind.

A Deaf-Blind boy is being taught to speak through the oral or, as more technically known, the Tandoma method and to hear through bone conduction. He can now follow ten commands and recognise ten objects with associated feelings. He is showing signs of progress in every way.

After-care.

17(6). As stated in previous Reports every possible effort is made by the managements to keep in touch with ex-students and to find employment for them or to give them help in other ways when required. The blind, rather than deaf-mute boys or girls, stand in greater need of help and useful work in this respect is being done by the (1) Narsingrao Shivaji Dharmaji Industrial Home, Bombay, (2) the Happy Home for the Blind, and (3) the Blind Relief Association, Bombay.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Adult Education.

Introduction.

18(1). With a view to implementing the efforts of the Village Uplift Committees and of private bodies and individuals towards the removal of mass illiteracy, Government provided a sum of Rs. 10,000 in 1937-38 for the encouragement of Adult education. As mentioned in the previous year's report, this provision was intended for the establishment of centres of Adult education in various parts of the Province to serve as direct agencies for the opening of classes for the education of the adult populace. This measure gave a definite impetus to the cause of Adult education and the co-operation of various private bodies such as the Bombay Literacy Association, the Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association, the Saksharata Prasarak Mandal, etc. was in no small measure responsible for a gradual development of the scheme of Adult education in this Province.

In 1938, Government appointed a special Committee to advise them on the question of Adult education. This Committee expressed the opinion that the first step in a programme of Adult education, as it affects the villager, is to endeavour " to help the villager to overcome his dejection and apathy and to find an interest in life " and the second stage is to lead the villager actually to investigate the resources available in his natural invironment, so that he may provide himself with more of the amenities of life.

On the recommendation of the Adult Education Committee a Provincial Board for Adult education has been appointed to advise Government on the question of Adult education. The Board consists of 6 members with Mr. S. R. Bhagwat as the Chairman. The Chairman and the members of the Board will hold office for a period of three years in the first instance.

The functions of the Board are as follows :—

(1) to submit for the approval of Government a three year programme for the spread of Adult education in this Province with estimates of the expenditure—both recurring and non-recurring—that will have to be incurred for implementing each item of the programme ;

(2) to conduct propaganda for the removal of illiteracy and other forms of ignorance among adults of both sexes in rural as well as in urban areas ;

(3) to encourage and supervise the publication of suitable literature for Adult education ;

(4) to consider schemes referred to it by Government or submitted by private bodies for the spread of Adult education ;

(5) to advise Government as to the best manner of aiding the existing Adult education classes and of organising and extending the work of such classes on a voluntary basis ;

(6) to advise Government as to the best methods of harnessing the enthusiasm and spirit for national service among the educated youths of the Province for the drive against mass illiteracy ;

(7) to suggest means for co-ordinating Adult education among villagers with other forms of rural reconstruction ;

(8) to advise Government on the question of implementing the various recommendations made by the Adult Education Committee ; and

(9) to collect funds.

This Board commenced to function from 1st October, 1938, and met seven times during the year ending 31st March, 1939.

The members of the Board visited all the Districts, consulted local leaders regarding the work of spread of literacy, and ascertained if local conditions were favourable to the establishment of Divisional, District, and Local Committees. Propaganda work was also done through talks and lectures.

Divisional, District, and Local Committees were also formed wherever possible thus arranging for a chain of organisation for carrying out the programme of Adult education as contemplated by the Adult Education Committee.

The main items of business before the Board were—(1) the preparation of rules for the registration of Adult education workers, for recognition of, and grant-in-aid to Adult education classes and for registration of Village Reading Rooms and Libraries, (2) consideration of the various experimental schemes for spread of literacy with the object of trying different methods of teaching and home-classes, reducing the cost, finding out the best way of spread of literacy among the women of villages by utilising the services of school boys and girls and (3) schemes for publication of suitable literature for adults newly made literate.

In consultation with the Provincial Board for Adult Education a scheme of registration of Adult education workers and of grant-in-aid to Adult education classes was put into operation from 1st January, 1939, and a sum of Rs. 40,000 was placed at the disposal of the Divisional Inspectors for the purpose at the rate of Rs. 2,000 per District.

According to this scheme, the Adult education workers are registered by the Provincial Board for Adult Education, while the Adult education classes conducted by these registered workers are recognised by the Senior Government Inspecting Officers. The work of inspection of these classes and holding literacy tests and payment of grant to the recognised classes has been entrusted to the Senior Government Inspecting Officer who is helped by the Government Inspecting staff in the District.

The grant admissible under this scheme to a recognised Adult Education class conducted by a registered worker, body or association was either (i) a basic maintenance grant of Rs. 5 per mensem and Rs. 2 per adult made literate, or (ii) a capitation grant of Rs. 4 per adult made literate, at the option of the worker or association concerned. In addition, a non-recurring grant for equipment equal to the cost incurred in purchasing the articles but not exceeding Rs. 40 was also given to a class.

By the end of March, 1939, there were as many as 460 Adult education classes on the registered list attended by 13,766 adults distributed among the different Divisions. The total amount of grants-in-aid paid to these 460 classes was Rs. 19,793.

The Adult Education Committee recommended that Government should also take the lead and strive to make their own employees literate within one year. In order to achieve this object, the following measures were recommended to be adopted :—

1. Get a list of illiterate employees in each and every office of Government ;

2. Get a list of educated employees of each office who are willing and enthusiastic enough to assist in educating the illiterates serving in their office or under them ;

3. Supply of literature and equipment necessary for teaching illiterate employees ;

4. Facilities in the form of permission to attend class daily for not more than 45 minutes during stipulated office hours during 1939 ;

5. Definite policy of not employing any illiterate in Government service of any inferior grade.

Government directed that steps should be taken accordingly with a view to eradicating illiteracy from among the inferior staff employed in Government offices. It is hoped that in the near future all inferior servants in Government offices will become literate. Government have also issued orders that in making appointments to posts of peons and other servants in inferior service, preference shall be given to persons who are literate, and that, in areas where facilities for Adult education exist, in making promotions, preference shall ordinarily be given to persons who are able to read and write in their mother tongue.

As a result of the activities of public spirited bodies, the Provincial Board for Adult Education and its committees, and the officers of the Department in this direction, there are now signs of a gradual awakening among the masses towards the need of a joint effort for the removal of Adult illiteracy.

The Poona Central Co-operative Bank has introduced a scheme of Adult education under which Adult education classes are being conducted in some 25 villages in which there are co-operative credit societies.

A scheme of pupil-teachers' home classes for illiterates has been introduced as an experiment in a village in the Satara District under which about 50 grown up pupils of the local Primary schools teach some 200 Adult members in their homes—both men and women—how to read and write. The Provincial Board has proposed to organise about 3,000 to 4,000 pupils of some Secondary schools in Poona City for an intensive drive against illiteracy during the ensuing summer vacation. It is hoped to make about 6,000 adults literate.

At the instance of, and in collaboration with the Bombay Adult Education Committee, a "Literacy Campaign" was proposed to be carried on by the Social Service League in May, 1939, in the City of Bombay and its suburbs. The objects of the Campaign were to rouse the public conscience to the need of education for the adult population and to spread literacy. In order to achieve the above objects quickly, the Committee decided to make efforts on a large scale and proposed to organise some 500 literacy centres to be followed by classes which were to work throughout the year, separate centres being opened to suit the needs of women.

Schools and pupils.

18(2). The number of Schools for Adults increased during the year by 419 to 673 and the number of pupils by 13,051 to 22,095. Of the 673 institutions, one, with 31 pupils, is Secondary, 665, with 21,685 pupils, are Primary, and 7, with 379 pupils, are Special schools.

The following table shows the number of Primary schools for adults in each Division for the two years 1937-38 and 1938-39 :—

	Number of Schools.		Number on rolls.	
	1937-38.	1938-39.	1937-38.	1938-39.
Bombay Division	80	117	2,932	4,224
Central Division	79	237	2,313	7,491
Northern Division ..	38	157	1,317	5,495
Southern Division ..	43	154	1,511	4,475
Total ..	240	665	8,073	21,685

The figures show a marked increase in the number of classes and number on the roll in these Primary classes for adults. The increase is mainly due to the introduction, during the year, of the scheme of registration of Adult education workers and of grants-in-aid to Adult education classes.

The decrease of 7 in the number of Secondary schools to one from 8 is due to the Secondary Night Schools classified up to now as Schools for Adults having been now classed as ordinary Secondary schools and included in them. The only Secondary school for adults is the Seva Sadan First Aid and English Classes for Women, Poona.

The special aided school at Kirkee (Poona) is known as Alegaonkar's Night School and is mainly attended by the workers in the Arsenal Factory. The institution has taken a firm footing and has gained popularity in the locality.

Of the Special classes intended for the benefit of women, four special Industrial classes are conducted by the Seva Sadan, Bombay, the Women's Indian Association and the Naigaum Social Service Centre. These classes provide for instruction in sewing, tailoring and such other subjects as English etc. The Poona Seva Sadan Society maintains 5 classes for women at Baramati, Poona and Sholapur. In Broach Municipal area two Adult Women's classes are conducted through the efforts of the Hindu Stree Mandal wherein English, Music, Needle-work, and First-aid to the injured are taught. There is also an Adult class attached to the Motlabai Wadia Girls' High School, Broach, known as R. M. Dalal Memorial Adult Ladies Work Class. The Practical School of Arts for Girls at Ankleshwar, run by the local mission, teaches arts and craft-work to girls who have passed the Primary School Leaving Certificate Examination with a view to enabling them to do special uplift work in rural area.

Expenditure.

18(3). The total expenditure on Schools for Adults amounted to Rs. 1,93,528, of which Rs. 27,369 was met from Provincial funds, Rs. 1,29,772 from Board funds, Rs. 3,359 from fees, and Rs. 33,028 from other sources.

Public Lectures. Extension work.

18(4). Adult education has not only a direct bearing on the removal of illiteracy among the masses but is intimately concerned with the general question of social reform. Various talks on topics directly connected with sanitation, housing as well as on improvement of the life of the cultivator are delivered under the auspices of various societies and bodies.

The Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction delivered during the year 90 lectures in all. Of these, 39 were on Village Uplift and 51 were for Adult education. The following statement shows the

number of lectures given by him for Village Uplift and Adult education during the years 1937-38 and 1938-39 :—

—	Lectures on Village Uplift.	Lectures on Adult Education.
1937-38	37	56
1938-39	39	51

The Deputy Educational Inspector observes that the fact that the public has come to appreciate Visual Instruction in an ever increasing measure is indicated by the increasing number of invitations he receives.

The Village Uplift Committees and various private societies and bodies also use magic lantern for propaganda work and for the spread of useful ideas among the masses. Government Inspecting Officers also deliver lectures on general subjects of interests in villages with the help of magic lantern and suitable slides. Visual Instruction has thus proved to be a very useful means for educating the adults.

The Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association which is established with the object of providing higher education on a broad and liberal basis to men and women, conducted during the year extension courses, literacy classes, free-reading rooms and libraries, etc. The Secretary has, in his report for the year 1938-39, summed up the work done by the Association as under :—

"*Extension Courses.*—Work done is generally of the academic "type ; in some instances, of the practical type. The several courses "offered during the year 1938-39 included the following :—

"*Two-Year Courses.*—Plato's Republic, Modern Philosphy, "English Literature, Economics and, Political Theory.

"*Language Courses.*—German, Italian, Spanish, French and "Hindustani.

"*Terminal Courses.*—Banking, Psychology in Everyday Life, "Geography, Modern Literature, Citizenship, Commercial and "Economic Geography, Modern Psychology and Gujarati "Literature.

"*Special Courses.*—Child Psychology, Radio Communication "and Photography.

"Similar courses were arranged at Dadar ; the attendance was "found to be satisfactory. There were 386 students on the roll "for the year 1938-39.

"*Literacy Classes* are conducted for illitarate workers in "factories and employees in business houses. Instruction is given

" in Marathi mainly but in a few cases in Gujarati and Hindustani.
" We opened during the year four new classes and we have now
" twelve classes which are attended by factory workers, employees
" in offices, and domestic servants. They are situated at
" (1) Crown Mills, (2) Textile Mills, (3) Spring Mills, (4) Morarji
" Gokuldas Mills, (5) Damodar Thackersey Hall, (6) University
" office, (7) Worli Development Department Chawls (Two Classes),
" (8) Willingdon Sports Club, (9) Cama Hospital (Three Classes).
" The Matunga Labour Camp Class was discontinued during the
" year. One new class started at Worli in January shows quite
" good progress and it has an average attendance of 22 students.
" Three classes at the Cama Hospital of which one is for women
" show remarkable progress and each class has an average
" attendance of 17 to 19 students. There are about 300 adults
" on the roll taking advantage of free instruction imparted at
" several centres.

" The Association is extending the scope of its literacy work with
" the co-operation of business and commercial firms, and has
" already had considerable success in establishing direct contact
" with the managers of business houses on the one hand and
" illiterate persons on the other.

" *The Free Libraries.*—The two libraries are being used regularly
" but in particular the Branch Library at Byculla has proved very
" popular and more facilities are needed to meet the growing
" demand of the locality. The daily average attendance at Byculla
" is 162.

" Three series of public lectures, one on the Fine Arts, a second
" on the New Constitution of India and the third on 'The Air
" Around Us' were arranged. The lectures were well attended.

" Under the auspices of the Royal Institute of Science and the
" Association, classes in popular Science in Marathi and Gujarati
" were arranged and they were attended by Primary teachers and
" others interested in the subjects.

" Throughout the period the Association has kept in view its
" objects as set forth in the Constitution and it has striven to
" draw public attention to the question of Adult education.
" It has received very helpful publicity for its activities from the
" Press.

" At a time when public attention is concentrated on Literacy
" throughout the Province on account of the efforts of Government,
" public bodies and private individuals, it is wise to prepare also
" for the post literacy period. To make literacy permanent, to
" begin to really educate the adult—that is the Association's
" particular function. The Association and other similar
" institutions, must plan ahead to provide reading material,
" reading rooms and libraries, and classes of every variety that
" will offer simple and essential knowledge to the ordinary citizen."

CHAPTER XIX.

Unrecognised Institutions.

19(1). The remarks made in this Chapter are confined exclusively to unrecognised institutions, which do not follow the courses of study prescribed by the Department of Public Instruction or by the Bombay University or by any other Department of Government. These institutions are not subject to inspection by the officers of the Department and the pupils in them are not eligible for admission to the public examinations or tests held by the Department or the University. Although unrecognised schools follow their own curricula, the courses followed are, in the majority of cases, generally on the lines of those prescribed by the Department for recognised institutions.

As stated in previous Reports the statistics of unrecognised institutions collected for the purposes of the annual returns cannot be considered as reliable, as some of these institutions are reluctant to submit annual returns. These institutions are independent of Departmental control and cannot be compelled to submit the annual returns. The following table compares the statistics of these schools and pupils in them in each Division :—

	1938-39.		1937-38.		Increase or decrease.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Bombay Division	183	9,911	226	12,886	—43	—2,975
Central Division	41	1,608	75	2,634	—34	—1,026
Northern Division ..	263	16,776	326	20,827	—63	—4,051
Southern Division	31	1,383	47	1,629	—16	— 246
Total ..	518	29,678	674	37,976	—156	—8,298

It will be seen that all the Divisions shew a decrease in the number of schools and pupils. This decrease is reported to be due partly to the failure of the Managers of unrecognised schools to supply the statistical returns and partly to some of the unrecognised schools having sought recognition particularly under the " Scheme of approved Primary schools " introduced by Government during the year.

The pupils in unrecognised institutions formed 1·9 per cent. of the total number of pupils under instruction on 31st March, 1939. Of the 29,678 pupils in unrecognised institutions, 12,761, or 43·0 per cent., were Hindus, 13,920, or 46·9 per cent., were Muslims, and 2,997, or 10·1 per cent., belonged to various other communities.

The total number of unrecognised institutions may be classified as under :—

	Institutions.	Pupils.
Colleges	3	181
Secondary schools	85	8,147
Primary and Special Schools ..	430	21,350
Total ..	518	29,678

The three collegiate institutions are the Shree L. U. Mahila Pathashala, Ahmedabad, and the S. N. D. T. Arts Colleges in Bombay and Poona, which are affiliated to the Indian Women's University. These institutions provide for a course leading to the G. A. degree of the University. Government have since recognised degrees conferred by the University for the purposes of appointment in Government or semi-Government services.

The Educational Inspector, B. D,, had reported last year that the passing by the Senate of the new Statute requiring candidates for the Matriculation examination to have attended a recognised school for a specified period had not only prompted managers of unrecognised Secondary schools to seek Departmental recognition, but it had also helped to some extent to check the rapid growth of mushroom schools. These remarks are further supported by the fact that the number of unrecognised Secondary schools this year shows a further decrease of 25 schools.

There are a few Secondary schools conducted by public spirited bodies or individuals and especially those affiliated to the Indian Women's University which are reported to be managed on systematic lines. With the exception of these few schools, unrecognised Secondary schools are, in the majority of cases, run as profiteering concerns rather than educational institutions. These schools very often make irregular admissions and promotions and are thus a menace to other recognised schools in the locality in which they are situated.

Some of the unrecognised Secondary schools are, however, reported to have been well managed. The Anath Vidyarthi Graha, Poona, and its branch at Nasik, and the Navin Samartha Vidyalaya, Talegaon Dabhade, may be specially mentioned. The Anath Vidyarthi Graha, which is run on a principle of self-reliance, in addition to ordinary school subjects, provides facilities for teaching printing, weaving, etc., calculated to enable pupils eventually to earn a living.

The unrecognised Primary schools, for the most part, are indigenous schools imparting instruction in the rudiments of the three R.'s. They are generally situated in villages in which the Local Authorities do not maintain their own schools. The schools maintained by the Bhil Seva Mandal in the Dohad and Jhalod talukas of the Panch Mahals District are reported to be doing useful work towards the uplift of the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.

The unrecognised special schools mainly comprise Pathashalas or Maktabs. There are, however, a few schools such as the Ayurveda Maha Vidyalaya, Poona, and the Ayurveda Vidyalaya, Satara, which teach a graded course in Ayurveda system of medicine and surgery side by side with the Western system. The Pathashalas impart a rudimentary knowledge of Sanskrit or of the Vedic lore, while the Maktabs teach the reading of the Koran in addition to instruction in the three R.'s.

W. GRIEVE,
Director of Public Instruction.

Poona, 8th February, 1940.

BOMBAY PROVINCE.

BRITISH DISTRICTS—1938-39.

General Summary of Educational Institutions and Scholars.

			Percentage of scholars to population			
			Recognised Institutions		All Institutions	
Area in square miles ...	77,221		1939	1938	1939	1938
Population—[Census of 1931]—						
Males	9,291,930	Males	12·49	11·06	12·70	11·36
Females	8,624,388	Females... ...	4·37	3·92	4·48	4·03
Total ...	17,916,318	Total ...	8·58	7·62	8·74	7·83

	Institutions			Scholars			Stages of Instruction of scholars entered in column 4
	1939	1938	Increase or decrease	1939	1938	Increase or decrease	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS							
Universities	1	1	...	119	105	+ 14	(a) 119
For Males							
Arts Colleges	17	17	...	10,798	10,349	+ 449	(a) 4,295 (b) 6,503
Professional Colleges ...	12	12	...	4,403	3,597	+ 806	(a) 4,403
High Schools	272	249	+23	104,698	94,420	+10,278	(c) 104,698
Middle Schools	346	323	+23	23,462	21,490	+ 1,972	(c) 23,462
Primary Schools	14,371	11,751	+3,120	1,129,836	1,005,910	+123,926	(d) 1,129,836
Special Schools	930	359	+571	42,121	18,484	+23,637	.....
Total ...	16,449	12,712	+3,737	1,315,437	1,154,355	+161,082	.....
For Females							
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
High Schools	66	65	+1	19,551	18,475	+1,076	(c) 19,551
Middle Schools	46	39	+7	4,545	4,011	+ 534	(c) 4,545
Primary Schools	1,564	1,493	+71	192,832	185,599	+7,233	(d) 192,832
Special Schools	86	57	+29	4,398	2,985	+1,413	.....
Total ...	1,762	1,654	+108	221,326	211,070	+10,256	.....
UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS							
For Males	451	617	−166	25,349	34,237	− 8,888	.....
For Females	67	57	+ 10	4,329	3,739	+ 590	.....
Total ...	518	674	−156	29,678	37,976	−8,298	.....
Grand Total ...	18,729	15,040	+3,689	1,566,441	1,403,401	+163,040	.....

(a) Graduate and post-graduate classes, (b) Intermediate classes,
(c) Secondary stage. (d) Primary stage.

General Summary of

	Total expenditure		
	1939	1938	Increase or decrease
	1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction and Inspection	13,72,163	14,19,882	−47,719
Universities	11,48,898	10,14,493	+1,34,405
Miscellaneous*	35,19,173	31,04,459	+4,14,714
Total ...	60,40,234	55,38,834	+5,01,400
Institutions for Males			
Universities	59,305	61,261	−1,956
Arts Colleges	26,21,390	26,48,979	−27,589
Professional Colleges	14,45,744	13,85,601	+60,143
High Schools	65,33,571	60,33,266	+5,00,305
Middle Schools	8,74,354	7,93,615	+80,739
Primary Schools	1,55,49,176	1,47,22,671	+8,26,505
Special Schools	19,51,946	17,39,223	+2,12,723
Total ...	2,90,35,486	2,73,84,616	+16,50,870
Institutions for Females			
Arts Colleges	.....	.....	.....
Professional Colleges	.....	.....	.....
High Schools	16,54,342	15,81,427	+72,915
Middle Schools	2,60,897	2,32,595	+28,302
Primary Schools	36,44,060	35,22,124	+1,21,936
Special Schools	4,02,197	3,57,655	+44,542
Total ...	59,61,496	56,93,801	+2,67,695
Grand Total ...	4,10,37,216	3,86,17,251	+24,19,965

*Includes expenditure

†Includes both District

PROVINCE.

1938-39.

Expenditure on Education.

Percentage of expenditure from				Cost per scholar to				Total cost per scholar
Govt. funds	Local funds†	Fees	Other sources	Govt. funds	Local funds†	Fees	Other sources	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
78·1	21·9	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
5·7	.....	92·9	1·4	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
40·5	13·7	15·3	30·5	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
42·4	13·0	26·6	18·0	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
86·7	.....	13·3	.....	432	.....	66	.....	498
19·2	.....	60·9	19·9	47	.....	148	48	243
29·8	9·9	47·5	12·8	98	32	156	42	328
21·1	1·6	63·8	13·5	14	1	40	8	63
14·1	7·5	55·8	22·6	5	3	21	8	37
63·6	25·3	4·4	6·7	9	3	1	1	14
42·7	11·7	27·7	17·9	20	5	13	8	46
45·5	15·5	28·1	10·9	10	3	6	3	22
.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
23·9	0·5	53·6	22·0	20	1	45	19	85
35·0	0·4	30·7	33·9	20	.....	18	19	57
47·3	40·2	2·7	9·8	9	8	...	2	19
52·7	4·4	13·9	29·0	48	4	13	26	91
40·7	25·0	18·8	15·5	11	7	5	4	27
44·4	16·5	26·5	12·6	12	3	5	7	27

on buildings.

Board and Municipal Funds.

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

I.—Classification of

—	For Government 1	District Board 2	Municipal Board 3
RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS			
Universities	.....	.....	.....
Colleges—			
Arts and Science*	5	.....	.....
Law	1	.....	.....
Medicine	1	.....	1
Education	1	.....	.....
Engineering	1	.....	.....
Agriculture	1	.....	.....
Commerce	1	.....	.....
Technology	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	11	.....	1
High Schools	19	.....	23
Middle Schools (English)	3	131	26
Primary Schools	30	8,840	1,101
Total ...	52	8,971	1,150
Special Schools—			
Art	2	.....	.....
Law	.....	.....	.....
Medical	2	.....	.....
Normal and Training	8	.....	1
Engineering	1	.....	.....
Technical and Industrial	5	3	4
Commercial	4	.....	.....
Agricultural	2	.....	.....
Reformatory	1	.....	.....
Schools for Defectives	.....	.....	.....
Schools for Adults	15	36	50
Other Schools	3	.....	4
Total ...	43	39	59
Total for Recognised Institutions ...	106	9,010	1,210
Unrecognised Institutions ...	.....	1	1
Grand Total, all Institutions ...	106	9,011	1,211

* Includes

PROVINCE.

1938-39.

Educational Institutions.

Males			For Females					
Aided	Unaided	Total	Government	District Board	Municipal Board	Aided	Unaided	Total
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
9	3	17	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
10	7	29	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
216	14	272	1	.....	.....	63	2	66
136	50	346	6	1	2	28	9	46
4,637	293	14,871	10	750	536	243	25	1,564
4,959	357	15,489	17	751	538	334	36	1,676
1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
3	5	17	4	.....	1	12	...	17
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
16	21	49	.....	.....	.....	20	4	24
.....	25	29	.....	.....	.....	1	...	1
1	1	4	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
3	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
520	17	638	.....	1	.....	32	2	35
122	44	173	.....	.....	.....	4	5	9
675	114	950	4	1	1	69	11	86
5,645	478	16,449	21	752	539	403	47	1,762
.....	449	451	.....	.....	1	...	66	67
5,645	927	16,900	21	752	540	403	113	1,829

no *Oriental Colleges.*

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

II-A.—Distribution of Scholars attending

—	Government			District Board			Municipal Board		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
READING—									
IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS									
University and Intermediate Education (a).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arts and Science (*b*) & (*c*).	2,600	2,484	521	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	635	580	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	807	684	334	...	...	...	516	395	154
Education	109	102	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	197	149	82	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	200	183	126	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce	694	616	75	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technology	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5,242	4,798	1,166	...	...	...	516	395	154
School and Special Education.									
In High Schools ...	6,371	5,739	403	...	...	...	7,036	6,426	16
,, Middle Schools (English).	389	367	...	3,901	3,466	44	2,163	1,945	...
,, Primary Schools ...	5,373	4,610	150	641,737	503,178	604	253,485	200,325	64
Total ...	12,033	10,716	553	645,698	506,644	648	262,684	208,696	80
In Art Schools ...	677	592	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Medical Schools ...	523	514	146	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Normal and Training Schools.	881	817	867	...	...	...	16	16	...
,, Engineering Schools...	263	215	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Technical and Industrial Schools.	371	289	30	415	298	26	330	266	28
,, Commercial Schools...	139	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Agricultural Schools...	61	53	61	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Reformatory Schools .	235	234	235	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Schools for Defectives.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Schools for Adults ...	377	283	...	910	662	...	1,695	1,035	...
,, Other Schools ...	237	216	166	...	...	...	116	114	...
Total ...	3,764	3,325	1,530	1,325	960	26	2,157	1,431	28
Total for recognised institutions ...	21,039	18,839	3,249	647,023	507,604	674	265,357	210,522	262
IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS	...	...	...	18	15	...	23	20	...
Grand Total, all Institutions for Males ...	21,039	18,839	3,249	647,041	507,619	674	265,380	210,542	262

(*a*) Scholars reading more than one of the following
(*b*) Includes 215 scholars
(*c*) Includes no scholars

PROVINCE.

1938-39.

Educational Institutions for Males.

Aided			Unaided			Grand total of scholars on rolls	Grand total of average daily attendance	Grand total of residents in approved hostels	Number of females included in column 16
Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
119	88	57	...	...	...	119	88	57	13
7,393	6,808	1,072	805	664	118	10,798	9,956	1,711	1,497
...	...	...	780	606	61	1,415	1,186	63	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,323	1,079	488	189
...	...	...	...	...	...	109	102	26	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	197	149	82	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	200	183	126	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,101	972	128	12
...	...	...	407	356	53	58	54	1	...
58	54	1	...	...	...				
7,570	6,950	1,130	1,992	1,626	232	15,320	13,769	2,682	1,754
85,391	78,204	3,102	6,000	5,525	481	104,698	95,894	4,002	7,384
13,830	12,499	568	3,179	2,796	195	23,462	21,073	807	1,784
215,341	172,286	2,131	13,840	11,096	...	1,129,836	891,495	2,949	149,297
314,562	262,989	5,801	23,019	19,417	676	1,257,996	1,009,462	7,758	158,465
20	15	...	...	...	...	697	607	1	86
...	...	...	239	207	40	762	721	186	103
155	155	99	131	124	...	1,133	1,112	966	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	263	215	24	...
1,098	990	259	963	712	88	3,177	2,555	431	107
...	...	...	1,977	1,374	...	2,116	1,486	...	95
22	20	21	17	16	17	100	89	99	...
665	603	525	...	...	...	860	837	860	...
344	287	173	...	...	...	344	287	173	73
16,609	11,944	...	1,262	980	...	20,853	14,904	...	576
8,361	6,602	39	2,452	1,685	153	11,766	8,617	358	1,171
27,534	20,516	1,216	7,041	5,098	298	42,121	31,430	3,098	2,249
349,966	290,555	8,147	32,052	26,141	1,206	1,315,437	1,053,661	13,538	162,468
...	...	...	25,308	18,854	...	25,349	18,889	...	5,886
349,966	290,555	8,147	57,360	44,995	1,206	1,340,786	1,072,550	13,538	168,354

subjects should be entered under only one head—
also reading *Law*.
n *Oriental Colleges*.

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

II-B.—Distribution of Scholars attending

—	Government			District Board			Municipal Board		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
READING—									
IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.									
University and Intermediate Education (a).									
Arts and Science (b) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School and Special Education.									
In High Schools ...	223	197	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Middle Schools (English)	716	613	2	39	30	...	80	61	...
„ Primary Schools ...	1,233	1,086	32	55,744	42,620	...	109,634	85,966	...
Total ...	2,172	1,896	34	55,783	42,650	...	109,714	86,027	...
In Medical Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Normal and Training Schools ...	307	239	292	...	...	...	23	20	...
„ Technical and Industrial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Agricultural Schools...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Schools for Adults ...	...	...	...	17	15	...	...	...	...
„ Other Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	307	239	292	17	15	...	23	20	...
Total for recognised institutions ...	2,479	2,135	326	55,800	42,665	...	109,737	86,047	...
IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	395	361	...
Grand Total, all Institutions for Females ...	2,479	2,135	326	55,800	42,665	...	110,132	86,408	...
Grand Total, all Institutions—Males and Females ...	23,518	21,024	3,575	702,841	550,284	674	375,513	296,950	262

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1938-39.

Educational Institutions for Females.

Aided			Unaided			Grand total of scholars on rolls	Grand total of average daily attendance	Grand total of residents in approved hostels	Number of males included in column 16
Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18,887	17,137	1,629	441	405	...	19,551	17,739	1,629	1,328
3,118	2,667	339	592	510	23	4,545	3,881	364	458
24,467	19,530	1,229	1,754	1,408	...	192,882	150,610	1,261	5,411
46,472	39,334	3,197	2,787	2,323	23	216,928	172,230	3,254	7,197
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
634	571	348	...	...	...	964	880	640	1
1,732	1,248	206	140	117	26	1,872	1,365	232	...
48	33	...	...	...	...	48	33	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,155	858	59	60	48	...	1,242	921	59	42
168	140	...	104	79	8	272	219	8	71
3,747	2,850	613	304	244	34	4,398	3,418	939	114
50,219	42,184	3,810	3,091	2,567	57	221,326	175,648	4,193	7,311
...	...	...	3,934	2,906	...	4,329	3,267	...	310
50,219	42,184	3,810	7,025	5,473	57	225,655	178,915	4,193	7,621
400,185	332,739	11,957	64,385	50,468	1,263	1,566,441	1,251,465	17,731	...

Expenditure on Buildings includes Rs. 2,65,997 spent by the Public Works Department on educational buildings.

Rs.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items :—

(1) Scholarships	...	6,02,867
(2) Hostel Charges	...	8,11,733
(3) Dakshina Grants and Fellowships	...	16,244
(4) Travelling allowance to Members of School Book Committees	...	4,207
(5) Grants for the Encouragement of Literature	...	52,279

	Government Institutions					
	Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Universities ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arts Colleges ...	3,62,975	.....	.....	3,88,741	1,32,542	8,84,258
Professional Colleges—						
Law ...	.....	.....	.....	61,995	.....	61,995
Medicine ...	82,166	.....	.....	1,89,335	20,132	2,91,633
Education ...	83,895	.....	.....	2,500	275	86,580
Engineering ...	1,15,773	.....	.....	58,020	447	1,74,240
Agriculture ...	1,16,351	.....	.....	38,330	.....	1,54,681
Commerce ...	.....	.....	.....	94,215	18,499	1,12,714
Technology ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	7,61,070	.....	.....	8,33,136	1,71,895	17,66,101
SCHOOL EDUCATION						
General						
High Schools ...	4,43,066	.....	.....	2,29,282	5,149	6,77,497
Middle Schools—English	19,257	.....	.....	9,528	14	28,799
Primary Schools ...	1,03,402	.....	.....	2,167	14,486	1,20,055
Total ...	5,65,725	.....	.....	2,40,977	19,649	8,26,351

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1938-39.

Education for Males.

	Rs.
(6) Examination Charges	70,656
(7) Grant to the Boy Scouts' Association	21,700
(8) Special Commitees of Enquiry	5,616
(9) Expenditurce on the Provincial Board of Adult Education ...	9,665
(10) Expenditure on the Board of Physical Education	3,955

District Board and Municipal Institutions						Aided Institutions	
Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total	Government funds	Board funds
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,17,000	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,40,050	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,42,800	1,14,245	.....	2,57,045	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,436	.....
.....	.....	1,42,800	1,14,245	.....	2,57,045	2,90,486	.....
55,639	.....	70,758	2,04,225	7,192	3,37,814	8,21,551	835
12,917	9,691	39,688	91,260	4,163	1,57,719	91,389	850
80,99,740	9,47,934	28,25,592	2,49,621	1,32,423	1,32,55,010	6,86,992	36,331
91,68,296	9,57,625	29,36,038	5,45,106	1,43,478	1,37,50,543	16,59,882	38,016

Direction ...
Inspection ...
Buildings, etc. ...
Miscellaneous ...

Total, Indirect ...

	Aided Institutions—*concld.*				Recognised (Unaided) Institutions		
	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total	Fees	Other sources	Total
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION—*concld.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Universities ...	...	10,75,645	15,558	12,08,203	...	...	...
Arts Colleges ...	250	10,89,604	2,73,278	15,03,182	1,18,720	1,15,230	2,33,950
Professional Colleges—							
Law ...	...	.....	.....	...	75,865	8,116	83,981
Medicine ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Education ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Engineering ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Agriculture ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Commerce ...	...	.....	.....	...	42,601	...	42,601
Technology ...	...	9,420	1,37,418	1,80,274	...	...	...
Total ...	250	21,74,669	4,26,254	28,91,659	2,37,186	1,23,346	3,60,532
SCHOOL EDUCATION							
General							
High Schools ...	38,431	34,04,175	6,73,647	49,98,629	3,23,995	1,95,636	5,19,631
Middle Schools —English.	15,195	3,27,943	1,27,179	5,62,506	58,986	66,344	1,25,330
Primary Schools ...	1,29,756	3,91,213	7,89,333	20,33,625	33,969	1,06,517	1,40,486
Total ...	1,83,372	41,23,331	15,90,159	75,94,760	4,16,950	3,68,497	7,85,447

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1938-39.
Education for Males—contd.

Total Indirect expenditure from

Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Grand total
22	23	24	25	26	27
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,72,221	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,72,221
8,42,581	90,806	1,56,041	.....	.....	10,89,428
5,08,392	2,74,736	45,507	26,092	2,02,093	10,56,820
7,99,447	1,05,081	25,744	3,08,219	5,96,596	18,35,087
23,22,641	4,70,623	2,27,292	3,34,311	7,98,689	41,53,556

Total Direct expenditure from

Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Grand total.
22	23	24	25	26	27
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,17,000	.....	.....	10,75,645	15,558	12,08,203
5,03,025	.....	250	15,97,065	5,21,050	26,21,390
.....	.....	.....	1,37,860	8,116	1,45,976
82,166	.....	1,42,800	3,03,580	20,132	5,48,678
83,805	.....	.....	2,500	275	86,580
1,15,773	.....	.....	58,020	447	1,74,240
1,16,351	.....	.....	38,330	.....	1,54,681
.....	.....	.....	1,36,816	18,499	1,55,315
33,436	.....	.....	9,420	1,37,418	1,80,274
10,51,556	.....	1,43,050	33,59,236	7,21,495	52,75,337
13,80,256	835	1,09,179	41,61,677	8,81,624	65,33,571
1,23,513	10,541	54,883	4,87,717	1,97,700	8,74,354
98,90,134	9,84,265	29,55,348	6,76,970	10,42,459	1,55,49,176
1,13,93,903	9,95,641	31,19,410	53,26,364	21,21,783	2,29,57,101

III-A.—Expenditure on

—	Government Institutions					
	Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Special						
Art Schools ...	70,654	.....	.....	42,708	662	1,14,024
Medical Schools ...	63,621	.....	.....	53,345	51	1,17,017
Normal and Training Schools.	2,06,469	.....	4,842	1,514	1,203	2,14,028
Engineering Schools ...	20,532	.....	.....	28,675	100	49,307
Technical and Industrial Schools.	53,508	.....	.....	5,735	421	59,664
Commercial Schools ...	1,392	.....	.....	8,359	1,611	11,362
Agricultural Schools ...	13,422	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,422
Reformatory Schools ...	40,765	.....	.....	.....	3,705	44,470
Schools for Defectives ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schools for Adults ...	1,369	.....	.....	.....	437	1,806
Other Schools ...	62,390	.....	.....	20,586	28	83,004
Total ...	5,34,122	.....	4,842	1,60,922	8,218	7,08,104
Grand Total Direct ...	18,60,917	.....	4,842	12,35,035	1,99,762	33,00,556

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1938-39.

Education for Males.

District Board and Municipal Institutions						Aided Institutions	
Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total	Government funds	Board funds
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,477	.....	.....	1,477	6,628	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23,771	21,027	47,065	9,076	11,665	1,12,604	1,37,910	1,654
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,100	100
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73,605	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,944	200
1,860	2,153	1,21,709	.....	1,843	1,27,555	19,575	344
375	.....	2,030	.....	.....	2,425	19,092	1,275
25,996	23,180	1,72,301	9,076	13,508	2,44,061	2,73,444	3,573
91,91,292	9,60,805	32,51,139	6,68,427	1,56,986	1,42,51,649	22,23,812	41,589

III-A.— Expenditure on

—	Aided Institutions—*concld.*				Recognised (Unaided) Institutions		
	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total	Fees	Other sources	Total
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Special—concld.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Art Schools ...	300	103	1,427	2,430	...	...	...
Medical Schools ...	...	.....	.....	.....	31,794	3,878	35,672
Normal and Training Schools.	...	6,444	5,286	18,358	11,106	1,072	12,178
Engineering Schools .	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools.	8,500	1,24,396	51,616	3,24,076	75,205	38,058	1,13,263
Commercial Schools .	...	.....	.....	.....	97,850	14,926	1,12,776
Agricultural Schools .	...	.....	2,414	5,614	...	3,725	3,725
Reformatory Schools .	1,184	720	28,909	1,04,418	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives.	5,469	776	34,167	53,546	...	...	...
Schools for Adults ...	5,092	989	16,331	42,331	...	3,383	3,383
Other Schools ...	3,674	18,401	72,158	1,14,690	3,304	50,117	53,421
Total ...	24,209	1,51,829	2,12,308	6,65,363	2,19,259	1,15,159	3,34,418
Grand Total Direct ...	2,07,831	64,49,529	22,23,731	1,11,51,782	8,73,395	6,07,002	14,80,397
Grand Total [Direct and Indirect.]	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...

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1938-39.

Education for Males—concld.

Total, direct expenditure from					
Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Grand Total
22	23	24	25	26	27
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
71,251	.....	300	42,811	2,089	1,16,454
63,631	.....	.....	85,139	3,929	1,52,689
2,13,097	.....	6,319	19,054	7,561	2,46,041
20,533	.....	.....	28,675	100	49,307
2,15,189	28,681	55,565	2,14,412	1,01,760	6,09,607
1,392	.....	.....	1,06,209	16,537	1,24,138
16,522	100	.....	.....	6,130	22,761
1,14,370	.....	1,184	720	32,614	1,48,888
12,944	200	5,459	776	34,167	53,546
22,794	3,497	1,26,801	980	21,994	1,75,075
81,847	1,975	5,724	42,291	1,22,303	2,53,440
8,33,552	26,753	2,01,352	5,41,086	3,49,193	19,51,946
1,32,79,021	10,22,394	34,63,812	92,26,686	31,92,471	3,01,84,384
1,55,01,552	14,93,017	36,91,104	95,60,997	39,91,160	3,43,37,940

Expenditure on Buildings includes Rs. 5,373 spent by the Public Works Department

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items :—

	Rs.
(1) Scholarships	32,220
(2) Hostel charges	4,52,522
(3) Examination charges	13,539
(4) Grant to Girl Guide Association ...	2,000

—	Government Institutions					
	Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SCHOOL EDUCATION						
General						
High Schools ...	16,489	.....	.....	3,011	.....	21,500
Middle Schools—English.	57,780	.....	.....	6,489	16	64,285
Primary Schools...	33,482	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,482
Total ...	1,09,751	.....	.....	9,500	16	1,19,267
Special						
Normal and Training Schools.	1,31,924	.....	5,646	.....	1,855	1,39,425
Technical and Industrial Schools.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commercial Schools.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schools for Adults.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Schools ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	1,31,924	.....	5,646	.....	1,855	1,39,425
Total (Direct) for Females.	2,41,675	.....	5,646	9,500	1,871	2,58,692
Total (Direct) for Males.	18,80,917	.....	4,842	12,35,035	1,99,762	33,00,556
Grand Total (Direct) for all.	21,02,592	.....	10,488	12,44,535	2,01,633	35,59,248

PROVINCE.

1938-39.

Education for Females.

on educational buildings.

District Board and Municipal Institutions						Aided Institutions	
Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total	Government funds	Board funds
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,76,755	586
108	.....	387	1,239	443	2,177	33,467	.....
15,72,298	1,17,822	13,01,997	338	18,922	30,11,377	1,20,697	2,689
15,72,406	1,17,822	13,02,384	1,577	19,365	30,13,554	5,30,919	3,275
2,500	.....	6,814	.....	.....	9,314	61,307	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,170	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,200	.....
.....	105	.....	.....	.....	105	4,575	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,235	.....
2,500	105	6,814	.....	.....	9,419	77,487	.....
15,74,906	1,17,927	13,09,198	1,577	19,365	30,22,973	6,08,406	3,275
91,94,292	9,80,805	32,51,139	6,68,427	1,56,986	1,42,51,649	22,23,812	41,589
1,07,69,198	10,93,732	45,60,337	6,70,004	1,76,351	1,72,74,622	28,32,218	44,864

Inspection ..
Buildings, etc....
Miscellaneous ...

Total, Indirect ...

—	Aided Institutions—*concld.*				Recognised (Un-aided) Institutions		
	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total	Fees	Other sources	Total
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
SCHOOL EDUCATION	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General							
High Schools ...	7,700	8,68,011	3,57,206	16,10,258	15,241	7,343	22,584
Middle Schools—English.	750	62,916	69,795	1,66,928	9,461	18,046	27,507
Primary Schools...	41,077	86,113	3,12,568	5,63,144	10,264	25,793	36,057
Total ...	49,527	10,17,040	7,39,569	23,40,330	34,966	51,182	86,148
Special							
Normal and Training Schools.	2,000	19,344	46,028	1,28,679	...	...	.....
Technical and Industrial Schools.	2,551	22,116	46,361	79,198	1,010	6,498	7,508
Commercial Schools.	.....	6,232	56	8,488	...	...	.....
Schools for Adults.	369	2,370	10,989	18,303	...	45	45
Other Schools ...	400	2,819	3,250	7,704	1,880	1,548	3,428
Total ...	5,320	52,881	1,06,684	2,42,372	2,890	8,091	10,981
Total (Direct) for Females.	54,847	10,69,921	8,46,253	25,82,702	37,856	59,273	97,129
Total (Direct) for Males.	2,07,831	64,49,829	22,28,721	1,11,51,782	8,73,395	6,07,002	14,80,397
Grand Total (Direct) for all.	2,62,678	75,19,750	30,74,974	1,37,34,484	9,11,251	6,66,275	15,77,526

Grand Total (Direct and Indirect) for Females ..
Grand Total (Direct and Indirect) for Males ..
Grand Total (Direct and Indirect) for all ..

PROVINCE.

1938-39.

Education for Females—concld.

Total Indirect expenditure from

Government funds 22	Board funds 23	Municipal funds 24	Fees 25	Other sources 26	Grand Total 27
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
56,815	1,107	52,592	.....	.....	1,10,514
15,753	4,742	18,530	.....	72,745	1,11,770
1,02,642	1,289	5,628	2,03,602	2,02,335	5,15,496
1,75,210	7,138	76,750	2,03,602	2,75,080	7,37,780

Total Direct expenditure from

Government funds 22	Board funds 23	Municipal funds 24	Fees 25	Other sources 26	Grand Total 27
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,95,244	586	7,700	8,86,263	3,64,549	16,54,342
91,355	.....	1,137	80,105	88,300	2,60,897
17,26,477	1,20,511	13,43,074	96,715	3,57,283	36,44,060
22,13,076	1,21,097	13,51,911	10,63,083	8,10,132	55,59,299
1,95,731	.....	14,460	19,344	47,883	2,77,418
8,170	.....	2,551	23,126	52,859	86,706
2,200	.....	.....	6,232	56	8,488
4,575	105	369	2,370	11,034	18,453
1,235	.....	400	4,699	4,798	11,132
2,11,911	105	17,780	55,771	1,16,630	4,02,197
24,24,987	1,21,202	13,69,691	11,18,854	9,26,762	59,61,496
1,32,73,021	10,22,394	34,63,812	92,26,686	31,92,471	3,01,84,384
1,57,04,008	11,43,596	48,33,503	1,03,45,540	41,19,233	3,61,45,880
26,00,197	1,28,340	14,46,441	13,22,456	12,01,842	66,99,276
1,56,01,662	14,93,017	36,91,104	95,60,997	39,91,160	3,43,37,940
1,82,01,859	16,21,357	51,37,545	1,08,83,453	51,93,002	4,10,37,216

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

IV-A.—Race or Creed of Male Scholars

	Anglo-Indians and Europeans	Indian Christians	Hindus.*			
			Advanced	Intermediate	Backward†	Total
	1	2	3a	3b	3c	3
Total Male Population ...	19,532	145,493	702,830	5,441,101	1,897,224	8,041,155
School Education.						
Classes						
Primary I‡ ...	915	8,752	30,829	192,033	75,776	298,638
II ...	257	3,632	20,699	88,770	24,799	134,263
III ...	257	3,269	21,501	81,393	20,039	122,933
IV ...	237	2,995	19,766	64,322	13,932	98,020
V ...	198	2,520	19,780	54,067	10,231	84,078
Middle VI ...	202	1,469	18,058	32,093	5,356	55,502
VII ...	139	1,178	14,974	22,067	3,649	40,690
VIII ...	94	1,230	14,649	18,186	3,121	35,956
High IX ...	73	235	7,861	4,231	463	12,555
X ...	2	221	6,981	3,249	341	10,571
XI ...	5	181	6,189	2,347	249	8,785
XII ...	.....	207	5,988	2,252	220	8,460
Total ...	2,369	25,889	187,270	565,010	158,176	910,456
University and Intermediate Education.						
Intermediate classes—						
1st year ...	4	135	2,065	466	38	2,569
2nd year ...	5	121	1,426	272	34	1,733
Degree classes—						
1st year ...	1	78	932	166	19	1,117
2nd year ...	4	70	1,040	181	13	1,234
Post-graduate classes—						
1st year ...	.....	31	309	40	1	350
2nd year ...	2	12	291	30	7	328
Research students ...	.....	13	69	3	3	75
Total ...	16	460	6,132	1,158	115	7,405
No. of scholars in recognised institutions.	2,385	26,349	193,402	566,168	158,291	917,861
No. of scholars in unrecognised institutions.	67	429	5,194	3,715	723	9,631
Grand Total ...	2,452	26,778	198,596	569,883	159,013	927,492

*Statistics of scholars belonging to the Lingayat and Maratha Communities included under Hindus are as under :—

	Primary Schools.	Secondary Schools.	Arts and Science Colleges.
(1) Lingayats ...	69,811	3,021	255
(2) Marathas ...	187,871	9,204	290

PROVINCE.

1938-39.

receiving General Education.

Muslims	Buddhists	Parsis	Sikhs	Others	Total	Number of pupils from rural areas	Total number of married pupils	Number of married pupils of and above the age of 18 years
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
857,712	1,599	44,298	1,874	180,267	9,291,980	.....	.....	.....
45,996	27	1,129	139	5,816	361,411	262,673	1,811	17
21,142	13	678	58	3,502	163,550	108,146	2,053	19
17,866	9	722	35	3,472	148,563	97,045	2,916	33
13,714	2	826	32	3,267	119,083	74,507	3,100	67
11,360	7	746	30	3,201	102,140	62,141	3,654	157
7,736	2	757	13	2,025	68,306	36,873	3,286	183
4,998	...	670	11	2,058	49,744	24,977	3,134	318
4,077	1	668	16	1,656	43,698	21,168	3,415	734
1,311	...	563	5	964	15,806	4,054	559	213
1,020	...	533	6	730	13,083	3,183	647	400
754	...	459	4	616	10,804	2,540	656	499
777	1	597	5	493	10,540	2,190	755	649
130,760	62	8,448	354	28,400	1,106,728	699,507	25,986	3,289
164	...	186	3	131	3,192	686	207	206
114	...	169	1	160	2,302	442	231	230
64	...	107	1	51	1,419	221	124	123
70	...	99	3	83	1,563	279	219	217
29	...	17	1	12	440	62	114	114
31	...	15	1	6	385	59	131	131
3	...	11	...	4	106	9	18	18
465	...	604	10	447	9,407	1,758	1,044	1,039
131,215	62	9,052	364	28,847	1,116,135	701,265	27,030	4,328
8,330	...	502	8	806	19,773	7,739	53	44
139,545	62	9,554	372	29,653	1,135,908	709,004	27,083	4,372

† The following are included under the heading "Backward Hindus":—
(1) Scheduled Classes,
(2) Aboriginal and Hill Tribes;
(3) Other Backward Classes.

‡ Class I represents the infant class.

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

IV-B.—Race or Creed of Female Scholars

		Anglo-Indians and Europeans	Indian Christians	Hindus*			
				Advanced	Intermediate	Backward†	Total
		1	2	3a	3b	3c	3
Total Female Population		12,672	121,967	610,914	5,095,866	1,854,997	7,561,777
School Education							
Classes							
Primary	I‡	982	6,639	29,247	64,583	16,932	110,762
	II	280	2,237	17,919	23,825	4,178	45,922
	III	286	1,928	16,851	18,478	3,058	38,387
	IV	296	1,535	13,930	12,194	1,865	27,989
	V	251	1,279	11,772	7,724	1,143	20,639
Middle	VI	255	1,061	8,564	3,528	529	12,921
	VII	198	996	6,843	2,380	342	9,565
	VIII	112	395	3,042	671	77	3,790
High	IX	92	155	1,964	304	6	2,274
	X	.....	119	1,525	215	6	1,746
	XI	.....	64	1,100	134	2	1,236
	XII	2	66	1,028	113	4	1,145
	Total	2,754	16,474	113,785	134,449	28,142	276,376
University and Intermediate Education.							
Intermediate classes—							
1st year		1	52	373	25	1	399
2nd year		.....	44	270	15	1	286
Degree classes—							
1st year		.....	33	144	4	.....	148
2nd year		2	24	105	4	.....	109
Post-graduate classes—							
1st year		.....	2	20	.....	.....	20
2nd year		.....	3	33	.....	.....	33
Research students		.....	2	4	.....	.....	4
Total		3	160	949	48	2	999
No. of scholars in recognised institutions.		2,757	16,634	114,734	134,497	28,144	277,375
No. of scholars in unrecognised institutions.		21	192	2,338	570	222	3,130
Grand Total		2,778	16,826	117,072	135,067	28,366	280,505

* Statistics of scholars belonging to the Lingayat and Maratha Communities included under Hindus are as under :—

	Primary Schools.	Secondary Schools.	Arts and Science Colleges.
(1) Lingayats ...	18,749	149	5
(2) Marathas ...	40,170	887	20

PROVINCE.

1938-39.

receiving General Education.

Muslims	Buddhists	Parsis	Sikhs	Others	Total	Number of pupils from rural areas.	Total number of married pupils.	Number of married pupils of and above the age of 14 years
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
725,547	449	41,364	504	160,108	8,624,388	.....	.....	.....
27,877	24	1,011	149	4,539	151,983	84,876	1,759	71
9,641	23	565	77	2,348	61,088	27,685	1,092	18
6,299	14	685	37	2,044	49,680	22,135	1,148	49
3,845	6	824	39	1,697	36,231	14,558	1,039	119
2,120	1	733	36	1,208	26,267	8,969	1,065	221
849	...	755	4	808	16,653	4,064	828	344
532	1	593	4	564	12,453	2,585	1,016	591
116	...	542	4	246	5,205	440	294	243
50	...	445	5	151	3,172	114	25	20
31	...	307	...	84	2,287	95	32	31
17	...	268	3	60	1,648	68	50	47
14	...	256	...	46	1,529	47	72	71
51,391	69	6,984	358	13,790	368,196	165,636	8,420	1,825
14	1	97	2	22	588	35	28	28
7	...	71	2	11	421	19	16	16
6	...	45	...	5	237	8	13	13
4	...	26	...	9	174	10	16	16
1	...	13	...	1	37	4	5	5
...	...	8	...	1	45	1	8	8
...	...	1	...	1	8	.....	1	1
32	1	261	4	50	1,510	77	87	87
51,423	70	7,245	362	13,840	369,706	165,713	8,507	1,912
5,590	...	454	22	496	9,905	4,145	445	443
57,013	70	7,699	384	14,336	379,611	169,858	8,952	2,355

† The following are included under the heading "Backward Hindus":—
(1) Scheduled Classes;
(2) Aboriginal and Hill Tribes
(3) Other Backward Classes.

‡ Class I represents the infant class.

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

V-A.—Race or Creed of Male Scholars

	Anglo-Indians and Europeans	Indian Christians	Hindus *			
			Advanced	Intermediate	Backward†	Total
	1	2	3 (*a*)	3 (*b*)	3 (*c*)	3
School Education.						
Art Schools	6	33	353	117	12	482
Medical Schools	1	24	491	64	...	555
Normal and Training Schools...	.....	71	332	444	135	911
Engineering Schools... ...	2	5	189	32	...	221
Technical and Industrial Schools.	15	296	1,416	711	141	2,268
Commercial Schools... ...	6	387	1,045	107	14	1,166
Agricultural Schools... ...	.....	1	33	63	2	98
Reformatory Schools ...	.....	38	75	259	171	505
Schools for Defectives ...	2	28	105	61	12	178
Schools for Adults	.....	55	977	9,266	6,750	16,993
Other Schools	.....	71	5,312	3,085	737	9,134
Total ...	32	1,009	10,328	14,209	7,974	32,511
University and Intermediate Education.						
Law	1	30	905	174	27	1,106
Medicine	7	83	585	112	16	713
Education	.....	4	58	4	1	63
Engineering	2	8	86	41	3	130
Agriculture	.....	9	115	43	2	160
Commerce	.....	25	675	109	4	788
Technology	.....	.....	53	...	...	53
Total ...	10	159	2,477	483	53	3,013
Grand Total ...	42	1,168	12,805	14,692	8,027	35,524

* The following are included under Hindus :—

(1) Lingayats 1,841

(2) Marathas 5,521

PROVINCE.

1938-39.

receiving Vocational and Special Education.

Muslims	Buddhists	Parsis	Sikhs	Others	Total	No. of pupils from rural areas	Total number of married pupils.	Number of married pupils of and above the age of 18 years.
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
36	1	29	2	22	611	142	79	78
18	1	2	1	57	659	91	256	256
146	.....	1	.....	17	1,146	618	782	780
7	.....	18	6	4	263	.....	19	19
230	.....	169	16	76	3,070	721	364	313
77	.....	304	5	76	2,021	54	198	185
...	.....	.....	.....	1	100	97	.....	.....
306	.....	2	1	8	860	180	5	.....
40	.....	13	.....	10	271	72	4	4
3,137	.....	8	3	123	20,319	11,184	7,453	5,990
1,098	.....	36	4	323	10,666	1,075	2,224	2,113
5,095	2	582	38	717	39,986	14,234	11,384	9,738
89	.....	53	.....	121	1,400	200	406	406
86	.....	66	2	177	1,134	175	235	235
13	.....	1	.....	2	83	.....	66	66
21	.....	29	1	6	197	19	15	15
12	.....	6	.....	11	198	103	13	13
46	.....	96	.....	134	1,089	347	119	119
1	.....	1	.....	3	58	25	11	11
268	.....	252	3	454	4,159	869	865	865
5,363	2	834	41	1,171	44,145	15,103	12,249	10,603

† The following are included under the heading "Backward":—
(1) Scheduled Classes;
(2) Aboriginal and Hill Tribes;
(3) Other Backward Classes.

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

V-B.—Race or Creed of Female Scholars

	Anglo-Indians and Europeans	Indian Christians	Hindus*			
			Advanced	Intermediate	Backward†	Total
	1	2	3 (*a*)	3 (*b*)	3 (*c*)	3
School Education.						
Art Schools	5	11	34	5	...	39
Medical Schools	2	14	64	11	...	75
Normal and Training Schools	83	244	331	161	39	531
Technical and Industrial Schools.	89	153	1,031	228	11	1,270
Commercial Schools ...	45	55	6	1	...	7
Agricultural Schools ...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ...	.....	11	38	12	5	55
Schools for Adults... ...	.....	8	383	489	713	1,585
Other Schools	2	17	910	248	73	1,231
Total ...	226	513	2,797	1,155	841	4,793
University and Intermediate Education.						
Law	.....	2	8	...	...	8
Medicine	2	28	86	15	3	104
Education	.....	7	11	1	...	12
Engineering	.....	...	.....	...	...	...
Agriculture	.....	...	1	...	...	1
Commerce	.....	...	5	...	...	5
Technology	.....	...	.....	...	...	...
Total ...	2	37	111	16	3	130
Grand Total ...	228	550	2,908	1,171	844	4,923

*The following are included under "Hindus":—

(1) Lingayats 119

(2) Marathas 595

PROVINCE.

1938-39.

receiving Vocational and Special Education.

Muslims	Buddhists	Parsis	Sikhs	Others	Total	No. of pupils from rural areas.	Total number of married pupils.	Number of married pupils of and above the age of 14 years.
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8	.....	24	.....	4	86	.....	9	9
1	.....	7	.....	4	103	2	11	11
90	.....	28	.....	25	1,001	334	343	343
16	.....	371	.....	80	1,979	6	856	854
...	.....	28	.....	8	143	.....	6	6
...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	.....	.....	2	73	5	3	.....
91	1	79	.....	12	1,776	663	686	685
8	1	10	.....	103	1,372	73	62	55
214	2	547	.....	238	6,533	1,083	1,976	1,963
...	.....	5	.....	...	15	.....	1	1
7	.....	37	.....	11	189	8	7	7
...	.....	7	.....	...	26	.....	2	2
...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....
...	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....
...	.....	7	.....	...	12	.....	1	1
...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....
7	.....	56	.....	12	244	9	11	11
221	2	603	.....	250	6,777	1,092	1,987	1,974

† The following are included under the heading "Backward":—

(1) Scheduled Classes;

(2) Aboriginal and Hill Tribes;

(3) Other Backward Classes.

Class of Institutions	Trained teachers with the following educational qualifications				
	A Degree	Passed Matric or School Final	Passed Middle School	Passed Primary School	Lower qualifications
	1	2	3	4	5
Primary Schools					
Government	.....	.....	.....	105	.....
Local Board and Municipal ...	3	30	.....	13,928	5
Aided	11	11	.....	683	21
Unaided	1	.....	5	54	5
Total ...	15	41	5	14,770	31
Middle Schools					
Government	7	1	.....	.....	1
Local Board and Municipal ...	10	6	.....	7	2
Aided	52	29	1	9	9
Unaided	10	4	.....	2	3
Total ...	79	40	1	18	15
High Schools					
Government	200	23	1	1	7
Local Board and Municipal ...	87	8	3	6	4
Aided	676	180	1	57	94
Unaided	35	9	.....	9	3
Total ...	998	220	5	73	108
Grand Total ...	1,092	301	11	14,861	154

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1938-39.

Teachers.

Untrained Teachers				Total trained teachers	Total untrained teachers	Grand Total of teachers
Possessing a degree		*Possessing no degree*				
Certificated	Uncertificated	Certificated	Uncertificated			
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
.....	.....	2	38	105	40	145
2	1	299	12,311	13,966	12,613	26,579
9	22	22	5,713	726	5,766	6,492
.....	7	3	450	65	460	525
11	30	326	18,512	14,862	18,879	33,741
.....	6	4	1	9	11	20
5	27	54	127	25	213	238
49	161	111	437	100	758	858
4	57	15	158	19	234	253
58	251	184	723	153	1,216	1,369
12	54	3	20	232	89	321
41	55	53	121	108	270	378
605	977	534	1,065	1,008	3,181	4,189
36	117	14	102	56	269	325
694	1,203	604	1,308	1,404	3,809	5,213
763	1,484	1,114	20,543	16,419	23,904	40,323

Class of Institutions	Trained Teachers with the following educational qualifications				
	A Degree	Passed Matric or School Final	Passed Middle School	Passed Primary School	Lower qualifications
	1	2	3	4	5
Primary Schools					
Government	1	.....	.....	83	.....
Local Board and Municipal ...	.....	7	.....	2,313	1
Aided	8	.....	11	707	6
Unaided	.....	1	.....	35	.....
Total ...	9	8	11	3,137	7
Middle Schools					
Government	14	.....	.....	2	.....
Local Board and Municipal ...	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Aided	10	45	13	22	5
Unaided	1	4	.....	2	.....
Total ...	25	50	13	26	5
High Schools					
Government	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Local Board and Municipal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aided	176	237	1	41	28
Unaided	1	4	.....	3	.....
Total ...	181	241	1	44	28
Grand Total ...	215	299	25	3,207	40

PROVINCE.

1938-39.

Teachers.

Untrained Teachers				Total trained teachers	Total untrained teachers	Grand Total of teachers
Possessing a degree		*Possessing no degree*				
Certificated	Uncertificated	Certificated	Uncertificated			
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
.....	.....	.....	8	83	8	91
.....	1	6	2,010	2,321	2,017	4,338
9	17	27	755	732	808	1,540
1	2	.....	68	36	71	107
10	20	33	2,841	3,172	2,904	6,076
1	6	3	4	16	14	30
.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	3
8	11	47	73	95	139	234
3	8	8	15	7	34	41
12	25	58	94	119	189	308
.....	3	2	.....	4	5	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
88	145	282	258	483	773	1,256
.....	5	7	13	8	25	33
88	153	291	271	495	803	1,298
110	198	382	3,206	3,786	3,896	7,682

VII.—Anglo-Indian and

Total Anglo-Indian and European population, ... Male ... 19,532; Female ... 12,672; Total ... 32,204

	Institutions	Scholars on roll on 31st March	Number of females in institutions for males and *vice versa*	Number of Non-Europeans on rolls
	1	2	3	4
Institutions for Males				
Arts Colleges	.....	.....	.....	.....
Training Colleges	.....	.....	.....	.....
High Schools	7	2,034	343	470
Middle Schools	6	472	175	102
Primary Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
Training Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
Technical and Industrial Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commercial Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	13	2,506	518	572
Institutions for Females				
Arts Colleges	.....	.....	.....	.....
Training Colleges	.....	.....	.....	.....
High Schools	11	2,475	284	742
Middle Schools	5	389	174	74
Primary Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
Training Schools	2	100	.....	17
Technical and Industrial Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commercial Schools	1	48	.....	8
Other Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	19	3,012	458	841
Grand Total for all Institutions	32	5,518	976	1,413

Expenditure on Buildings includes Rs. Nil spent by the Public Works Department.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items :—

	Rs.
(1) Hostel (Boarding) charges	3,53,915
(2) Scholarships	10,781
(3) Examination charges	1,034
Total	3,65,730

PROVINCE.

1938-39.

European Education.

Percentage to Anglo-Indian and European population of those at school. Males ... 9·6; Females ... 17·6; Total ... 12·7

Teachers		Direct Expenditure from				
Trained	Untrained	Government funds	*Board funds	Fees	Other sources	Total expenditure
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
85	28	1,50,697	1,200	2,19,357	49,716	4,20,970
17	12	10,210	.....	14,315	14,253	38,778
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
102	40	1,60,907	1,200	2,33,672	63,969	4,59,748
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
129	55	1,57,347	800	2,05,449	64,680	4,28,276
19	4	7,734	.....	8,933	15,867	32,534
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	3	19,640	.....	11,347	9,301	40,288
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	2,200	.....	6,232	56	8,488
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
158	65	1,86,921	800	2,31,961	89,904	5,09,586
260	105	3,47,828	2,000	4,65,633	1,53,873	9,69,334
Indirect Expenditure—						
Inspection ...		8,332	.....	.....	.....	8,332
Buildings, etc. ...		23,864	.....	.....	8,020	31,884
Miscellaneous ...		82,693	.....	2,33,560	49,477	3,65,730
Total, Indirect ...		1,14,889	.....	2,33,560	57,497	4,05,946
Grand Total ... (Direct and Indirect)		4,62,717	2,000	6,99,193	2,11,370	13,75,280

* Board Funds include both District Board and Municipal funds.

Examinations	Males					
	Number of Examinees			Number Passed		
	Public*	Private	Total	Public*	Private	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6
DEGREE EXAMINATIONS						
Arts and Science						
D.Litt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ph.D.	12†	...	12†	7‡	...	7
D.Sc.	4‖	...	4‖	...	...	...
M.A.	233	...	233	169	...	169
M.Sc.	49	...	49	41	...	41
B.A. (Honours)	480	28	508	421	15	436
B.Sc. (Honours)	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.A. (Pass)	571	305	876	414	172	586
B.Sc. (Pass)	450	57	507	366	25	391
Law						
Master of Law	6	...	6	2	...	2
Bachelor of Law	846	...	846	368	...	368
Medicine						
M.D.	12	...	12	1	...	1
M.B., B.S.	514	...	514	164	...	164
L.M.S. (Bombay)	...	...	...	...	...	...
F.C.P. & S. (Bombay)	1	...	1	...	...	...
D.O.M.S. (Bombay)	6	...	6	4	...	4
M.S.	8	...	8	2	...	2
D.O.	2	...	2	...	...	...
B.Hyg.	4	...	4	2	...	2
D.P.H.	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.Sc. (Sanitary)	...	...	...	...	...	...
D.T.M. (Calcutta)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering						
Master of C.E.	1‖	...	1‖	...	...	...
Bachelor of C.E.	23	...	23	16	...	16
Bachelor of M.E.	27	...	27	15	...	15
Bachelor of E. E.	31	...	31	16	...	16
Education						
M.Ed.	3§	...	3§	2	...	2
B.T.	99	...	99	82	...	82
Commerce						
Master of Commerce	2	...	2	2	...	2
Bachelor of Commerce	324	...	324	116	...	116
Technology.						
Master of Technology	7¶	...	7¶	3	...	3
Bachelor of Technology	24	...	24	22	...	22
Agriculture						
Master of Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Science (Agriculture) ...	60	...	60	53	...	53

* *i.e.*, Appearing from
† Result of five candi-
‡ Includes one who ob-
‖ Result is awaited.
§ Result of one candi-
¶ Result of four candi-

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1938-39.
Results.

FEMALES						
Number of Examinees			Number Passed		
Public*	Private	Total	Public*	Private	Total
7	8	9	10	11	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	.....	29	22	.....	22
1	.....	1	1	.....	1
81	1	82	79	1	80
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57	20	77	43	16	59
31	1	32	27	1	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	.....	8	6	.....	6
					1
4	.....	4	1	.....	1
60	.....	60	15	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	.....	33	24	.....	24
6	.....	6	3	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1	1	.....	1

a recognised Institution.
dates is awaited.
tained M. A. degree.

date is awaited.
dates is awaited.

Examinations	Males					
	Number of Examinees			Number Passed		
	Public*	Private	Total	Public*	Private	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6
INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS						
Intermediate in Arts	1,115	471	1,586	705	324	1,029
Intermediate in Science	1,117	147	1,264	757	100	857
Licentiate of Civil Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Licence, Diploma or Certificate in Teaching (S.T.C.).	577	...	577	312	...	312
Intermediate or Diploma in Commerce.	423	...	423	208	...	208
First Year Science (Agriculture) ...	89	...	89	62	...	62
Second Year Science (Agriculture) ...	50	...	50	35	...	35
Veterinary Examination (G.B.V.C.)	37	...	37	18	...	18
SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS						
(a) *On completion of High School Course*						
Matriculation	10,486	2,023	12,509	6,649	1,088	7,737
Cambridge School Certificate ...	101	...	101	67	...	67
(b) *On completion of Middle School Course*						
Cambridge Junior	93	...	93	60	...	60
European Middle	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anglo-Vernacular Middle	16,984	...	16,984	14,805	...	14,805
Vernacular Middle Final	21,783	2,114	23,897	8,518	313	8,831
(c) *On completion of Primary Course*						
Upper Primary	18,852	1,415	20,267	11,111	139	11,250
Lower Primary	88,957	...	88,957	67,352	...	67,352
(d) *On completion of Vocational Course*						
For Teacher's Certificates—						
Vernacular, Higher	909	137	1,046	841	124	965
Vernacular, Lower	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Art Schools	29	...	29	11	...	11
At Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Medical Schools (L.C.P.S.) ...	448	...	448	149	...	149
At Engineering Schools	74	...	74	66	...	66
At Technical and Industrial Schools.	143	...	143	130	...	130
At Commercial Schools	763	192	955	331	62	393
At Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
At other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...

* *i.e.*, Appearing from

FEMALES

Number of Examinees			Number Passed		
Public* 7	Private 8	Total 9	Public* 10	Private 11	Total 12
332	49	381	226	34	260
103	12	115	73	8	81
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
134	.....	134	72	.....	72
4	.....	4	1	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,430	148	1,578	1,019	83	1,102
97	.....	97	70	.....	70
130	.....	130	99	.....	99
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,405	.....	3,405	2,885	.....	2,885
6,344	716	7,060	2,479	148	2,627
7,231	366	7,597	4,734	67	4,801
21,930	.....	21,930	17,215	.....	17,215
477	171	648	338	111	449
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58	.....	58	24	.....	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	6	31	13	 4	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

recognised Institution.

IX—Statistics of Educational

Types of Institutions.	Number of Institutions and Scholars.							
	Government.		District Board.		Private.*		Total.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.								
For Males.								
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	1	341	1	341
Professional Colleges ...	1	200	...	...	...	...	1	200
High Schools	...	...	...	...	25	5,113	25	5,113
Middle Schools	...	...	105	3,090	70	5,241	175	8,331
Primary Schools	8	767	8,635	612,046	3,793	143,040	12,436	755,853
Training Schools	7	737	...	...	3	155	10	892
Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	2	39	2	39
Schools for adults	4	78	15	314	329	10,189	348	10,581
Other Schools	1	8	...	...	15	783	16	791
Total ...	21	1,790	8,755	615,450	4,238	164,901	13,014	782,141
For Females.								
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools	...	...	...	...	1	97	1	97
Middle Schools	...	...	1	39	1	62	2	101
Primary Schools	1	25	661	48,804	102	4,968	764	53,797
Training Schools	3	254	...	...	4	226	7	480
Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for adults	...	...	1	17	11	271	12	288
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4	279	663	48,860	119	5,624	786	54,763
Grand Total for all Recognized Institutions.	25	2,069	9,418	664,310	4,357	170,525	13,800	836,904
II. UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.								
For Males							221	9,104
For Females							30	1,612
Total ...							251	10,716
Grand Total for all Institutions ...							14,051	847,620

*Aided and unaided.

PROVINCE.

1938-39.

Institutions in Rural Areas.

Expenditure (Direct and Indirect) on Institutions.				Number of Teachers.			
From Government Funds.	From District Board Funds.	From other sources.	Total expenditure.	In Government schools.	In District Board schools.	In private schools.	Total.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
6,915	.....	83,535	90,450	.....	.....	18	18
1,21,837	.....	38,574	1,60,411	27	.....	.....	27
66,535	300	2,62,104	3,28,939	.....	.....	296	296
33,366	6,182	2,26,678	2,66,226	.....	105	354	459
76,45,884	12,46,424	5,88,142	94,80,450	17	18,159	4,378	22,554
1,95,008	4,842	18,446	2,18,296	56	.....	34	90
3,100	100	10,642	13,842	.....	.....	7	7
15,363	1,049	4,857	21,269	4	15	342	361
8,958	2,902	22,862	34,722	1	.....	40	41
80,96,966	12,61,799	12,55,840	1,06,14,605	105	18,279	5,469	23,853
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,811	.....	6,593	8,404	.....	.....	14	14
545	.....	2,803	3,348	.....	1	4	5
5,87,886	1,08,922	50,081	7,46,889	1	1,427	239	1,667
1,22,491	5,646	19,853	1,47,990	29	.....	47	76
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
385	49	125	559	.....	1	12	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7,13,068	1,14,617	79,455	9,07,140	30	1,429	316	1,775
88,10,034	13,76,416	13,35,295	1,15,21,745	135	19,708	5,785	25,628

Explanatory Notes :—

(1) Figures for *urban* areas (i.e. municipal, cantonment, notified and small town committee areas) are excluded from this table.

(2) The expenditure on institutions includes expenditure on buildings and miscellaneous charges incurred on the schools.

(3) The total number of pupils from rural areas, who are under instruction, is shown in the last column of Tables IV-A and B and V-A and B.

(4) This table includes statistics relating to *training schools*, whether situated in urban or in rural areas, in which the majority of the students are being trained for employment in *rural* areas. It does not include the returns of training institutions located in rural areas, the majority of the students in which are trained for schools in *urban* areas.

Table showing the classification of scholars according to race Districts of the Bombay Province

	I.—Europeans and Anglo-Indians		II.—Indian Christians including Goans and East Indians		Brahmins	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.						
University	...	...	5	...	51	6
Colleges for Men.						
Arts and Science	16	3	455	160	4,035	599
Professional Colleges for Men.						
Law	1	...	30	2	599	3
Medicine	7	2	88	28	353	54
Education	...	...	4	7	46	6
Engineering	2	...	8	...	71	...
Agriculture	...	...	9	...	68	1
Commerce	...	...	25	...	276	3
Technology	...	...	...	...	42	...
Total, Professional Colleges ...	10	2	159	37	1,465	67
Total, University, Arts and Professional Colleges	26	5	619	197	5,541	672
Secondary Schools.						
High Schools for ... Boys ...	1,563	298	5,895	931	28,879	3,332
High Schools for ... Girls ...	239	1,928	433	2,789	36	4,794
Middle Schools for ... Boys ...	279	152	620	183	4,728	722
Middle Schools for ... Girls ...	183	348	137	901	34	1,376
Total ...	2,314	2,726	7,085	4,804	33,677	10,224
Primary Schools.						
For Boys ... Upper Primary.	...	...	1,668	113	13,277	752
For Boys ... Lower Primary.	54	23	16,351	6,621	58,529	19,588
For Girls ... Upper Primary.	...	...	7	1,091	1	5,282
For Girls ... Lower Primary.	1	5	778	3,845	636	31,565
Total ... Upper Primary.	...	...	1,675	1,204	13,278	6,034
Total ... Lower Primary.	55	28	17,129	10,466	59,165	51,153
Total ...	55	28	18,804	11,670	72,443	57,187
Special Education.						
Art Schools for Men	6	5	33	11	135	11
Medical Schools for Men	1	2	24	14	336	42
Normal and Training Schools for Men ...	...	...	71	5	278	16
Normal and Training Schools for Women ...	...	83	...	239	1	260
Engineering Schools for Boys ...	2	...	5	...	168	...

I.

or creed in Recognised and Unrecognised institutions in the British on 31st March, 1939.

III.—Hindus

A.—Advanced				B.—Intermediate			
Other Advanced		Total (Advanced)		Marathas		Kunbis, Kolis, and other cultivating classes	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
29	2	80	8	1	...	...	...
2,017	342	6,052	941	289	20	467	19
306	5	905	8	34	...	69	...
232	32	585	86	21	11	55	1
12	5	58	11	1	1	...	...
15	...	86	...	10	...	16	...
47	...	115	1	10	...	12	...
399	2	675	5	11	...	93	...
11	...	53	...	...	...	...	...
1,022	44	2,477	111	87	12	245	1
3,068	388	8,609	1,060	377	32	712	20
17,253	1,243	46,132	4,575	7,273	223	7,788	226
274	2,960	310	7,754	3	509	...	319
3,488	274	8,216	996	1,916	52	2,604	74
15	518	49	1,894	12	103	...	85
21,030	4,995	54,707	15,219	9,204	887	10,392	704
7,728	289	21,005	1,041	17,600	315	19,466	484
51,679	11,494	110,208	31,082	169,761	23,641	179,939	24,359
.....	3,213	1	8,495	...	1,130	...	1,536
713	26,383	1,349	57,948	510	15,084	255	17,485
7,728	3,502	21,006	9,536	17,600	1,445	19,466	2,020
52,392	37,877	111,557	89,030	170,271	38,725	180,194	41,844
60,120	41,379	132,563	98,566	187,871	40,170	199,660	43,864
218	23	353	34	38	1	20	...
155	22	491	64	13	4	42	7
53	8	331	24	210	2	137	...
.....	47	1	307	...	50	...	62
21	...	189	...	10	...	2	...

III.—Hindus

	B.—Intermediate—*concld.*					
	Artisans, etc.		Lingayats		Total (Intermediate)	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.						
University	...	...	1	...	2	...
Colleges for Men.						
and Science	148	4	252	5	1,156	48
Professional Colleges for Men.						
w	40	...	31	...	174	...
dicine	29	3	7	...	113	15
ucation	1	...	2	...	4	1
gineering	10	...	5	...	41	...
riculture	4	...	17	...	43	...
mmerce	...	...	5	...	109	...
chnology	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Professional Colleges ...	84	3	67	...	483	16
Total, University, Arts and Professional Colleges	232	7	320	5	1,641	64
Secondary Schools.						
High Schools for ... Boys ...	5,208	124	2,351	54	22,620	627
Girls ...	...	363	...	49	3	1,240
Middle Schools for ... Boys ...	1,447	31	670	10	6,637	167
Girls ...	1	101	...	36	13	325
Total ...	6,656	619	3,021	149	29,273	2,359
Primary Schools.						
For Boys ... Upper Primary.	9,279	123	8,918	63	55,263	985
Lower Primary.	68,940	8,354	60,867	8,196	479,507	64,550
For Girls ... Upper Primary.	...	1,269	...	380	...	4,315
Lower Primary.	176	19,561	26	10,110	967	62,240
Total ... Upper Primary.	9,279	1,392	8,918	443	55,263	5,300
Lower Primary.	69,116	27,915	60,893	18,306	480,474	126,790
Total ...	78,395	29,307	69,811	18,749	535,737	132,090
Special Education.						
Art Schools for Men	58	4	1	...	117	5
Medical Schools for Men	...	...	9	...	64	11
Normal and Training Schools for Men ...	37	1	60	...	444	3
Normal and Training Schools for Women ...	...	26	...	20	...	158
Engineering Schools for Boys ...	17	...	3	...	32	...

I—*continued.*

—*contd.*

C.—Backward								Total Hindus	
Scheduled classes		Aboriginal and Hill Tribes		Other Backward classes		Total (Backward)			
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	83	8
71	1	...	...	43	1	114	2	7,322	991
18	...	1	...	8	...	27	...	1,106	8
1	...	...	...	15	3	16	3	713	104
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	63	12
2	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	130	...
...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	160	1
2	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	788	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	...
24	...	2	...	27	3	53	3	3,013	130
95	1	3	...	70	4	168	5	10,418	1,129
1,690	22	93	5	793	11	2,576	38	71,328	5,240
...	26	...	...	...	13	...	39	313	9,033
417	12	62	...	286	1	765	13	15,618	1,176
1	5	...	1	...	10	1	16	63	2,235
2,108	65	155	6	1,079	35	3,342	106	87,322	17,684
5,704	104	1,634	33	2,710	127	10,048	264	86,316	2,290
65,833	10,286	42,183	4,991	36,228	4,809	144,244	20,086	733,959	115,718
...	357	21	39	...	200	21	596	22	13,406
255	3,632	212	650	54	2,808	521	7,090	2,837	127,278
5,704	461	1,655	72	2,710	327	10,069	860	86,338	15,696
66,088	13,918	42,395	5,641	36,282	7,617	144,765	27,176	736,796	242,996
71,792	14,379	44,050	5,713	38,992	7,944	154,834	28,036	823,134	258,692
10	...	...	...	2	...	12	...	482	39
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	555	75
101	1	11	...	23	...	135	1	910	28
...	22	...	1	...	15	...	38	1	503
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221	...

	IV.—Muslims		V.—Parsis		Punjabi Sikhs		Budhists	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION								
University	5	...	6	3	1	...	...	...
Colleges for Men.								
Arts and Science	460	32	598	258	9	4	...	1
Professional Colleges for Men.								
Law	89	...	53	5	...	...	...	...
Medicine	86	7	66	37	2	...	...	...
Education	13	...	1	7	...	...	...	...
Engineering	21	...	29	...	1	...	...	...
Agriculture	12	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce	46	...	96	7	...	...	...	...
Technology	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Professional Colleges ...	268	7	252	56	3	...	...	...
Total, University, Arts and Professional Colleges ...	733	39	856	317	13	4	...	1
Secondary Schools.								
High Schools for ... Boys ...	7,867	124	5,020	237	87	5	4	...
High Schools for ... Girls ...	90	617	167	3,202	11	34	4	...
Middle Schools for... Boys ...	3,256	32	300	156	16	5	2	1
Middle Schools for... Girls ...	19	224	22	241	3	5	7	...
Total ...	11,232	997	5,509	3,836	117	49	17	1
Primary Schools.								
For Boys... Upper Primary.	10,239	101	18	3	7	...	2	...
For Boys... Lower Primary.	108,228	19,544	2,328	839	218	122	40	29
For Girls... Upper Primary.	7	931	1	68	...	4	...	1
For Girls... Lower Primary.	1,045	29,818	592	2,238	12	183	3	38
Total ... Upper Primary.	10,245	1,032	19	71	7	4	2	1
Total ... Lower Primary.	109,273	49,362	2,920	3,077	230	305	43	67
Total ...	119,518	50,394	2,939	3,148	237	309	45	68
Special Education.								
Art Schools for Men ...	36	3	29	24	2	...	1	...
Medical Schools for Men ...	18	1	2	7	1	...	1	...
Normal and Training Schools for Men ...	146	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training Schools for Women .	...	90	...	28	...	...	...	...
Engineering Schools for Boys.	7	...	18	...	6	...	...	...

I—*continued.*

VI.—Others						Total of pupils of all castes			Total number of institutions on 31st March 1939.
Jains		Jews and others		Total (others)					
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Total.	
6	2	...	...	7	2	106	13	119	1
406	32	35	16	450	53	9,301	1,497	10,798	17
118	...	3	...	121	...	1,400	15	1,415	4
171	6	6	5	179	11	1,134	189	1,323	2
2	...	...	...	2	...	83	26	109	1
4	...	2	...	7	...	197	...	197	1
3	...	8	1	11	1	198	2	200	1
132	...	2	...	134	...	1,089	12	1,101	2
3	...	...	...	3	...	58	...	58	1
433	6	21	6	457	12	4,159	244	4,403	12
845	40	56	22	914	67	13,566	1,754	15,320	30
4,827	255	723	294	5,641	554	97,314	7,384	104,698	272
1	399	20	221	36	654	1,328	18,223	19,551	66
1,534	60	53	19	1,605	85	21,678	1,784	23,462	346
2	107	22	26	34	138	458	4,087	4,545	46
6,364	821	818	560	7,316	1,431	120,778	31,478	152,256	730
2,349	60	23	9	2,381	69	100,621	2,576	103,197	14,871
18,006	3,496	734	329	18,998	3,976	879,918	146,721	1,026,639	
...	730	...	64	...	799	37	16,295	16,332	1,564
91	7,284	15	437	121	7,942	5,374	171,126	176,500	
2,349	790	23	73	2,381	868	100,658	18,871	119,529	...
18,097	10,780	749	766	19,119	11,918	885,292	317,847	1,203,139	
20,446	11,570	772	839	21,500	12,786	985,950	336,718	1,322,668	16,435
13	1	9	3	25	4	611	86	697	3
57	4	...	...	59	4	659	103	762	3
17	...	...	5	17	5	1,145	38	1,183	17
...	16	...	4	...	20	1	963	964	17
2	...	2	...	10	...	263	...	263	1

	I.—Europeans and Anglo-Indians		II.—Indian Christians including Goans and East Indians		Brahmins	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Special Education—concld.						
Technical and Industrial Schools for Boys	15	...	296	5	854	29
Technical and Industrial Schools for Girls	...	89	...	148	...	443
Commercial Schools for Boys	6	5	387	53	613	4
Commercial Schools for Girls	...	40	...	2	...	...
Agricultural Schools for Boys	...	...	1	...	33	...
Reformatory Schools for Boys	...	...	38	...	43	...
Schools for Defectives for Boys	2	...	28	11	57	23
Schools for Adults for Men	...	...	55	2	72	7
Schools for Adults for Women	...	...	...	6	...	317
Other Schools for Boys	...	...	68	5	3,698	569
Other Schools for Girls	...	2	3	12	34	60
Total (Special Schools)	32	226	1,009	513	6,332	1,781
Total, Recognised	2,427	2,985	27,517	17,184	117,983	69,864
Unrecognised Institutions for Boys	62	21	428	174	2,609	466
Unrecognised Institutions for Girls	5	...	1	18	13	413
Total, Unrecognised	67	21	429	192	2,622	879
Grand Total	2,494	3,006	27,946	17,376	120,605	70,743

I—*continued.*

III.—Hindus

A.—Advanced				B.—Intermediate			
Other Advanced		Total (Advanced)		Marathas		Kunbis, Kolis, and other cultivating classes	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
562	28	1,416	57	218	6	348	32
...	531	...	974	...	107	...	64
432	2	1,045	6	36	1	49	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	33	...	32	...	13	...
32	...	75	...	78	...	90	...
48	15	105	38	27	6	15	3
905	13	977	20	3,733	51	3,699	36
...	46	...	363	14	251	...	47
1,573	256	5,271	825	1,016	77	981	65
7	25	41	85	9	27	3	10
4,006	1,016	10,328	2,797	5,434	583	5,399	316
88,224	47,778	206,207	117,642	292,886	41,672	216,163	44,904
2,561	543	5,120	1,009	1,068	110	1,582	209
11	916	24	1,329	14	85	...	67
2,572	1,459	5,194	2,338	1,093	195	1,582	276
90,796	49,237	211,401	119,980	293,968	41,867	217,745	45,180

III.—Hindus

B.—Intermediate—*concld.*

	Artisans, etc.		Lingayats		Total (Intermediate)	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Special Education—concld.						
Technical and Industrial Schools for ... Boys ...	125	5	20	...	711	33
Technical and Industrial Schools for ... Girls ...	...	24	...	...	...	195
Commercial Schools for ... Boys ...	13	...	9	...	107	1
Commercial Schools for ... Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools for Boys ...	2	...	16	...	63	...
Reformatory Schools for Boys ...	78	...	13	...	259	...
Schools for Defectives for Boys ...	18	2	1	1	61	12
Schools for Adults for ... Men ...	829	28	991	...	9,252	115
Schools for Adults for ... Women ...	...	36	...	40	14	374
Other Schools for ... Boys ...	425	11	651	55	3,073	208
Other Schools for ... Girls ...	...	...	...	3	12	40
Total, Special Schools ...	1,602	137	1,774	119	14,209	1,155
Total, Recognised ...	86,885	30,070	74,926	19,022	580,860	135,668
Unrecognised Institutions for ... Boys ...	702	50	348	38	3,700	407
Unrecognised Institutions for ... Girls ...	...	9	1	2	15	163
Total, Unrecognised ...	702	59	349	40	3,715	570
Grand Total ...	87,587	30,129	75,275	19,062	584,575	136,238

I—*continued.*

—*contd.*

C.—Backward								Total Hindus	
Scheduled classes		Aboriginal and Hill Tribes		Other Backward Classes		Total (Backward)			
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
91	2	12	4	38	...	141	6	2,268	96
...	1	...	...	...	4	...	5	...	1,174
7	...	...	...	7	...	14	...	1,166	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	98	...
63	...	9	...	99	...	171	...	505	...
5	5	...	...	7	...	12	5	173	55
2,609	88	2,705	251	1,409	71	6,722	410	16,951	545
...	170	28	93	...	40	28	303	42	1,040
325	20	43	...	354	3	722	23	9,066	1,056
15	50	...	...	...	...	15	50	68	175
3,227	359	2,808	349	1,939	133	7,974	841	32,511	4,793
77,222	14,804	47,016	6,068	42,080	8,116	165,318	28,988	953,385	282,298
408	44	37	13	256	37	701	94	9,571	1,510
21	124	...	...	...	4	21	128	60	1,620
429	168	37	13	256	41	722	222	9,631	3,130
77,651	14,972	47,053	6,081	42,336	8,157	167,040	29,210	963,016	285,428

	IV.—Muslims		V.—Parsis		Punjabi Sikhs		Buddhists	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Special Education—concld.								
Technical and Industrial Schools for Boys	230		169	3	16	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools for Girls	...	16	...	368	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools for Boys	77	...	304	27	5	...	...	...
Commercial Schools for Girls	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools for Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory Schools for Boys	306	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives for Boys.	40	5	13	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults for Men	3,137	23	8	6	3	...	...	...
Schools for Adults for Women	...	68	...	73	...	...	...	1
Other Schools for Boys	1,098	6	36	2	4	...	...	1
Other Schools for Girls	...	2	...	8	...	...	...	...
Total, Special Schools	5,095	214	582	547	38	...	2	2
Total, Recognised	136,578	51,644	9,886	7,848	405	362	64	73
Unrecognised Institutions for Boys	8,149	3,529	439	241	8	21	...	...
Unrecognised Institutions for Girls	181	1,961	63	213	...	1	...	...
Total, Unrecognised	8,330	5,590	502	454	8	22	...	...
Grand Total	144,908	57,234	10,388	8,302	413	384	64	72

I—*concld.*

VI—Others						Total of pupils of all castes			Total number of Institutions on 31st March 1939.
Jains		Jews and others		Total (others)					
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Total	
58	...	18	3	92	3	3,070	107	3,177	49
...	26	...	51	...	77	...	1,872	1,872	24
69	...	7	3	81	3	2,021	95	2,116	29
...	...	...	5	...	5	...	48	48	1
1	...	...	...	1	...	100	...	100	4
3	...	5	...	9	...	860	...	860	4
9	2	1	...	10	2	271	73	344	9
83	...	40	...	126	...	20,277	576	20,853	638
...	5	...	7	...	13	42	1,200	1,242	35
290	98	33	3	327	102	10,595	1,171	11,766	173
...	1	...	1	...	2	71	201	272	9
602	153	115	85	757	240	39,986	6,533	46,519	1,016
28,257	12,584	1,761	1,506	30,487	14,524	1,160,280	376,483	1,536,763	18,211
784	278	22	12	814	311	19,463	5,886	25,349	451
...	167	...	39	...	207	310	4,019	4,329	67
784	445	22	51	814	518	19,773	9,905	29,678	518
29,041	13,029	1,783	1,557	31,301	15,042	1,180,053	386,388	1,566,441	18,729

TABLE SHOWING DETAILS OF SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS FOR THE YEAR

Class of institutions and management.		Number of special schools and classes.	Number of Muslim			
			In special institutions.		In other institutions.	
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1		2	3	4	5	6
Colleges	Boys ...	1	147	5	586	34
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools.						
Government ...	Boys ...	4	533	6	926	7
	Girls ...	1	...	87	...	22
District Local Board ...	Boys ...	11	293	3	184	2
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	1
Municipal	Boys ...	8	533	3	622	11
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided	Boys ...	11	1,650	1	5,455	123
	Girls ...	1	...	90	109	641
Unaided	Boys ...	8	447	...	480	...
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	Boys ...	42	3,456	13	7,667	143
	Girls ...	2	...	177	109	664
Primary Schools.						
Government	Boys ...	5	478	...	245	31
	Girls ...	1	...	200	4	61
District Local Board ...	Boys ...	722	30,700	7,239	21,535	2,324
	Girls ...	91	68	4,593	4	1,093
Municipal	Boys ...	307	38,847	4,270	8,461	440
	Girls ...	168	165	17,264	45	917
Aided	Boys ...	228	9,481	3,641	6,767	796
	Girls ...	83	468	4,654	113	1,320
Unaided	Boys ...	49	1,653	765	299	139
	Girls ...	13	171	588	14	59
Total ...	Boys ...	1,311	81,159	15,915	37,307	3,730
	Girls ...	356	872	27,299	180	3,450

II.

Muslims in the Bombay Province during 1938-39.

pupils.		Direct Expenditure on Special Institutions.				
Total.		Government Funds.	Board Funds.	Fees.	Other Sources.	Total.
Boys. 7	Girls. 8	9	10	11	12	13
733	39	Rs. 82,608	Rs.	Rs. 39,771	Rs.	Rs. 1,22,379
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,459	13	45,710	.....	16,872	35	62,617
...	109	12,665	.....	.....	.....	12,665
477	5	368	1,730	3,509	558	6,165
...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,155	14	937	19,476	8,237	.....	28,700
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7,105	124	20,915	1,550	41,686	63,526	1,27,677
109	731	5,015	.....	1,414	2,292	8,721
927	...	.....	.....	2,632	14,154	16,786
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11,123	156	67,980	22,756	72,936	78,273	2,41,945
109	841	17,680	.....	1,414	2,292	21,386
723	31	35,204	.....	142	.....	35,346
4	261	6,894	.....	.....	.....	6,894
52,385	9,563	4,17,649	1,07,898	12,638	983	5,39,168
72	5,686	49,574	10,335	4	546	60,959
47,308	4,710	3,56,966	5,34,865	8,750	8,393	9,08,974
210	18,181	1,43,589	2,52,828	20	3,469	3,99,906
16,248	4,437	37,463	22,197	2,446	93,498	1,55,604
581	5,974	10,976	4,925	12	31,735	47,648
1,952	904	.....	.....	.....	13,744	13,744
185	647	.....	.....	.....	6,900	6,900
1,18,466	19,645	8,47,282	6,64,960	23,976	1,16,618	16,52,836
1,052	30,749	2,11,033	2,68,588	36	42,650	5,22,307

Class of institutions and management		Number of special schools and classes.	Number of Muslim			
			In special institutions.		In other institutions.	
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1		2	3	4	5	6
Training and other Special Institutions.						
Training Institutions	Boys	2	110	...	36	...
	Girls	2	...	85	...	5
Other Institutions	Boys	55	2,403	...	2,546	38
	Girls	3	...	62	...	24
Total	Boys	57	2,513	...	2,582	38
	Girls	5	...	147	...	29
Grand Total	Boys	1,411	87,275	15,933	48,142	3,945
	Girls	363	872	27,623	289	4,143
Total		1,774	88,147	43,556	48,431	8,088

II—*concld.*

pupils.		Direct Expenditure on Special Institutions.				
Total.		Government Funds.	Board Funds.	Fees.	Other Sources.	Total
Boys.	Girls.					
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
146	...	29,201	2,338	250	337	32,126
...	90	27,125	9,395	.....	22	36,542
4,949	38	3,099	4,016	1,181	14,489	22,735
...	86	116	76	138	390	720
5,095	38	33,300	6,354	1,381	14,826	54,861
...	176	27,241	9,471	138	412	37,262
135,417	19,878	10,30,170	6,94,070	1,36,064	2,09,717	20,79,021
1,161	31,766	2,55,954	2,78,059	1,588	45,354	5,80,955
136,578	51,644	12,86,124	9,72,129	1,37,652	2,55,071	26,52,976

APPENDIX III.

BOMBAY PROVINCE—1938-39.

(a) *Maktabs and Mulla Schools.*

	Primary Schools.	Other Schools.	Unrecognised Schools.	Total.
1. Institutions for Boys	19	.....	111	130
1. Institutions for Girls	20	.....	35	55
2. Pupils in institutions for Boys	1,079	.....	5,780	6,859
2. Pupils in institutions for Girls	911	.....	2,445	3,356
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct Expenditure from— 3. Provincial Funds	2,371	.....	.....	2,371
4. District Local Board Funds.	909	.....	.....	909
5. Municipal Funds	73	.....	.....	73
6. Fees	40	.....	.....	40
7. Other sources	14,834	.....	.....	14,834
* Total expenditure	18,227	.....	.....	18,227

(b) *Pathashalas.*

	Primary Schools.	Other Schools.	Unrecognised Schools.	Total.
1. Institutions for Boys	.....	35	18	53
1. Institutions for Girls	.....	.....	1	1
2. Pupils in institutions for Boys	.....	1,362 (130)	422	1,784 (130)
2. Pupils in institutions for Girls	.....	4 (9)	66	70 (9)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct Expenditure from— 3. Provincial Funds	.....	6,103	.....	6,103
4. District Local Board Funds.	.....	25	.....	25
5. Municipal Funds	.....	1,969	.....	1,969
6. Fees	.....	1,213	.....	1,213
7. Other sources	.....	58,042	.....	58,042
* Total expenditure	.....	67,352	.....	67,352

* For Recognised institutions only.

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JUL 18 1946

Supplement to the Report on Public Instruction in the Bombay Province 1938-39

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Supplement to the Report on Public Instruction in Bombay for 1938-39

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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

STATEMENT OF RECOGNISED AND UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

3M Bk No 34—1

Table showing all kinds of Recognised and Unrecognised Province and the number

District.	Number of recognised educational institutions and pupils on 31st March, 1939.		Increase or decrease over the preceding year.	
	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
Bombay Division.				
Bombay City	837	178,560	+71	+ 14,996
Bombay Suburban District ...	175	25,672	+24	+ 1,908
Thana	838	61,955	+216	+10,018
Kolaba	633	37,280	+187	+ 7,030
Ratnagiri	1,068	75,159	+236	+10,435
Nasik	923	66,247	+212	+ 7,576
Total (Mofussil) ...	3,637	266,313	+875	+ 36,967
Grand Total, Bombay Division ...	4,474	444,873	+946	+ 51,963
Central Division.				
Poona	1,282	113,115	+197	+12,002
Satara	1,260	99,279	+166	+ 8,038
Sholapur	861	72,121	+202	+ 7,416
Ahmednagar	1,114	66,608	+237	+ 9,507
East Khandesh	1,231	104,186	+336	+11,736
West Khandesh	789	62,243	+270	+12,399
Total ...	6,537	517,552	+1,408	+61,098
Northern Division.				
Ahmedabad	837	94,113	+114	+ 7,171
Kaira	927	74,549	+148	+ 6,835
Panch Mahals	402	27,939	+100	+ 3,391
Broach	421	34,285	+46	+ 2,580
Surat	857	92,225	+186	+11,960
Total ...	3,444	323,111	+594	+ 31,937

Institutions in each of the several Districts of the Bombay
of pupils attending them.

Number of unrecognised institutions and pupils on 31st March 1939.		Area in square miles.	Population (Census of 1931).	Percentage of pupils in columns 3 and 7 to population (col. 9).	Number of towns and inhabited villages.	Number of villages with schools.	Average number of square miles to each village with a school.
Institutions.	Pupils.						
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
60	6,305	24	1,161,383	15·9	1	1	24·0
14	767	154	179,524	14·7	95	42	3·7
3	93	3,422	836,625	7·4	1,552	713	4·8
34	848	2,166	628,721	6·1	1,476	513	4·2
69	1,689	3,989	1,302,527	5·9	1,311	678	5·9
3	209	5,882	1,000,048	6·6	1,646	681	8·6
123	3,606	15,613	3,947,445	6·8	6,080	2,627	5·9
183	9,911	15,637	5,108,828	8·9	6,081	2,628	6·0
3	211	5,332	1,169,798	9·7	1,144	872	6·1
9	339	5,053	1,179,712	8·4	1,341	821	6·2
11	368	4,569	877,520	8·3	717	555	8·2
6	300	6,611	988,206	6·8	1,357	844	7·8
10	311	4,551	1,206,085	8·7	1,491	892	5·1
2	79	6,401	771,794	8·1	1,492	620	10·3
41	1,608	32,517	6,193,065	8·4	7,542	4,604	7·1
90	6,823	3,846	924,033	10·9	881	498	6·7
27	1,630	1,620	741,650	10·3	580	383	4·2
3	152	1,608	454,526	6·1	653	233	6·9
79	3,944	1,468	334,170	11·4	408	294	5·0
64	4,227	1,651	693,613	13·9	785	595	2·8
263	16,776	10,193	3,147,992	10·8	3,307	2,003	5·0

District.	Number of recognised educational institutions and pupils on 31st March, 1939.		Increase or decrease over the preceding year.	
	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
Southern Division.				
Dharwar	1,215	92,673	+231	+ 7,336
Belgaum	1,060	71,103	+268	+ 4,883
Bijapur	949	55,152	+253	+ 3,693
Kanara	532	32,299	+145	+ 5,428
Total ...	3,756	251,227	+897	+ 26,340
Grand Total (Bombay Province).	18,211	1,536,763	+3,845	+ 171,338

Number of unrecognised institutions and pupils on 31st March, 1939.		Area in square miles.	Population (Census of 1931).	Percentage of pupils in columns 3 and 7 to population (col. 9).	Number of towns and inhabited villages.	Number of villages with schools.	Average number of square miles to each village with a school.
Institutions.	Pupils.						
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
19	824	4,606	1,102,677	8·4	1,296	956	4·8
4	33	4,612	1,076,701	6·6	1,089	635	7·3
4	307	5,710	869,220	6·3	1,120	690	8·3
4	219	3,946	417,835	7·7	1,233	346	11·4
31	1,383	18,874	3,466,433	7·2	4,738	2,627	7·2
518	29,678	77,221	17,916,318	8·7	21,668	11,862	6·5

Table showing the number of Primary Schools under in different

—	Number of schools in 1937-38 i.e., on 31st March, 1938.	Number of pupils in 1937-38 i.e., on 31st March, 1938.	Number of schools in 1938-39 i.e., on 31st March, 1939.	Number — Lower — Infants.	
				Boys.	Girls.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bombay City.					
Municipal	373	82,817	374	18,547	13,864
Approved	150	25,954	158	5,583	4,195
Bombay Division.					
Government	6	440	6	75	49
District Local Board ...	1,987	139,548	2,059	84,652	11,454
Municipal—					
Non-Local Authority ...	121	21,034	157	4,673	3,199
Local Authority ...	104	20,818	71	2,448	1,577
Approved	372	22,616	1,115	25,952	7,688
Total ...	3,113	313,227	3,940	91,930	42,026
Central Division.					
Government	14	1,933	15	407	410
District Local Board ...	3,768	272,825	3,823	77,053	23,599
Municipal—					
Non-Local Authority ...	175	37,878	235	9,056	5,501
Local Authority ...	247	61,665	138	8,368	6,083
Approved	635	41,348	1,760	40,217	14,139
Total ...	4,839	415,649	6,021	135,101	49,732

each management and the number of Boys and Girls standards on 31st March, 1939.

of pupils in 1938-39, i.e., on 31st March, 1939.

Primary stage.

Standard I.		Standard II.		Standard III.		Standard IV.	
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
9,408	6,411	8,107	5,078	6,694	3,757	6,036	3,260
2,863	2,026	2,742	1,719	2,756	1,687	2,587	1,338
26	38	29	24	23	20	50	16
20,098	5,574	19,697	4,686	15,331	3,111	12,864	2,080
3,221	1,989	3,253	1,785	2,918	1,545	2,858	1,282
1,636	878	1,571	723	1,207	514	1,068	456
5,527	1,277	4,288	1,057	3,000	740	1,785	485
42,779	18,193	39,687	15,072	31,929	11,374	27,248	8,917
223	213	199	225	198	169	190	130
39,076	8,866	35,752	6,770	27,723	4,359	24,337	2,504
5,566	2,626	5,495	2,326	4,714	1,673	4,809	1,312
5,187	3,597	4,859	2,904	4,236	2,304	4,164	1,937
7,516	2,210	5,579	1,608	4,270	1,353	3,432	1,188
57,568	17,512	51,884	13,833	41,141	9,858	36,932	7,121

Number

	Lower Primary stage—*contd.*		Upper Primary		
	Total.		Standard V.		Standard
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.
1	15	16	17	18	19
Bombay City.					
Municipal	48,792	32,370	1,910	1,323	1,102
Approved	16,531	10,965	9	116	5
Bombay Division.					
Government	203	147	35	...	38
District Local Board ...	102,642	26,905	5,089	675	2,893
Municipal—					
Non-Local Authority ...	16,923	9,800	1,160	454	854
Local Authority ...	7,930	4,148	406	201	294
Approved	40,552	11,247	121	57	53
Total ...	233,573	95,582	8,730	2,826	5,239
Central Division.					
Government	1,217	1,147	141	43	87
District Local Board ...	203,941	46,098	12,098	939	8,316
Municipal—					
Non-Local Authority ...	29,640	13,438	2,946	566	2,190
Local Authority ...	26,814	16,875	2,126	970	1,517
Approved	61,014	20,498	555	332	306
Total ...	322,626	98,056	17,866	2,850	12,416

of pupils in 1938-39 i.e., on 31st March, 1939.

stage.					Grand Total (Lower and Upper Primary stages.)		
VI.	Standard VII.		Total.				
Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
886	785	260	3,797	2,469	52,589	34,839	87,428
115	2	15	16	246	16,547	11,211	27,758
...	44	...	117	...	320	147	467
376	2,171	82	10,153	1,133	112,795	28,038	140,833
452	667	8	2,681	914	19,604	10,714	30,318
144	297	...	997	345	8,927	4,493	13,420
53	32	...	206	110	40,758	11,357	52,115
2,026	3,998	365	17,967	5,217	251,540	100,799	352,339
18	77	...	305	61	1,522	1,208	2,730
481	6,413	69	26,827	1,489	230,768	47,587	278,355
468	1,767	7	6,903	1,036	36,543	14,474	51,017
773	1,263	9	4,906	1,752	31,720	18,627	50,347
355	241	3	1,102	690	62,116	21,188	83,304
2,090	9,761	88	40,043	5,028	362,669	103,084	465,753

1	Number of schools in 1937-38, i.e., on 31st March 1938. 2	Number of pupils in 1937-38, i.e., on 31st March 1938. 3	Number of schools in 1938-39, i.e., on 31st March 1939. 4	Number	
				Lower Infant.	
				Boys. 5	Girls. 6
Northern Division.					
Government	8	1,077	8	155	132
District Local Board ...	1,610	141,702	1,720	32,780	14,092
Municipal—					
Non-Local Authority ...	75	15,048	117	3,895	2,409
Local Authority ...	289	64,793	254	12,439	7,914
Approved ...	590	31,727	912	18,753	7,875
Total ...	2,572	254,347	3,011	68,022	32,422
Southern Division.					
Government	11	2,381	11	458	294
District Local Board ...	1,933	135,955	1,988	34,034	11,957
Municipal—					
Non-Local Authority ...	108	21,174	134	3,972	2,514
Local Authority ...	132	25,008	107	3,798	3,148
Approved ...	536	23,768	1,223	20,035	6,515
Total ...	2,720	208,286	3,463	62,297	24,428
Grand Total (Bombay Province).	13,244	1,191,509	16,435	357,350	148,608

of pupils in 1938-39, i.e., on 31st March, 1939.

Primary stage.

Standard I.		Standard II.		Standard III.		Standard IV.	
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
118	71	112	63	116	75	99	40
18,048	7,051	16,429	5,978	13,515	4,321	11,446	2,859
2,765	1,470	2,779	1,331	2,359	1,096	2,180	817
6,581	3,831	5,951	3,158	5,214	2,524	4,467	1,791
4,077	2,185	3,113	1,594	2,344	1,172	1,746	1,032
31,589	14,608	28,384	12,124	23,548	9,188	19,938	6,539
181	117	228	152	180	133	151	118
19,167	5,255	17,488	3,932	13,263	2,351	10,509	1,204
2,752	1,664	2,676	1,405	2,391	931	2,403	666
2,249	1,411	2,042	1,195	1,866	875	1,592	582
5,945	1,291	4,809	864	3,306	501	2,117	253
30,294	9,738	27,243	7,548	21,006	4,791	16,772	2,823
162,230	60,051	147,198	48,577	117,624	35,211	100,890	25,400

	Number				
	Lower Primary stage—*contd.*		Upper Primary		
	Total.		Standard V.		Standard
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.
1	15	16	17	18	19
Northern Division.					
Government	600	381	37	22	22
District Local Board ...	92,218	34,301	7,119	1,607	4,888
Municipal—					
Non-Local Authority ...	13,978	7,123	1,169	503	773
Local Authority ...	34,652	19,218	1,641	1,025	1,034
Approved ...	30,033	13,358	324	509	196
Total ...	171,481	74,881	10,290	3,666	6,913
Southern Division.					
Government	1,198	814	61	71	64
District Local Board ...	94,461	24,699	5,618	381	4,043
Municipal—					
Non-Local Authority ...	14,194	7,180	1,260	254	957
Local Authority ...	11,547	7,211	972	265	726
Approved ...	36,212	9,424	532	60	154
Total ...	157,612	49,328	8,443	1,031	5,944
Grand Total (Bombay Province).	885,292	317,847	45,329	10,373	30,512

of pupils in 1938-39, i.e., on 31st March, 1939.

stage.					Grand Total (Lower and Upper Primary stages).		
VI.	Standard VII.		Total.				
Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
19	23	...	82	41	682	422	1,104
1,048	3,959	28	15,966	2,683	108,184	36,984	145,168
481	657	...	2,599	984	16,577	8,107	24,684
847	749	274	3,424	2,146	38,076	21,364	59,440
445	191	98	711	1,052	30,744	14,910	45,654
2,840	5,579	400	22,782	6,906	194,263	81,787	276,050
60	37	...	162	131	1,360	945	2,305
184	3,787	12	13,448	577	107,909	25,276	133,185
199	799	7	3,016	460	17,210	7,640	24,850
145	748	1	2,446	411	13,993	7,622	21,615
75	108	6	794	141	37,006	9,565	46,571
663	5,479	26	19,866	1,720	177,478	51,048	228,526
7,619	24,817	879	100,658	18,871	985,950	336,718	1,322,668

Table showing the examination results of Government, District Local Board, Municipal and approved Primary Schools in the British Districts of the Bombay Province for the year 1938-39.

Standard.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Number of pupils at the time of the annual examination.	Number of pupils promoted.	Percentage.	Number of pupils at the time of the annual examination.	Number of pupils promoted.	Percentage.
Infants ...	237,560	156,484	65·9	99,196	64,472	65·0
I ...	138,339	111,798	80·8	50,330	40,632	80·7
II ...	132,183	101,968	77·1	40,889	32,540	74·7
III ...	103,931	82,473	79·4	30,065	24,648	82·0
IV ...	88,957	67,352	75·1	21,930	17,215	78·5
V ...	41,716	31,185	74·8	9,390	7,261	77·3
VI ...	27,498	19,772	71·9	7,032	4,349	61·8
VII ...	20,267	11,256	55·5	767	578	75·2
Total ...	790,456	582,282	73·6	259,599	191,695	73·8

Table showing the Receipts and Expenditure (Direct and Indirect) of Local Bodies on Primary Education in the British Districts of the Bombay Province for the year 1938-39.

Table showing the Receipts and Expenditure (Direct and Indirect) Bombay Province

District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April, 1938.	Receipts (Recurring and				
		Government grant.		Local Cess and other Local Board taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
		Recurring.	Non-recurring.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BOMBAY DIVISION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay City.						
District Local Board ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total (*a*) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Authority Municipalities—						
Bombay City ...	22,600	9,15,663	...	...	25,98,701	20,364
Total Local Authority Municipalities (*b*).	22,600	9,15,663	...	...	25,98,701	20,364
Grand Total (*a*) and (*b*) ...	22,600	9,15,663	...	...	25,98,701	20,364
Bombay Suburban District.						
District Local Board ...	1,481	28,473	33	17,238	249	1,540
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	36,632	...	...	12,922	3,094
Total (*a*) ...	1,481	65,105	33	17,238	13,171	4,634
Local Authority Municipalities—						
Bandra	6,568	42,001	...	5,142	46,037	369
Total Local Authority Municipalities (*b*).	6,568	42,001	...	5,142	46,037	369
Grand Total (*a*) and (*b*) ...	8,049	1,07,106	33	22,380	59,208	5,003

of Local Bodies on Primary Education in the British Districts of the for the year 1938-39.

Non-recurring).		Expenditure.							
		Recurring.							
Miscellaneous.	Total including Opening balance.	On Primary schools maintained.	On Schoolarships.	On Approved schools.	On Management.	Non-recurring.	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March, 1939.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,900	35,67,228	32,19,674	2,549	1,60,080	1,64,925	...	...	35,47,228	20,000
9,900	35,67,228	32,19,674	2,549	1,60,080	1,64,925	..	...	35,47,228	20,000
9,900	35,67,228	32,19,674	2,549	1,60,080	1,64,925	...	...	35,47,228	20,000
7,710	56,724	27,077	...	9,175	3,447	5,033	...	44,732	11,992
...	52,648	35,475	...	13,382	3,791	...	...	52,648	...
7,710	1,09,372	62,552	...	22,557	7,238	5,033	...	97,380	11,992
686	1,00,803	70,157	...	17,522	5,413	...	...	93,092	7,711
686	1,00,803	70,157	...	17,522	5,413	...	...	93,092	7,711
8,396	2,10,175	1,32,709	...	40,079	12,651	5,033	...	1,90,472	19,703

District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April, 1938.	Receipts (Recurring and Government grant. Recurring.	Government grant. Non-recurring.	Local Cess and other Local Board taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BOMBAY DIVISION —*contd.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Thana.						
District Local Board ...	3,27,031	3,33,388	700	96,230	...	...
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	480	73,437	...	1,155	26,882	138
Total (*a*) ...	3,27,511	4,06,825	700	97,385	26,882	138
Local Authority Municipalities.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Local Authority Municipalities (*b*).	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total (*a*) and (*b*) ...	3,27,511	4,06,825	700	97,385	26,882	138
Kolaba.						
District Local Board ...	79,851	2,62,424	433	33,161	14,286	13,007
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	45,953	...	...	9,258	2,625
Total (*a*) ...	79,851	3,08,377	433	33,161	23,544	15,632
Local Authority Municipalities.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Local Authority Municipalities (*b*).	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total (*a*) and (*b*) ...	79,851	3,08,377	433	33,161	23,544	15,632

Non-recurring.)		Expenditure.							
		Recurring.							
Miscellaneous.	Total including Opening balance.	On Primary schools maintained.	On Scholarships.	On Approved schools.	On Management.	Non-recurring.	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March, 1939.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
41,100	7,98,449	4,57,837	3,794	4,494	17,442	32,833	...	5,16,400	2,82,049
5,163	1,07,255	1,01,458	842	1,080	3,875	...	...	1,07,255	...
46,263	9,05,704	5,59,295	4,636	5,574	21,317	32,833	...	6,23,655	2,82,049
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46,263	9,05,704	5,59,295	4,636	5,574	21,317	32,833	...	6,23,655	2,82,049
14,372	4,17,534	3,13,048	1,796	1,750	14,161	5,142	...	3,35,897	81,637
...	57,836	54,160	...	1,215	2,461	...	...	57,836	...
14,372	4,75,370	3,67,208	1,796	2,965	16,622	5,142	...	3,93,733	81,637
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14,372	4,75,370	3,67,208	1,796	2,965	16,622	5,142	...	3,93,733	81,637

District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April, 1938.	Receipts (Recurring and				
		Government grant.		Local Cess and other Local Board taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
		Recurring.	Non-recurring.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BOMBAY DIVISION —*contd.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ratnagiri.						
District Local Board ...	13,134	4,79,983	1,133	25,984	21,692	30,853
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	677	74,781	...	...	3,759	4,725
Total (*a*) ...	13,811	5,54,764	1,133	25,984	25,451	35,578
Local Authority Municipalities—	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Local Authority Municipalities (*b*).	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total (*a*) and (*b*)	13,811	5,54,764	1,133	25,984	25,451	35,578
Nasik.						
District Local Board ...	1,146	3,64,447	...	80,143	7,619	8,341
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	69,451	...	...	13,043	1,223
Total (*a*) ...	1,146	4,33,898	...	80,143	20,662	9,564
Local Authority Municipalities—						
Nasik	8,162	37,737	...	455	41,959	1,492
Malegaon	187	23,284	...	329	33,072	337
Deolali	...	1,340	...	...	3,880	131
Total Local Authority Municipalities (*b*).	8,350	62,361	...	784	78,911	1,960
Grand Total (*a*) and (*b*) ...	9,496	4,96,259	...	80,927	99,573	11,524

Non-recurring).		Expenditure.							
		Recurring.							
Miscellaneous.	Total including Opening balance.	On Primary schools maintained.	On Scholarships.	On Approved schools.	On Management.	Non-recurring.	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March, 1939.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6,999	5,79,778	4,86,268	2,093	17,690	25,899	5,786	1,827	5,39,568	40,210
13	83,955	76,156	687	3,089	4,023	...	...	83,955	...
7,012	6,63,733	5,62,424	2,785	20,779	29,922	5,786	1,827	6,23,523	40,210
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
7,012	6,63,733	5,62,424	2,785	20,779	29,922	5,786	1,827	6,23,523	40,210
6,271	4,67,967	3,99,094	3,104	13,397	15,870	14,170	18,461	4,64,096	3,871
28	83,745	72,412	...	8,448	2,885	...	...	83,745	...
6,299	5,51,712	4,71,506	3,104	21,845	18,755	14,170	18,461	5,47,841	3,871
247	90,053	72,246	197	991	3,158	2,999	...	79,591	10,462
177	57,386	55,279	63	399	1,488	32	25	57,286	100
...	5,351	5,351	...	...	...	...	...	5,351	...
424	1,52,790	1,32,876	260	1,390	4,646	3,031	25	1,42,228	10,562
6,723	7,04,502	6,04,382	3,364	23,235	23,401	17,201	18,486	6,90,069	14,433

District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April, 1938.	Receipts (Recurring and				
		Government grant.		Local Cess and other Local Board taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
		Recurring.	Non-recurring.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BOMBAY DIVISION —*concld.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Abstract.						
District Local Board ...	4,22,643	14,68,715	2,299	2,52,756	43,846	53,741
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	1,157	3,00,254	...	1,155	65,864	11,805
Total (*a*) ...	4,23,800	17,68,969	2,299	2,53,911	1,09,710	65,546
Local Authority Municipalities (excluding Bombay Municipality).	14,918	1,04,362	...	5,926	1,24,948	2,329
Bombay Municipality ...	22,600	9,15,663	...	...	25,98,701	20,364
Total Local Authority Municipalities (*b*).	37,518	10,20,025	...	5,926	27,23,649	22,693
Grand Total (*a*) and (*b*) ...	4,61,318	27,88,994	2,299	2,59,837	28,33,359	88,239
CENTRAL DIVISION.						
Poona.						
District Local Board ...	12,665	5,18,202	1,403	61,903	...	14,719
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	2,738	48,461	...	5,450	53,423	3,413
Total (*a*) ...	15,403	5,66,663	1,403	67,353	53,423	18,132
Local Authority Municipalities—						
Poona City ...	512	1,77,008	431	1,692	1,73,522	4,575
Poona Cantonment ...	...	5,372	...	...	13,344	...
Kirkee Cantonment ...	...	467	...	...	1,583	...
Total Local Authority Municipalities (*b*).	512	1,83,847	431	1,692	1,93,449	4,575
Grand Total (*a*) and (*b*) ...	15,915	7,50,510	1,834	69,045	2,46,872	22,707

Non-recurring).		Expenditure.							31st
		Recurring.							
Miscellaneous.	Total including Opening balance.	On Primary schools maintained.	On Scholarships.	On Approved schools.	On Management.	Non-recurring.	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded.	Total.	Closing balance on March, 1939.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
76,452	23,20,452	16,83,324	10,792	46,506	76,819	62,964	20,288	19,00,693	4,19,759
5,204	3,85,439	3,39,661	1,529	27,214	17,035	...	...	3,85,439	...
81,656	27,05,891	20,22,985	12,321	73,720	93,854	62,964	20,288	22,86,132	4,19,759
1,110	2,53,593	2,03,033	260	18,912	10,059	3,031	25	2,35,320	18,273
9,900	35,67,228	32,19,674	2,549	1,60,080	1,64,925	...	...	35,47,228	20,000
11,010	38,20,821	34,22,707	2,809	1,78,992	1,74,984	3,031	25	37,82,548	38,273
92,666	65,26,712	54,45,692	15,130	2,52,712	2,68,838	65,995	20,313	60,68,680	4,58,032
8,369	6,17,261	4,88,151	7,329	21,843	19,663	5,000	...	5,41,986	75,275
...	1,13,485	1,06,354	777	3,605	2,541	208	...	1,13,485	...
8,369	7,30,746	5,94,505	8,106	25,448	22,204	5,208	...	6,55,471	75,275
11,055	3,73,795	2,66,708	160	72,387	12,653	637	8,295	3,60,840	12,955
...	19,716	...	...	19,716	...	...	...	19,716	...
...	2,050	...	...	2,050	...	...	...	2,050	...
11,055	3,95,561	2,66,708	160	94,153	12,653	637	8,295	3,82,606	12,955
19,424	11,26,307	8,61,213	8,266	1,19,601	34,857	5,845	8,295	10,38,077	88,230

District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April, 1938.	Receipts (Recurring and				
		Government grant.		Local Cess and other Local Board taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
		Recurring.	Non-recurring.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CENTRAL DIVISION —*contd.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Satara.						
District Local Board ...	14,975	6,91,905	1,560	3,14,368	...	15,806
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	19,751	1,02,521	972	...	20,467	2,824
Total (*a*) ...	34,726	7,94,426	2,532	3,14,368	20,467	18,630
Local Authority Municipalities— Satara City ...	660	28,610	124	174	16,146	2,253
Total Local Authority Municipalities (*b*).	660	28,610	124	174	16,146	2,253
Grand Total (*a*) and (*b*) ...	35,386	8,23,036	2,656	3,14,542	36,613	20,883
Sholapur.						
District Local Board ...	93,416	3,51,378	1,172	72,062	...	99
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	54,008	...	...	49,701	1,161
Total (*a*) ...	93,416	4,05,386	1,172	72,062	49,701	1,260
Local Authority Municipalities— Sholapur City ...	1,276	88,490	213	3,058	98,466	32
Total Local Authority Municipalities (*b*).	1,276	88,490	213	3,058	98,466	32
Grand Total (*a*) and (*b*) ...	94,692	4,93,876	1,385	75,120	1,48,167	1,292

Non-recurring).		Expenditure.							
		Recurring.							
Miscellaneous.	Total including Opening balance.	On Primary schools maintained.	On Scholarships.	On Approved schools.	On Management.	Non-recurring.	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March, 1939.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
9,302	10,47,916	8,48,258	2,565	3,606	32,793	84,379	...	9,71,601	76,315
1,379	1,47,914	1,25,956	204	4,370	5,035	2,025	...	1,37,590	10,324
10,681	11,95,830	9,74,214	2,769	7,976	37,828	86,404	...	11,09,191	86,639
363	48,330	41,972	...	4,548	1,372	...	...	47,892	438
363	48,330	41,972	...	4,548	1,372	...	...	47,892	438
11,044	12,44,160	10,16,186	2,769	12,524	39,200	86,404	...	11,57,083	87,077
8,152	5,26,279	3,91,698	2,851	3,659	16,764	2,022	...	4,16,994	1,09,285
419	1,05,289	1,03,459	44	...	1,786	...	...	1,05,289	...
8,571	6,31,568	4,95,157	2,895	3,659	18,550	2,022	...	5,22,283	1,09,285
3,622	1,95,157	1,65,256	1,011	21,844	4,826	663	...	1,93,600	1,557
3,622	1,95,157	1,65,256	1,011	21,844	4,826	663	...	1,93,600	1,557
12,193	8,26,725	6,60,413	3,906	25,503	23,376	2,685	...	7,15,883	1,10,842

District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April, 1938.	Receipts (Recurring and				
		Government grant.		Local Cess and other Local Board taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
		Recurring.	Non-recurring.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CENTRAL DIVISION —*contd.*						
Ahmednagar.						
District Local Board ...	28,991	5,26,293	4,552	2,08,392	...	1,281
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	15,904	...	...	7,952	239
Total (*a*) ...	28,991	5,42,197	4,552	2,08,392	7,952	1,520
Local Authority Municipalities—						
Ahmednagar City ...	31,671	49,388	360	...	48,150	2,603
Ahmednagar Cantonment.	...	3,600	...	11	5,041	1,084
Total Local Authority Municipalities (*b*).	31,671	52,988	360	11	53,191	3,689
Grand Total (*a*) and (*b*) ...	60,662	5,95,185	4,912	2,08,403	61,143	5,209
East Khandesh.						
District Local Board ...	...	6,99,619	1,686	1,77,517	...	24,225
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	1,22,822	...	...	74,285	5,726
Total (*a*) ...	...	8,22,441	1,686	1,77,517	74,285	29,951
Local Authority Municipalities—						
Jalgaon ...	2,121	34,348	117	1,991	32,851	1,280
Amalner ...	2,968	25,053	100	645	24,202	19
Total Local Authority Municipalities (*b*).	5,089	59,401	217	2,636	57,053	1,299
Grand Total (*a*) and (*b*) ...	5,089	8,81,842	1,903	1,80,153	1,31,338	31,250

Non-recurring).		Expenditure.							
		Recurring.							
Miscellaneous.	Total including Opening balance.	On Primary schools maintained.	On Scholarships.	On Approved schools.	On Management.	Non-recurring.	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March, 1939.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
30,531	8,00,040	5,67,434	4,304	36,327	25,076	93,522	...	7,26,663	73,377
...	24,095	23,846	49	200	...	...	...	24,095	...
30,531	8,24,135	5,91,280	4,353	36,527	25,076	93,522	...	7,50,758	73,377
2,758	1,34,932	92,126	431	4,655	4,182	...	...	1,01,394	33,538
...	9,736	9,688	...	...	...	...	48	9,736	...
2,758	1,44,668	1,01,814	431	4,655	4,182	...	48	1,11,130	33,538
33,289	9,68,803	6,93,094	4,784	41,182	29,258	93,522	48	8,61,888	1,06,915
2,467	9,05,514	8,43,903	5,805	1,352	30,152	24,304	...	9,05,514	...
9,105	2,11,938	2,11,477	...	461	...	...	...	2,11,938	...
11,572	11,17,452	10,55,380	5,803	1,813	30,152	24,304	...	11,17,452	...
18	72,726	66,339	316	...	3,105	726	...	70,986	1,740
451	53,438	45,555	51	120	2,033	200	...	47,959	5,479
469	1,26,164	1,12,394	367	120	5,138	926	...	1,18,945	7,219
12,041	12,43,616	11,67,774	6,170	1,933	35,290	25,230	...	12,36,397	7,219

District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April, 1938.	Receipts (Recurring and Non-					
		Government grant.		Local Cess and other Local Board taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Miscellaneous.
		Recurring.	Non-recurring.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CENTRAL DIVISION—*concld.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
West Khandesh.							
District Local Board.	9,679	3,29,182	1,183	1,18,286	23,332	151	5,198
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	3,391	61,802	180	5,977	4,105	529	1,308
Total (*a*) ...	13,070	3,90,984	1,363	1,24,263	27,437	680	6,506
Local Authority Municipalities— Dhulia ...	2,697	41,687	400	2,302	45,071	...	408
Total Local Authority Municipalities (*b*).	2,697	41,687	400	2,302	45,071	...	408
Grand Total (*a*) and (*b*).	15,767	4,32,671	1,763	1,26,565	72,508	680	6,914
Abstract.							
District Local Boards.	1,59,726	31,16,579	11,556	9,52,528	23,332	56,281	64,019
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	25,880	4,05,518	1,152	11,427	2,09,989	13,892	12,211
Total (*a*) ...	1,85,606	35,22,097	12,708	9,63,955	2,33,265	70,173	76,230
Local Authority Municipalities (*b*).	41,905	4,55,023	1,745	9,873	4,63,876	11,848	18,675
Total (*b*) ...	41,905	4,55,023	1,745	9,873	4,63,876	11,848	18,675
Grand Total (*a*) and (*b*) ..	2,27,511	39,77,120	14,453	9,73,828	6,96,641	82,021	94,905

recurring).	Expenditure.							Closing balance on 31st March, 1939.
Total including Opening balance.	Recurring.				Non-recurring.	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded.	Total.	
	On Primary schools maintained.	On Scholarships.	On Approved schools.	On Management.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4,87,011	3,91,252	9,630	5,453	14,532	10,559	...	4,31,426	55,585
77,292	69,044	1,698	1,814	2,563	372	...	75,491	1,801
5,64,303	4,60,296	11,328	7,267	17,095	10,931	...	5,06,917	57,386
92,565	82,510	...	...	3,981	961	169	87,621	4,944
92,565	82,510	...	...	3,981	961	169	87,621	4,944
6,56,868	5,42,806	11,328	7,267	21,076	11,892	169	5,94,538	62,330
43,84,021	35,30,696	32,482	72,240	1,38,980	2,19,786	...	39,94,184	3,89,837
6,80,013	6,40,136	2,772	10,450	11,925	2,605	...	6,67,388	12,125
50,64,034	41,70,832	35,254	82,690	1,50,905	2,22,391	...	46,62,072	4,01,962
10,02,445	7,70,654	1,969	1,25,320	32,152	3,187	8,512	9,41,794	60,651
10,02,445	7,70,654	1,969	1,25,320	32,152	3,187	8,512	9,41,794	60,651
60,66,479	49,41,486	37,223	2,08,010	1,83,057	2,25,578	8,512	56,03,866	4,62,613

District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April, 1938.	Receipts (Recurring and Non-					
		Government grant.		Local Cess and other Local Board taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Miscellaneous.
		Recurring.	Non-recurring.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NORTHERN DIVISION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad.							
District Local Board.	1,52,445	4,23,619	992	80,374	...	10,030	8,754
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	3,951	41,498	...	...	28,691	3,428	...
Total (*a*) ...	1,56,396	4,65,117	992	80,374	28,691	13,458	8,754
Local Authority Municipalities—							
Ahmedabad ...	...	7,35,424	3,271	3,606	5,26,391	...	5,049
Ahmedabad Cantonment.	...	582	...	...	...	...	730
Total Local Authority Municipalities (*b*).	...	7,36,006	3,271	3,606	5,26,391	...	5,779
Grand Total (*a*) and (*b*).	1,56,396	12,01,123	4,263	83,980	5,55,082	13,458	14,533
Kaira.							
District Local Board.	1,410	5,11,441	1,184	49,009	...	15,999	6,762
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	70,259	...	...	38,645	2,710	25
Total (*a*) ...	1,410	5,81,700	1,184	49,009	38,645	18,709	6,787
Local Authority Municipalities—							
Nadiad ...	986	31,843	16	763	29,394	1,796	374
Total Local Authority Municipalities (*b*).	986	31,843	16	763	29,394	1,796	374
Grand Total (*a*) and (*b*).	2,396	6,13,543	1,200	49,772	68,039	20,505	7,161

recurring).	Expenditure.							
Total including Opening balance.	Recurring.				Non-recurring.	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March, 1939.
	On Primary schools maintained.	On Scholarships.	On Approved schools.	On Management.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6,76,214	4,25,631	3,537	12,857	16,329	1,579	...	4,59,933	2,16,281
77,568	77,568	...	...	...	...	...	77,568	...
7,53,782	5,03,199	3,537	12,857	16,329	1,579	...	5,37,501	2,16,281
12,73,741	6,37,927	...	31,252	24,010	13,682	...	7,06,871	5,66,870
1,312	1,312	...	...	...	...	...	1,312	...
12,75,053	6,39,239	...	31,252	24,010	13,682	...	7,08,183	5,66,870
20,28,835	11,42,438	3,537	44,109	40,339	15,261	...	12,45,684	7,83,151
5,85,805	4,89,376	393	16,376	16,601	17,206	2,047	5,41,999	43,806
1,11,639	96,988	246	9,705	...	...	...	1,06,939	4,700
6,97,444	5,86,364	639	26,081	16,601	17,206	2,047	6,48,938	48,506
65,172	58,962	89	2,824	2,262	...	44	64,181	991
65,172	58,962	89	2,824	2,262	...	44	64,181	991
7,62,616	6,45,326	728	28,905	18,863	17,206	2,091	7,13,119	49,497

District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April, 1938.	Receipts (Recurring and Non-					
		Government grant.		Local Cess and other Local Board taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Miscellaneous.
		Recurring.	Non-recurring.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
NORTHERN DIVISION—*contd.*							
Panch Mahals.							
District Local Board.	27,123	2,02,439	1,325	1,999	...	3,068	2,334
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	932	33,165	...	8,119	28,835	...	128
Total (*a*) ...	28,055	2,35,604	1,325	10,118	28,835	3,068	2,462
Local Authority Municipalities.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Local Authority Municipalities (*b*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total (*a*) and (*b*).	28,055	2,35,604	1,325	10,118	28,835	3,068	2,462
Broach.							
District Local Board.	40,842	2,79,304	775	49,951	...	6,557	287
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	23,468	...	...	14,451	...	8
Total (*a*) ...	40,842	3,02,772	775	49,951	14,451	6,557	295
Local Authority Municipalities—Broach ...	11,198	39,863	1,310	...	28,855	613	1,696
Total Local Authority Municipalities (*b*).	11,198	39,863	1,310	...	28,855	613	1,696
Grand Total (*a*) and (*b*).	52,040	3,42,635	2,085	49,951	43,306	7,170	1,991

recurring).	Expenditure.							
Total including Opening balance.	Recurring.				Non-recurring.	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March, 1939.
	On Primary schools maintained.	On Scholarships.	On Approved schools.	On Management.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,38,288	1,74,042	7,716	10,902	11,242	11,492	...	2,15,394	22,894
71,179	58,189	...	10,820	2,106	64	...	71,179	...
3,09,467	2,32,231	7,716	21,722	13,348	11,556	...	2,86,573	22,894
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,09,467	2,32,231	7,716	21,722	13,348	11,556	...	2,86,573	22,894
3,77,716	2,91,613	...	1,809	13,174	9,860	3,225	3,19,681	58,035
37,927	35,407	...	241	...	...	...	35,648	2,279
4,15,643	3,27,020	...	2,050	13,174	9,860	3,225	3,55,329	60,314
83,535	69,874	...	4,081	3,144	165	...	77,264	6,271
83,535	69,874	...	4,081	3,144	165	...	77,264	6,271
4,99,178	3,96,894	...	6,131	16,318	10,025	3,225	4,32,593	66,585

District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April, 1938.	Receipts (Recurring and Non-					
		Government grant.		Local Cess and other Local Board taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Miscellaneous.
		Recurring.	Non-recurring.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NORTHERN DIVISION—*concld.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Surat.							
District Local Board.	11,697	5,17,757	2,421	62,113	1,350	18,627	12,911
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	871	21,519	...	...	13,978	...	6,013
Total (*a*) ...	12,568	5,39,276	2,421	62,113	15,328	18,627	18,924
Local Authority Municipalities—Surat ...	6,455	1,33,175	460	...	1,47,957	...	259
Total Local Authority Municipalities (*b*).	6,455	1,33,175	460	...	1,47,957	...	259
Grand Total (*a*) and (*b*).	19,023	6,72,451	2,881	62,113	1,63,285	18,627	19,183
Abstract.							
District Local Boards.	2,33,517	19,34,560	6,697	2,43,446	1,350	54,281	31,048
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	5,754	1,89,909	...	8,119	1,24,600	6,138	6,174
Total (*a*) ...	2,39,271	21,24,469	6,697	2,51,565	1,25,950	60,419	37,222
Local Authority Municipalities (*b*).	18,639	9,40,887	5,057	4,369	7,32,597	2,409	8,108
Grand Total (*a*) and (*b*).	2,57,910	30,65,356	11,754	2,55,934	8,58,547	62,828	45,330

recurring).	Expenditure.								
Total including Opening balance.	Recurring.				Non-recurring.	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March, 1939.
	On Primary schools maintained.	On Scholarships.	On Approved schools.	On Management.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6,26,876	5,47,041	...	9,226	15,951	14,813	25,315	6,12,346	14,530
42,381	39,509	...	2,872	...	...	...	42,381	...
6,69,257	5,86,550	...	12,098	15,951	14,813	25,315	6,54,727	14,530
2,88,306	2,20,492	...	19,639	10,409	460	...	2,51,000	37,306
2,88,306	2,20,492	...	19,639	10,409	460	...	2,51,000	37,306
9,57,563	8,07,042	...	31,737	26,360	15,278	25,315	9,05,727	51,836
25,04,899	19,27,703	11,646	51,170	73,297	54,950	30,587	21,49,353	3,55,546
3,40,694	3,07,661	246	23,638	2,106	64	...	3,33,715	6,979
28,45,593	22,35,364	11,892	74,808	75,403	55,014	30,587	24,83,068	3,62,525
17,12,066	9,88,567	89	57,796	39,825	14,307	44	11,00,628	6,11,438
45,57,659	32,23,931	11,981	1,32,604	1,15,228	69,321	30,631	35,83,696	9,73,963

District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April, 1938.	Receipts (Recurring and Non.					
		Government grant.		Local Cess and other Local Board taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Miscellaneous.
		Recurring.	Non-recurring.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SOUTHERN DIVISION.							
Dharwar.							
District Local Board.	1,287	6,21,444	5,500	1,41,712	...	17,063	8,027
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	54,260	...	...	13,820	857	3,008
Total (*a*) ...	1,287	6,75,704	5,500	1,41,712	13,820	17,920	11,035
Local Authority Municipalities—							
Dharwar ...	...	29,841	205	...	47,272	...	973
Hubli ...	...	59,718	273	...	64,754	...	281
Gadag ...	...	32,514	250	...	34,715	...	240
Total Local Authority Municipalities (*b*).	...	1,22,073	728	...	1,46,690	...	1,494
Grand Total (*a*) and (*b*).	1,287	7,97,777	6,228	1,41,712	1,60,510	17,920	12,529
Belgaum.							
District Local Board.	67,118	4,98,346	3,797	1,20,164	...	...	...
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	1,23,293	...	...	31,488	...	...
Total (*a*) ...	67,118	6,21,639	3,797	1,20,164	31,488	...	...
Local Authority Municipalities—							
Cantonment Belgaum.	...	2,003	24	...	2,987	2	...
Total Local Authority Municipalities (*b*).	...	2,003	24	...	2,987	2	...
Grand Total (*a*) and (*b*).	67,118	6,23,642	3,821	1,20,164	34,475	2	...

recurring).	Expenditure.							
Total including Opening balance.	Recurring.				Non-recurring.	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March, 1939.
	On Primary schools maintained.	On Scholarships.	On Approved schools.	On Management.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7,95,033	6,84,930	...	19,984	19,207	4,681	63,086	7,91,888	3,145
71,945	68,671	...	3,274	...	...	...	71,945	...
8, 6,978	7,53,601	...	23,258	19,207	4,681	63,086	8,6[illegible],833	3,145
78,241	55,987	50	2,380	2,339	17,485	...	78,241	...
1,25,025	1,13,801	200	5,614	3,1[illegible]4	[illegible]73	1,953	1,25,0 5	...
67,699	60,540	176	3,937	2,729	317	...	67,699	...
2,70,965	2,30,328	426	11,931	8,252	18,075	1,953	2,70,965	...
11,37,943	9,83,929	426	35,189	27,459	22,756	65,039	11,34,798	3,145
6,89,425	5,89,428	2,000	9,752	24,044	3,797	11,259	6,40,280	49,145
1,54,781	1,49,658	...	5,123	...	...	...	1,54,781	...
8,44,206	7,39,086	2,000	14,875	24,044	3,797	11,259	7,95,061	49,145
5,016	4,846	...	100	...	24	46	5,016	...
5,016	4,846	...	100	...	24	46	5,016	...
8,49,222	7,43,932	2,000	14,975	24,044	3,821	11,305	8,00,077	49,145

District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April, 1938.	Receipts (Recurring and Non-					
		Government grant.		Local Cess and other Local Board taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Miscellaneous.
		Recurring.	Non-recurring.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SOUTHERN DIVISION—*contd.*							
Bijapur.							
District Local Board.	3,47,516	4,51,569	1,723	1,70,780	...	11,344	...
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	30,113	...	...	23,799	...	...
Total (*a*) ...	3,47,516	4,81,682	1,723	1,70,780	23,799	11,344	...
Local Authority Municipalities—Bijapur ...	...	42,240	74	1,452	39,821	...	994
Total Local Authority Municipalities (*b*).	...	42,240	74	1,452	39,821	...	994
Grand Total (*a*) and (*b*).	3,47,516	5,23,922	1,797	1,72,232	63,620	11,344	994
Kanara.							
District Local Board.	32,893	2,63,015	13	32,528	...	4,036	3,068
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	49,276	...	...	21,011	1,745	4,392
Total (*a*) ...	32,893	3,12,291	13	32,528	21,011	5,781	7,460
Local Authority Municipalities.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Local Authority Municipalities (*b*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total (*a*) and (*b*).	32,893	3,12,291	13	32,528	21,011	5,781	7,460

recurring).	Expenditure.							
Total including Opening balance.	Recurring.				Non-recurring.	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March, 1939.
	On Primary schools maintained.	On Scholarships.	On Approved schools.	On Management.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
9,82,932	4,41,608	2,250	16,935	19,517	24,111	...	5,04,421	4,78,511
53,912	46,710	155	7,047	...	...	...	53,912	...
10,36,844	4,88,318	2,405	23,982	19,517	24,111	...	5,58,333	4,78,511
84,581	76,789	...	1,872	3,609	2,311	...	84,581	...
84,581	76,789	...	1,872	3,609	2,311	...	84,581	...
11,21,425	5,65,107	2,405	25,854	23,126	26,422	...	6,42,914	4,78,511
3,35,553	2,50,837	973	6,343	12,785	9,334	...	2,80,272	55,281
76,424	68,811	659	2,562	...	4,392	...	76,424	...
4,11,977	3,19,648	1,632	8,905	12,785	13,726	...	3,56,696	55,281
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,11,977	3,19,648	1,632	8,905	12,785	13,726	...	3,56,696	55,281

District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April, 1938.	Receipts (Recurring and				
		Government grant.		Local Cess and other Local Board taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
		Recurring.	Non-recurring.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SOUTHERN DIVISION—*concld.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Abstract.						
District Local Boards ...	4,48,814	18,34,374	11,033	4,65,184	...	32,443
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	2,56,942	...	...	90,118	2,602
Total (*a*) ...	4,48,814	20,91,316	11,033	4,65,184	90,118	35,045
Local Authority Municipalities.	...	1,66,316	826	1,452	1,89,498	2
Total (*b*) ...	...	1,66,316	826	1,452	1,89,498	2
Grand Total (*a*) and (*b*). ...	4,48,814	22,57,632	11,859	4,66,636	2,79,616	35,047

Non-recurring).		Expenditure.							
		Recurring.							
Miscellaneous.	Total including Opening balance.	On Primary schools maintained.	On Scholarships.	On Approved Schools.	On Management.	Non-recurring.	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March, 1939.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
11,095	28,02,948	19,66,803	5,223	53,014	75,553	41,923	74,345	22,16,861	5,86,082
7,400	3,57,062	3,33,850	814	12,006	...	4,392	...	3,57,062	...
18,495	31,60,005	23,00,653	6,037	71,020	75,553	46,315	74,345	25,73,923	5,86,082
2,468	3,60,562	3,11,963	426	13,903	11,861	20,410	1,999	3,60,562	...
2,468	3,60,562	3,11,963	426	13,903	11,861	20,410	1,999	3,60,562	...
20,963	35,20,567	26,12,616	6,463	84,923	87,414	66,725	76,344	29,34,485	5,86,082

District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April, 1938.	Receipts (Recurring and Non-					
		Government grant.		Local Cess and other Local Board taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Miscellaneous.
		Recurring.	Non-recurring.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BOMBAY PROVINCE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Abstract.							
District Local Boards	12,64,700	83,54,228	31,585	19,13,914	68,528	1,96,746	1,82,614
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	32,791	11,52,623	1,152	20,701	4,90,515	34,437	30,989
Total (*a*) ...	12,97,491	95,06,851	32,737	19,34,615	5,59,043	2,31,183	2,13,603
Local Authority Municipalities (excluding the Bombay Municipality).	75,462	16,66,588	7,628	21,620	15,10,419	16,588	30,361
Bombay Municipality.	22,600	9,15,663	...	...	25,98,701	20,364	9,900
Total (*b*) ...	98,062	25,82,251	7,628	21,620	41,09,120	36,952	40,261
Grand Total (*a*) and (*b*).	13,95,553	1,20,89,102	40,365	19,56,235	46,68,163	2,68,135	2,53,864

recurring).	Expenditure.							
Total including Opening balance.	Recurring.				Non-recurring.	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March, 1939.
	On Primary schools maintained.	On Scholarships.	On Approved Schools.	On Management.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,20,12,315	91,08,526	60,143	2,22,930	3,64,649	3,79,623	1,25,220	1,02,61,091	17,51,224
17,63,208	16,21,308	5,361	79,308	31,066	7,061	...	17,44,104	19,104
1,37,75,523	1,07,29,834	65,504	3,02,238	3,95,715	3,86,684	1,25,220	1,20,05,195	17,70,328
33,28,666	22,74,217	2,744	2,15,931	93,897	40,935	10,580	26,38,304	6,90,362
35,67,228	32,19,674	2,549	1,60,080	1,64,925	...	...	35,47,228	20,000
68,95,894	54,93,891	5,293	3,76,011	2,58,822	40,935	10,580	61,85,532	7,10,362
2,06,71,417	1,62,23,725	70,797	6,78,249	6,54,537	4,27,619	1,35,800	1,81,90,727	24,80,690

Table showing the number and average pay of Primary Schools in the British Districts of each

Name of Divisions and Boards.	Number of				
	Trained Head Masters and Mistresses.	Untrained Head Masters and Mistresses.	Trained Assistants and Mistresses.	Untrained Assistants and Mistresses who have passed the Primary School Leaving Certificate Examination.	Untrained and unpassed Assistants and Mistresses.
Men Teachers.					
Bombay Division—					
District Local Board ...	1,027	824	931	743	99
Municipal—					
Bombay City ...	190	31	626	659	51
Mofussil	135	25	341	294	36
Central Division—					
District Local Board ...	1,710	1,938	2,201	2,063	57
Municipal	274	33	938	907	22
Northern Division—					
District Local Board ...	1,175	338	637	1,592	20
Municipal	250	19	748	752	27
Southern Division—					
District Local Board ...	1,388	575	1,168	1,103	22
Municipal	77	3	215	155	12
Total (Bombay Province)—					
District Local Board ...	5,300	3,675	4,937	5,501	198
Municipal—					
Excluding Bombay City .	736	80	2,242	2,108	97
Including Bombay City .	926	111	2,868	2,767	148
Women Teachers.					
Bombay Division—					
District Local Board ...	57	19	44	76	20
Municipal—					
Bombay City ...	113	10	362	254	88
Mofussil	43	4	130	110	24
Central Division—					
District Local Board ...	101	74	66	172	28
Municipal	105	11	275	336	33
Northern Division—					
District Local Board ...	196	11	59	181	6
Municipal	97	5	296	233	20

all full-time teachers in District Local Board and Municipal Division of the Bombay Province during the year 1938-39.

Total number of teachers.	Average pay of					
	Trained Head Masters and Mistresses.	Untrained Head Masters and Mistresses.	Trained Assistants and Mistresses.	Untrained Assistants and Mistresses who have passed the Primary School Leaving Certificate Examination.	Untrained and unpassed Assistants and Mistresses.	Total average pay.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,624	38·0	23·0	30·3	17·2	19·3	27·8
1,557	119·2	44·6	84·7	42·9	44·2	69·1
831	45·3	26·7	32·1	23·3	20·6	30·5
7,969	40·6	25·1	33·4	21·1	17·7	29·6
2,174	51·3	27·9	34·5	21·9	19·4	31·1
3,762	42·7	24·6	34·2	22·6	19·5	31·0
1,796	50·8	30·5	34·6	25·9	21·1	33·0
4,256	45·1	20·9	35·0	19·1	18·3	32·2
462	47·6	19·6	33·1	22·8	20·5	31·6
19,611	41·7	23·9	33·3	20·6	18·7	30·1
5,263	49·6	27·8	34·0	23·6	20·5	31·7
6,820	63·9	32·5	45·1	28·2	28·7	40·2
216	38·6	23·2	25·4	17·1	16·2	24·9
827	119·2	30·9	81·6	40·2	41·9	69·8
311	49·6	27·1	28·6	20·6	17·8	27·8
441	39·4	22·6	29·0	18·0	16·0	25·2
760	43·9	22·9	31·8	21·6	17·6	28·2
453	44·3	23·5	26·5	22·1	16·6	32·2
651	57·2	28·6	37·6	24·8	24·0	35·5

Name of Divisions and Boards.	Number of				
	Trained Head Masters and Mistresses.	Untrained Head Masters and Mistresses.	Trained Assistants and Mistresses.	Untrained Assistants and Mistresses who have passed the Primary School Leaving Certificate Examination.	Untrained and unpassed Assistants and Mistresses.
Women Teachers—concld.					
Southern Division—					
District Local Board ...	138	21	143	105	23
Municipal	27	...	70	49	15
Total (Bombay Province)—					
District Local Board ...	492	125	312	534	77
Municipal—					
Excluding Bombay City...	272	20	771	728	92
Including Bombay City...	385	30	1,133	982	180

Total number of teachers.	Average pay of					
	Trained Head Masters and Mistresses.	Untrained Head Masters and Mistresses.	Trained Assistants and Mistresses.	Untrained Assistants and Mistresses who have passed the Primary School Leaving Certificate Examination.	Untrained and unpassed Assistants and Mistresses.	Total average pay.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
430	42·6	21·2	30·2	19·2	17·1	30·4
161	47·7	...	30·1	21·4	19·2	29·4
1,540	42·2	22·5	28·6	19·5	16·4	28·7
1,883	49·9	25·2	33·3	22·5	19·3	30·8
2,710	70·3	43·7	43·8	27·0	30·4	42·7

SUBSIDIARY FORM

Table showing the statistics of Arts

—	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on rolls on		
		Reading for the First Year Arts, Inter Arts or Inter Science.	Reading for a degree, e.g., B.A., B.Sc., B.E., B.Ag., B.Com., etc.	Reading for a Higher degree, e.g., M.A., M.Com., LL.M., M.D., etc.
1	2	3	4	5
Bombay—				
University School of Economics and Sociology.	1	...	...	119
ARTS COLLEGES.				
Government.				
Bombay—				
Elphinstone College, Bombay ...	1	426	189	54
Ismail College, Andheri	1	194	61	23
Ahmedabad—Gujarat College, Ahmedabad	1	584	267	55
Dharwar—Karnatak College, Dharwar ...	1	351	147	17
Total ...	4	1,555	664	149
Bombay—				
Royal Institute of Science, Bombay ...	1	...	141	91
Aided.				
Bombay—				
Wilson College, Bombay	1	454	258	128
St. Xavier's College, Bombay ...	1	1,072	769	195
Ramnarain Ruia College, Bombay ...	1	377	54	...
Nasik—H. P. T. College, Nasik ...	1	156	78	...
Poona—				
Fergusson College, Poona	1	847	523	102
Sir Parashurambhau College, Poona ...	1	557	346	86
Satara—Willingdon College (Sangli) ...	1	215	79	47
Surat—M. T. B. College, Surat ...	1	438	184	45
Belgaum—Lingraj College, Belgaum ...	1	269	114	...
Total ...	9	4,385	2,405	603
Unaided (Recognised).				
Bombay—				
Khalsa College, Matunga, Bombay ...	1	201	14	...
Poona—Nowrosjee Wadia College, Poona ...	1	275	106	41
Ahmedabad—				
Sheth L. D. Arts College, Ahmedabad ...	1	87	63	18
Total	3	563	183	59
Total, Arts Colleges ... (Excluding the University School of Economics and Sociology).	17	6,503	3,393	902

No. I.

and Professional Colleges for 1938-39.

31st March, 1939.				Expenditure (Direct).				
Reading for an additional degree, e.g., LL.B., B.T., etc.	Total.	Average Monthly Number.	Average Daily Attendance.	Government Funds.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	119	128	88	51,415	...	...	7,890	...
							1,14,083	13,075
...	669	667	627	69,013	...	...	39,771	...
...	278	281	263	82,608	...	...	1,31,548	27,000
...	906	911	866	33,506	...	...	72,539	8,079
...	515	511	505	88,072	...	...		
...	2,368	2,370	2,261	2,73,199	...	...	3,57,941	48,154
...	232	238	223	89,776	...	...	30,800	78,108
	840	845	795	30,000	...	...	1,50,770	...
...	2,036	1,916	1,886	38,500	...	...	3,59,016	...
...	431	449	420	250	...	...	68,258	...
...	234	234	216	5,200	...	250	24,930	8,338
...								
	1,472	1,454	1,279	25,600	...	...	1,86,084	...
...	989	960	950	15,000	...	...	1,25,473	...
...	341	338	291	6,000	...	...	37,948	900
...	667	672	636	13,000	...	...	86,404	...
...	383	368	335	6,500	...	...	50,721	...
...	7,393	7,236	6,808	1,40,050	...	250	10,89,604	9,238
	215	200	180	...	...	...	40,233	...
...	422	418	352	...	...	...	54,288	...
...	168	145	132	...	...	...	24,199	...
...	805	763	664	...	...	...	1,18,720	...
...	10,798	10,607	9,956	5,03,025	...	250	15,97,065	1,35,500

SUBSIDIARY FORM No. I—*contd.*

	Expenditure (Direct) —*concld.*		Annual cost of educating each student.	
	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
1	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay— University School of Economics and Sociology.	...	59,305	463	402
ARTS COLLEGES.				
Government.				
Bombay—				
Elphinstone College, Bombay... ...	4,539	2,00,710	301	103
Ismail College, Andheri	...	1,22,879	436	294
Ahmedabad—Gujarat College, Ahmedabad ...	...	1,92,054	211	37
Dharwar—Karnatak College, Dharwar ...	1,047	1,69,737	332	172
Total ...	5,586	6,84,880	289	115
Bombay—				
Royal Institute of Science, Bombay ...	694	1,99,378	838	377
Aided.				
Bombay—				
Wilson College, Bombay	29,080	2,09,850	248	35
St. Xavier's College, Bombay	1,48,540	5,46,056	285	20
Ramnarain Ruia College, Bombay ...	...	68,508	153	1
Nasik—H. P. T. College, Nasik ...	4,580	43,298	185	22
Poona—				
Fergusson College, Poona	60	2,11,744	146	18
Sir Parashurambhau College, Poona ...	...	1,40,473	146	16
Satara—Willingdon College, (Sangli) ...	41,347	86,195	255	18
Surat—M. T. B. College, Surat ...	40,255	1,39,659	208	19
Belgaum—Lingraj College, Belgaum ...	178	57,399	156	18
Total ...	2,64,040	15,03,182	207	14
Unaided (Recognised).				
Bombay—				
Khalsa College, Matunga, Bombay ...	10,129	50,362	252	...
Poona—Nowrosjee Wadia College, Poona ...	69,821	1,24,109	297	...
Ahmedabad—				
Sheth L. D. Arts College, Ahmedabad ...	35,280	59,479	410	...
Total ...	1,15,230	2,33,950	307	...
Total, Arts Colleges (Excluding the University School of Econics and Sociology) ...	3,85,550	26,21,390	247	47

PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES.

T Bk No 34—4a

SUBSIDIARY FORM

1	Number of Institutions. 2	Number of Pupils on rolls on: Reading for the First Year Arts, Inter Arts or Inter Science. 3	Reading for a degree, e.g., B.A., B.Sc., B.E., B.Ag., B.Com., etc. 4	Reading for a Higher degree, e.g., M.A., M.Com., LL.M., M.D., etc. 5
PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES.				
Government.				
Bombay—				
Government Law College, Bombay ...	1	....	195	15
Grant Medical College, Bombay ...	1	...	708	99
Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay	1	...	682	12
Secondary Training College, Bombay ...	1	...	...	...
Poona—				
College of Engineering, Poona ...	1	...	197	...
Agricultural College, Poona	1	...	188	12
Total ...	6	...	1,910	138
Municipal.				
Bombay—				
Seth G. S. Medical College, Bombay ...	1	..	450	66
Aided.				
Bombay—				
University Department of Chemical Technology.	1	..	...	...
Unaided (Recognised).				
Poona—				
Law College, Poona	1	...	119	16
Ahmedabad—				
Law College, Ahmedabad	1	...	...	2
Surat—				
Law College, Surat	1	...	...	4
Ahmedabad—				
H. L. Commerce College, Ahmedabad ...	1	...	407	...
Total ...	4	...	526	22
Total, Professional Colleges ...	12	...	2,886	226

No. I—*contd.*

31st March, 1939.		Average Monthly Number.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure (Direct).				
Reading for an additional degree, e.g., LL.B., B.T., etc.	Total.			Government Funds.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
							61,995	...
485	635	600	580	...	...	...	1,89,335	497
...	807	697	684	82,166	...	...		
							94,215	18,499
...	694	690	616	...	...	...	2,500	...
109	109	109	102	83,805	...	...		
							58,020	...
...	197	195	149	1,15,773	...	...	38,330	...
...	200	189	183	1,16,351	...	...		
594	2,642	2,480	2,314	3,98,095	...	...	4,44,395	18,996
...	516	420	395	...	...	1,42,800	1,14,245	...
58	58	59	54	33,436	...	...	9,420	11,660
							46,588	...
318	453	431	362	...	...	...		
262	264	213	193	...	...	...	21,883	...
59	63	59	51	...	...	...	7,394	...
...	407	417	356	...	...	...	42,601	...
639	1,187	1,120	962	...	...	...	1,18,466	...
1,291	4,403	4,079	3,725	4,31,531	...	1,42,800	6,86,526	30,656

SUBSIDIARY FORM No. I—*concld.*

	Expenditure (Direct). —*concld.*		Annual cost of educating each student.	
	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
1	15	16	17	18
PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government.				
Bombay—				
Government Law College, Bombay ...	...	61,995*	103	...
Grant Medical College, Bombay ...	19,635	2,91,633	418	118
Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay	...	1,12,714†	163	...
Secondary Training College, Bombay ...	275	86,580	794	769
Poona—				
College of Engineering, Poona ...	447	1,74,240	894	594
Agricultural College, Poona	...	1,54,681	818	616
Total ...	20,357	8,81,843	356	161
Municipal.				
Bombay—				
Seth G. S. Medical College, Bombay ...	...	2,57,045	612	...
Aided.				
Bombay—				
University Department of Chemical Technology	1,25,758	1,80,274	3,055	567
Unaided (Recognised).				
Poona—				
Law College, Poona	...	46,588	108	...
Ahmedabad—				
Law College, Ahmedabad	...	21,883	103	...
Surat—				
Law College, Surat	8,116	15,510	263	...
Ahmedabad—				
H. L. Commerce College, Ahmedabad ...	...	42,601	102	...
Total ...	8,116	1,26,582	113	...
Total, Professional Colleges ...	1,54,231	14,45,744	354	106

	Rs.
* Excess of receipts over expenditure ...	26,634
† " " ...	46,297

SUBSIDIARY FORM No. 2.

Statistical Return of High and Middle Schools

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
HIGH SCHOOLS.							
SECONDARY.							
Government.							
Bombay—							
Elphinstone High School, Bombay.	1	292	188	480	462	439	34,512
Thana—							
B. J. High School, Thana ...	1	248	99	347	338	311	21,093
Ratnagiri—							
Ratnagiri High School ...	1	155	37	192	181	162	14,748
Nasik—							
Nasik High School ...	1	367	123	490	503	459	27,334
Poona—							
Anglo-Urdu High School, Poona.	1	92	89	181	174	173	21,704
Satara—							
High School, Satara ...	1	240	183	423	418	386	25,364
Sholapur—							
Northcote High School, Sholapur.	1	230	146	376	373	336	25,571
East Khandesh—							
G. S. High School, Jalgaon ...	1	217	94	311	303	283	18,148
West Khandesh—							
Garud High School, Dhulia ...	1	240	173	413	402	379	31,596
Ahmedabad—							
R. C. High School, Ahmedabad.	1	292	...	292	280	260	20,950
Kaira—							
Government High School, Nadiad.	1	136	89	225	221	211	22,247
Panch Mahals—							
Telang High School, Godhra ...	1	146	92	238	231	220	21,209
Broach—							
R. S. Dalal High School, Broach.	1	258	190	448	437	424	25,120
Surat—							
Sorabji J. J. High School, Surat.	1	151	86	237	225	209	22,732

FORM No. 2.

(English) for Boys for the Official Year 1938-39.

Expenditure (Direct).						Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.		
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and ... grants.	Grant for Physical Education.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	21,806	4,000	114	60,432	131	75	...	...	...
...	...	18,197	...	38	34,328	102	62	...	...	...
...	...	8,261	...	51	23,060	127	81	...	...	...
...	...	17,947	...	68	45,349	90	54	...	...	...
...	...	5,910	...	...	27,614	159	125	...	...	...
...	...	11,911	...	70	37,345	89	61	...	...	...
...	...	12,614	...	24	38,209	102	69	...	...	...
...	...	12,266	...	52	30,466	101	60	...	...	...
...	...	13,329	...	108	45,033	112	79	...	...	...
...	...	13,351	...	294	34,595	124	75	...	...	...
...	...	8,517	...	25	30,789	139	101	...	...	...
...	...	8,596	...	11	29,816	129	92	...	...	...
...	...	15,945	...	...	41,065	94	57	...	...	...
...	...	8,453	...	...	31,185	139	101	...	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*							Rs.
SECONDARY—*contd.*							
Government—concld.							
Dharwar—							
High School, Dharwar ...	1	233	83	316	323	287	22,462
Anglo-Urdu High School, Hubli.	1	96	75	171	173	157	17,410
Belgaum—							
Sardars' High School, Belgaum.	1	249	146	395	378	357	28,045
Bijapur—							
High School, Bijapur ...	1	218	174	392	393	372	23,931
Kanara—							
High School, Karwar ...	1	248	96	344	329	320	18,890
Total ...	19	4,108	2,163	6,271	6,144	5,739	4,43,066
Municipal.							
Nasik—							
Municipal High School, Malegaon.	1	135	133	268	264	232	1,765
Municipal High School, Yeola.	1	170	143	313	254	227	1,343
Sholapur—							
V. J. High School, Pandharpur.	1	263	141	404	410	371	3,332
Silver Jubilee High School, Barsi.	1	154	100	254	253	208	2,415
Ahmednagar—							
Sir D. M. Petit High School, Sangamner.	1	174	168	342	340	338	2,498
East Khandesh—							
D. S. High School, Bhusawal...	1	252	291	543	546	499	5,224
Simcox High School, Yaval ...	1	119	83	202	185	167	1,200
High School, Savada ...	1	74	92	166	166	153	501
Municipal High School, Faizpur.	1	86	90	176	175	162	818
West Khandesh—							
Municipal High School, Nandurbar.	1	188	156	344	356	323	1,538

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).						Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.		
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grants.	Grant for Physical Education.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	12,060	...	128	34,650	107	70	...	...	...
...	...	5,821	...	28	23,259	134	101	...	...	...
...	...	13,169	...	68	41,282	109	74	...	...	...
...	...	13,578	...	58	37,567	96	61	...	...	...
...	...	12,551	...	12	31,453	96	57	...	...	...
...	...	2,29,282	4,000	1,149	6,77,497	110	72	...	...	...
...	5,452	7,006	...	15	14,238	54	76	108	...	7
...	2,576	5,400	...	...	9,319	37	5	62	...	56
...	555	11,939	...	...	15,826	39	8	130	...	102
...	3,005	8,088	...	47	13,505	53	10	82	...	83
...	2,719	9,432	...	116	14,765	43	7	50	96	27
...	9,080	15,744	...	505	30,553	56	10	140	...	84
...	2,020	6,134	...	56	9,410	51	6	...	...	...
...	330	4,766	...	2,107	7,704	46	3	...	...	1
...	1,970	4,864	...	...	7,652	44	5	...	...	18
...	3,078	11,956	...	...	16,572	47	4	...	...	38

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*							Rs.
SECONDARY—*contd.*							
Municipal—concld.							
Ahmedabad—							
King Edward Memorial High School, Prantij.	1	108	107	215	220	195	1,523
Birla and Harjivandas High School, Dhandhuka.	1	135	148	283	293	278	2,374
Kaira—							
Municipal High School, Kapadvanj.	1	227	263	490	497	452	3,041
Municipal High School, Mehmedabad.	1	98	102	200	198	184	1,102
Broach—							
Edalji Nasarwanji Ginvala High School, Ankleshwar.	1	181	172	353	358	327	3,411
Municipal High School, Jambusar.	1	116	138	254	265	251	2,151
Dharwar—							
Lamington High School, Hubli.	1	235	221	456	474	420	4,196
Municipal High School, Gadag.	1	291	243	534	574	514	5,841
Municipal High School, Haveri.	1	140	132	272	268	236	2,092
Municipal High School, Ranebennur.	1	107	82	189	190	169	2,084
Belgaum—							
Municipal High School, Gokak.	1	107	82	189	204	181	2,397
Municipal High School, Nipani.	1	190	179	369	389	333	2,929
Kanara—							
Shri Marikamba High School, Sirsi.	1	113	107	220	229	206	1,864
Total ...	23	3,663	3,373	7,036	7,108	6,426	55,639
Aided.							
Bombay—							
Sir Elly Kadoorie School, Mazagaon.	1	129	212	341	345	312	4,174
Wilson High School, Girgaum.	1	317	206	523	524	489	10,459
Robert Money High School, Girgaum.	1	241	305	546	544	495	7,887
Chikitsak Samooha Shirolkar High School, Girgaum.	1	404	375	779	766	719	4,871
Maratha High School, Girgaum.	1	116	162	278	263	241	4,287
Anjuman-i-Islam High School, Hornby Road.	1	184	225	409	410	321	5,157

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).						Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.		
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grants.	Grant for Physical Education.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	818	6,803	...	9	8,653	39	7	...	60	3
...	253	9,814	17	53	12,511	43	8	40	149	...
...	...	13,648	...	1,880	18,569	37	6	62	49	...
...	344	6,440	...	19	7,905	40	6	52	...	...
...	2,338	10,145	42	53	15,989	45	10	80	201	...
...	3,023	7,775	220	15	13,184	50	8	70	21	...
...	3,066	12,664	...	622	20,548	43	9	174	...	177
...	8,610	16,366	...	71	30,888	54	10	86	...	105
...	1,848	7,951	...	1,272	13,163	49	8	38	...	144
...	3,510	6,856	...	...	12,450	65	11	...	...	84
...	2,116	7,507	...	...	12,020	59	12	30	...	97
...	9,601	6,635	...	...	19,165	49	7	100	...	29
...	4,946	6,342	...	73	13,225	58	8	18	23	93
...	70,758	2,04,225	279	6,913	3,37,914	48	8	1,322	539	1,148
...	...	6,054	162	11,929	22,319	65	12	60	..	44
...	...	26,938	...	14,189	51,586	98	20	220	...	579
...	...	23,931	597	6,242	38,657	71	14	126	...	196
...	...	33,743	...	10,262	46,876	64	6	194	...	177
...	...	11,061	...	3,632	18,980	67	15	90	...	67
...	...	17,918	...	5,222	28,297	69	13	30	...	277

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*							
SECONDARY—*contd.*							
Aided—contd.							
Bombay—*contd.*							
B. J. Parsi Charitable Institution, Queen's Road.	1	172	199	371	374	350	6,080
Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution, Hornby Road.	1	172	256	428	422	408	13,585
Esplanade High School, Hornby Road.	1	368	201	569	591	525	11,321
Fort and Proprietary High School, Hornby Road.	1	234	166	400	403	344	4,771
Gokuldas Tejpal High School, Kalbadevi.	1	448	420	368	868	816	7,870
Proprietary High School, Gowalia Tank Road.	1	122	81	203	204	173	4,078
G. E. Institute's C. L. Boys' High School, Dadar.	1	629	642	1,271	1,254	1,159	9,018
Indian Education Society's King George English School, Dadar.	1	681	848	1,529	1,545	1,479	13,344
Bradley Night High School, Thakurdwar.	1	98	15	113	106	95	1,210
Hume High School, Byculla ...	1	113	184	297	310	278	3,518
Gokhale Education Society's Seth D. G. T. High School, Girgaum.	1	272	289	561	566	526	6,542
Gokhale Education Society's R. M. Bhatt High School, Parel.	1	335	473	808	839	728	5,300
Ram Mohan English School, Girgaum.	1	351	366	717	720	666	5,155
Imperial High School, Gowalia Tank Road.	1	140	66	206	202	179	3,235
Prabhu Seminary Thakurdwar.	1	70	152	222	231	216	1,544
Bazargate High School, Fort ...	1	254	283	537	556	499	2,814
Bombay Fort Free Night High School, Fort.	1	57	39	96	112	87	545
Grant Road High School, Balaram Street.	1	89	75	164	168	155	1,329
Aryan Education Society's High School, Girgaum.	1	328	416	744	745	674	5,205
Master's Tutorial High School for Boys, Gaumdevi.	1	356	179	535	536	529	3,099
Marwari Vidyalya High School, Sandhurst Road.	1	138	143	281	282	238	55

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).						Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.		
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grants.	Grant for Physical Education.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	....	1,230	21,868	2,281	31,459	84	16	80	...	...
...	...	397	4,578	19,208	37,768	89	32	40	...	175
...	...	36,256	...	1,531	49,108	83	19	...	...	291
...	...	26,426	...	...	31,197	77	12	...	...	326
...	...	34,508	7,403	17,377	67,158	77	9	220	...	...
...	...	11,109	...	1,969	17,156	84	20	...	...	53
...	...	52,469	...	126	61,613	49	7	390	...	28
...	...	64,196	...	19,783	97,323	63	9	340	...	339
...	...	4,214	...	386	5,810	55	11	...	...	...
...	...	14,243	...	1,603	19,364	62	11	70	..	48
...	...	29,672	...	4,26:	40,483	72	12	100	...	203
...	...	32,804	...	1815	39,919	48	6	150	...	118
...	...	37,173	...	105	42,433	59	7	300	...	205
...	\	14,142	...	709	18,086	90	16	...	...	...
...	...	9,192	296	1,055	12,087	52	7	90	...	34
...	...	28,901	...	...	31,715	57	5	50	..	264
...	...	...	...	2,948	3,493	31	5	...	...	...
...	...	10,982	54	820	13,185	78	8	...	...	129
...	...	36,093	...	5,170	46,468	62	7	...	...	305
...	...	37,151	...	684	40,934	76	6	...	...	199
...	...	9,488	11,458	...	21,001	74	...	...	...	55

SUBSIDIARY

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*							Rs.
SECONDARY—*contd.*							
Aided—contd.							
Bombay—*concld.*							
Maharashtra High School, Lower Parel.	1	172	310	482	480	420	3,018
Ideal Education Society's Union High School, Khetwadi.	1	414	325	739	753	696	4,854
New Era School, Hughes Road.	1	183	149	332	326	299	425
South Indian Education Society's High School, Matunga.	1	95	225	320	316	305	1,261
Bombay Education League's High School, Thakurdwar.	1	242	264	506	477	466	3,150
Modern School, Vithalbhai Patel Road.	1	132	181	313	307	286	2,682
Balak Mandir High School, Matunga.	1	131	85	216	205	199	47
Sirdar High School, Khetwadi.	1	84	102	186	196	169	1,347
Bai Kahibai Hindu High School, Fort.	1	304	146	450	465	434	83
Ismail Begmohamed High School, Mohomedali Road.	1	68	85	153	169	157	2,914
City High School, Thakurdwar.	1	87	93	180	182	160	1,245
Orient High School, Girgaum	1	286	306	592	570	514	115
Social Service League Night High School, Parel.	1	88	44	132	127	110	800
Bombay Suburban District—							
Ramji Assar Vidyalaya High School, Ghatkopar.	1	98	171	269	269	242	1,842
Sheth A. P. High School, Santa Cruz.	1	592	581	1,173	1,281	1,146	2,496
Shet Madhavdas Amersey High School, Andheri.	1	242	219	461	448	424	3,848
Gurukul High School, Ghatkoper.	1	90	145	235	238	217	1,554
Shrimati Gokalibai P. P. High School, Vile Parle.	1	155	245	400	403	384	2,595
Thana—							
N. M. Wadia High School, Nargol.	1	85	...	85	87	76	2,029
K. D. High School, Chinchani	1	105	93	198	205	183	3,199
R. P. Wagh High School, Bassein.	1	141	152	293	292	250	2,920
G. E. Institute's Sheth M. H. High School, Thana.	1	163	197	360	363	320	3,716
G. E. Institute's K. R. High School, Kalyan.	1	306	274	580	560	505	2,880

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).						Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.		
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grants.	Grant for Physical Education.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	14,930	...	4,109	22,057	46	6	...	...	63
...	...	40,263	...	3,402	48,519	64	6	...	...	154
...	...	35,924	...	...	36,349	112	1	...	...	425
...	...	13,573	...	...	14,834	47	4	...	...	61
...	...	20,205	...	1,499	24,854	52	7	...	...	...
...	...	19,837	...	...	22,519	73	9	...	...	152
...	...	11,694	...	5,743	17,484	85	...	...	...	47
...	...	8,318	...	2,450	12,115	62	7	...	...	27
...	...	18,956	16,080	...	35,119	76	...	...	...	83
...	...	2,474	18,139	...	23,527	139	17	...	...	194
...	...	7,910	...	...	9,155	50	7	...	...	20
...	...	28,534	...	8,577	37,226	65	...	...	...	115
...	...	2,998	...	142	3,940	31	6	...	...	...
...	2,500	10,384	...	1,533	16,259	60	7	70	...	122
...	...	61,348	1,240	3,265	68,349	53	2	...	...	196
...	...	20,696	...	3,823	28,367	63	9	...	...	148
...	1,050	9,825	...	87	12,516	53	7	...	...	104
...	...	19,381	...	2,638	24,614	61	6	...	...	195
...	...	4,718	1,420	5,954	14,121	162	23	130	136	1
...	...	7,745	...	4,882	15,826	77	16	95	67	87
...	...	10,993	...	580	14,493	50	10	175	...	...
...	...	14,365	70	381	18,532	51	10	170	...	11
...	300	20,730	6	71	23,987	43	5	300	...	30

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*							Rs.
SECONDARY—*contd.*							
Aided—contd.							
Thana—*contd.*							
Thomas Baptista High School, Papdi.	1	148	160	308	319	278	1,727
M. M. High School, Umbergaon.	1	110	92	202	204	179	1,364
Gokhale Education Society's S. P. Hakimji High School, Bordi.	1	159	132	291	282	240	3,473
New English School, Thana ...	1	204	197	401	415	382	2,186
G. E. Institute's K. G. High School, Agashi.	1	65	89	154	158	141	600
Anglo-Urdu High School, Bhiwandi.	1	39	77	116	118	88	1,616
Aryan Education Society's High School, Palghar.	1	61	75	136	140	122	730
K. L. Ponda High School, and N. L. Adhia Middle School, Dahanu.	1	78	97	175	167	146	758
Kolaba—							
John Elphinstone High School, Alibag.	1	102	143	245	248	219	3,350
Konkan Education Society's High School, Mahad.	1	166	194	360	360	330	2,915
Private High School, Pen ...	1	100	154	254	259	218	2,057
K. E. Society's Mehendale High School, Roha.	1	94	91	185	188	173	2,275
K. E. Society's V. K. High School, Panvel.	1	112	146	258	252	222	2,490
K. E. Society's High School, Revdanda.	1	67	95	162	114	95	1,200
G. E. Institute's Native Institution, Uran.	1	71	113	184	168	158	1,804
K. E. Society's Industrial High School, Alibag.	1	147	150	297	286	271	1,393
Ratnagiri—							
Private High School, Rajapur .	1	186	148	334	339	336	4,888
United English School, Chiplun.	1	157	121	278	272	260	3,000
Alfred Gadney High School, Dapoli.	1	153	142	295	287	262	2,663
A. P. Mission High School, Vengurla.	1	138	127	265	265	241	3,699
George V English School, Vengurla.	1	105	106	211	208	189	3,208

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).						Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.		
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grants.	Grant for Physical Education.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	9,295	...	...	11,022	35	5	90	...	57
...	...	8,401	...	3,400	13,165	69	7	50	...	14
...	...	9,316	...	9,240	22,029	78	12	220	...	103
...	...	14,928	...	...	17,114	41	5	...	...	86
...	...	6,015	15	162	6,792	43	4	...	...	...
...	1,300	2,739	...	2,869	8,524	72	14	...	...	36
...	...	5,925	...	...	6,655	48	5	...	...	60
...	...	5,535	...	...	6,293	38	5	...	...	8
...	...	6,166	...	8,145	17,661	71	14	110	470	...
...	...	11,662	...	3	14,580	41	8	90	913	12
...	...	7,440	...	2,236	11,733	45	8	150	79	13
...	425	6,223	1,763	71	10,757	57	12	...	655	...
...	100	9,088	10	...	11,688	46	10	135	195	...
...	...	5,325	...	147	6,672	59	11	45	60	...
...	260	6,107	...	1,472	9,643	57	11	66	112	6
...	...	7,223	...	...	8,616	30	5	...	163	...
...	100	11,571	...	1,383	17,942	53	14	274	825	89
...	1,000	10,296	...	1,870	15,666	58	11	205	503	2
...	...	9,269	...	294	12,246	43	9	105	176	22
...	...	5,476	...	3,117	12,292	46	14	50	1,135	44
...	...	5,438	...	3,193	11,839	57	15	150	690	8

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*							Rs.
SECONDARY—*contd.*							
Aided—contd.							
Ratnagiri—*concld.*							
A. S. Desai Topiwala High School, Malwan.	1	334	262	596	595	535	9,598
Bhandari Education Society's High School, Malvan.	1	108	113	221	229	204	2,544
Patwardhan High School, Ratnagiri.	1	133	177	310	310	285	3,159
Nasik—							
S. P. Mandal's New English School, Nasik.	1	418	374	792	796	713	5,555
N. E. Society's St. George's High School, Nasik.	1	159	162	321	315	281	2,325
Zoroastrian Boarding School, Deolali.	1	82	26	108	106	91	2,910
G. I. P. Indian High School, Manmad.	1	100	123	223	209	182	970
M. V. P. Samaj's Maratha High School, Nasik.	1	157	141	298	264	201	814
Chhatre New English School, Manmad.	1	60	104	164	168	147	1,150
Poona—							
New English School, Poona ...	1	1,089	803	1,892	1,888	1,753	18,084
Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya High School, Poona.	1	1,123	927	2,050	2,074	1,968	21,088
M. E. Society's High School, Poona.	1	436	340	776	792	730	10,002
Shree Shivaji Maratha High School, Poona.	1	206	226	432	444	402	3,375
Sardar Dastur Hoshang Boys' High School, Poona.	1	96	72	168	179	170	2,750
Camp Education Society's High School, Poona.	1	336	411	747	762	676	5,105
M. E. Society's High School, Baramati.	1	144	211	355	356	310	2,573
Bharat High School, Poona ...	1	66	84	150	154	134	920
Vidya Prasarini Sabha's High School, Lonavla.	1	54	94	148	129	110	1,505
Saraswati Mandir Society's Poona English School, Poona.	1	113	191	304	316	279	1,350
Badria High School, Poona ...	1	32	60	92	90	84	1,275
Shri Gopal High School, Poona.	1	104	162	266	263	243	1,050
New School, Junnar ...	1	143	143	286	298	266	1,200
Modern High School, Poona ...	1	392	266	658	637	599	3,457
Anglo-Gujarati High School, Poona.	1	106	47	153	126	117	479

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).						Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.		
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grants.	Grant for Physical Education.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	15,018	2,427	61	27,104	46	16	330	4,060	53
...	100	4,528	...	...	7,172	31	11	60	1,319	...
...	...	9,915	...	...	13,074	42	10	180	829	...
...	...	24,797	...	5,071	35,423	45	7	170	...	140
...	...	8,975	...	4,332	15,632	50	7	30	...	45
...	...	4,274	...	4,397	11,581	109	27	80	...	110
...	...	4,782	...	540	6,292	30	5	...	...	...
...	...	9,958	...	669	11,441	43	3	...	...	24
...	1,000	4,057	...	1,751	7,958	47	7	...	...	...
...	...	68,407	...	2,542	88,983	47	10	300	...	719
...	...	79,687	...	4,988	1,05,763	51	10	354	...	879
...	...	27,437	...	6,875	44,314	56	13	156	...	286
...	...	12,343	...	1,578	17,296	39	8	65	...	...
...	...	11,290	4,253	1,335	20,128	112	15	50	...	...
...	750	21,644	...	...	27,499	36	7	180	...	110
...	2,100	10,438	...	545	15,656	44	7	...	...	43
...	...	4,614	...	1,295	6,829	44	6	...	...	65
...	2,500	4,305	...	80	8,390	65	12	...	110	...
...	...	10,434	72	3,898	15,754	50	4	...	...	...
...	...	3,404	...	2,868	7,547	84	14	...	...	50
...	...	7,111	...	465	8,626	33	4	...	...	...
...	250	8,357	...	270	10,077	34	4	...	...	...
...	...	25,860	...	...	29,317	46	5	...	...	307
...	...	5,843	...	2,166	8,488	67	4	...	...	4

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance	Provincial Revenues.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*							
SECONDARY—*contd.*							
Aided—contd.							
Poona—*contd.*							
B. E. Society's Central English School, Dhond.	1	72	110	182	196	177	1,137
M. E. Society's High School, Deccan Gymkhana, Poona.	1	226	180	406	396	366	1,741
Saraswati Mandir Society's Poona Night High School, Poona.	1	43	16	59	60	50	1,390
Satara—							
New English School, Satara ...	1	558	338	896	896	835	8,731
Dravid High School, Wai ...	1	246	197	443	436	393	3,640
Parsi High School, Panchgani...	1	71	29	100	99	94	2,882
Darool Uloom Muslim High School, Panchgani.	1	35	20	55	55	53	2,559
Hindu High School, Panchgani.	1	58	50	108	107	96	1,477
Tilak High School, Karad ...	1	204	166	370	380	340	1,923
Sangli Education Society's High School, Tasgaon.	1	108	102	210	199	185	1,260
High School, Islampur ...	1	98	83	181	187	166	600
Sholapur—							
Haribhai Devakaran High School, Sholapur.	1	633	427	1,060	1,071	933	9,619
New High School, Sholapur ...	1	183	221	404	412	357	1,674
Sulakhe High School, Barsi ...	1	129	92	221	223	203	606
Ahmednagar—							
American Mission Boys' High School, Ahmednagar.	1	145	133	278	302	275	3,976
A. E. Society's High School, Ahmednagar.	1	630	484	1,114	1,161	1,033	8,382
St. Xavier's High School, Ahmednagar.	1	78	58	136	141	115	1,307
Modern High School, Ahmednagar.	1	132	34	166	171	141	878
East Khandesh—							
A. B. High School, Chalisgaon .	1	138	130	268	268	248	2,581
New English School, Jalgaon ...	1	349	321	670	707	617	3,749
Erandol Education Society's High School, Erandol.	1	92	68	160	168	152	1,643
K. E. Society's Pratap High School, Amalner.	1	289	205	494	509	455	4,377
P. R. High School, Dharangaon.	1	73	82	155	158	139	1,046
New English School, Bhalod ...	1	138	112	250	249	225	1,599

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).						Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.		
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grants.	Grant for Physical Education.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		4,631	...	...	5,768	29	6	...	...	2
...	...	15,370	1,001	1,606	19,718	50	4	...	...	91
...	1,000	2,262	...	1,863	6,515	109	23	...	...	...
		31,658	...	1,777	42,166	47	10	240	...	71
...	...	14,038	1,500	3,540	23,078	53	8	200	63	57
...	360	10,452	...	9,181	22,515	227	29	90	...	177
...	...	4,727	...	9,476	16,762	305	47	...	...	194
...	...	7,990	...	6,190	15,657	146	14	...	...	127
...	...	11,530	34	2,877	17,364	46	5	...	...	38
...	1,000	5,985	...	588	9,033	45	6	...	...	30
...	1,200	6,465	...	193	9,258	50	3	...	...	...
		44,142	49	2,169	56,479	53	9	190	...	429
...	2,000	11,850	...	...	14,024	34	4	...	...	24
...	500	6,804	...	...	7,410	33	3	...	...	6
...	...	6,715	...	9,473	20,164	66	13	52	...	129
...	...	36,058	...	...	44,440	38	7	398	...	284
...	...	3,502	...	3,397	8,206	58	9	60	...	12
...	75	6,204	...	956	8,113	47	5	...	...	8
		8,550	...	3,794	16,125	60	10	80	...	41
...	1,200	22,858	...	292	26,899	38	5	...	...	69
...	...	6,460	...	767	9,620	57	10	40	...	28
...	750	18,147	...	6,220	29,944	59	9	230	...	42
...	1,200	4,764	...	1,897	7,707	49	7	50	...	1
...	...	7,062	...	...	8,661	35	6	...	...	59
...	...									

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*							Rs.
SECONDARY—*contd.*							
Aided—contd.							
East Khandesh—*contd.*							
Bhagirath English School, Jalgaon.	1	95	77	172	169	151	1,080
New English School, Chopda...	1	82	82	164	164	137	1,031
High School, Thorgavan ...	1	91	55	146	137	124	844
L. N. Sarvajanik High School, Jalgaon.	1	140	146	286	265	238	1,062
Sanskritangla Patha Shala's High School, Raver.	1	51	64	115	117	88	451
West Khandesh—							
J. R. City High School, Dhulia.	1	384	226	610	629	579	5,140
Ahmedabad—							
Tutorial High School, Ahmedabad.	1	640	560	1,200	1,167	1,092	7,922
City High School, Ahmedabad.	1	412	440	852	879	748	5,418
J. L. New English School, Ahmedabad.	1	201	179	380	383	361	5,493
I. P. Mission High School, Ahmedabad.	1	99	157	256	273	248	4,139
Model High School, Ahmedabad.	1	167	244	411	395	372	3,605
M. J. High School, Viramgam .	1	168	260	428	426	389	4,708
Modasa Education Society's High School, Modasa.	1	160	142	302	313	283	2,011
Sheth Hassanally High School, Dholka.	1	142	211	353	348	306	2,125
Anjuman-i-Islam High School, Ahmedabad.	1	53	158	211	230	191	1,755
Fellowship High School, Ahmedabad.	1	306	312	618	624	578	4,389
Thakar's High School, Ahmedabad.	1	128	182	310	299	263	900
Navchatan High School, Ahmedabad.	1	137	129	266	266	241	1,230
Progressive High School, Ahmedabad.	1	107	88	195	178	173	1,365
New Education High School, Ahmedabad.	1	229	187	416	404	377	1,931
Kaira—							
E. M. High School, Kaira ...	1	148	134	282	272	248	3,020
Jubilee Institution, Umreth ...	1	252	251	503	490	470	4,236
New English School, Nadiad...	1	364	362	726	722	695	5,380
Sansthan High School, Dakore.	1	210	232	442	458	403	3,320

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).						Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.		
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grants.	Grant for Physical Education.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	4,879	...	1,079	7,038	42	6	...	...	...
...	2,000	5,170	1,292	...	9,493	58	6	...	...	31
...	...	5,376	1,316	17	7,553	55	6	...	...	9
...	...	7,710	...	...	8,772	33	4	...	...	22
...	2,000	2,970	...	576	5,997	51	4	...	...	1
500	1,200	20,313	...	5,204	32,357	51	8	155	...	200
...	...	48,929	...	5,479	62,330	53	7	240	332	...
...	...	37,192	...	...	42,610	48	6	...	168	...
...	...	13,151	...	5,723	24,367	64	14	100	223	...
...	...	6,356	...	7,737	18,232	67	15	30	884	...
...	...	13,328	...	...	16,933	43	9	...	220	...
...	2,000	11,233	1,303	2,999	22,243	52	11	40	...	68
...	500	12,160	...	1,872	16,543	53	6	...	...	111
...	...	6,316	3,232	...	11,673	34	6	...	...	...
...	...	3,536	...	5,479	10,770	31	8	30	...	...
...	...	21,988	...	...	26,377	42	7	...	39	...
...	...	12,240	...	1,242	14,382	48	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	11,445	...	12,675	48	5	...	19	11
...	...	8,487	...	1,088	10,940	61	18	...	...	...
...	...	18,374	...	...	20,305	50	5	...	46	...
...	300	8,242	...	...	11,562	42	11	190	...	...
...	...	14,650	...	502	19,388	39	9	110	79	47
...	...	22,901	...	644	28,925	40	7	140	47	78
...	450	7,150	1,800	4,211	16,931	37	7	250	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*							Rs.
SECONDARY—*contd.*							
Aided—concld.							
Kaira—*contd.*							
Saraswati High School, Nadiad.	1	270	239	509	505	475	2,705
High School, Karamsad ...	1	136	163	299	311	293	1,651
Sharda High School, Anand ...	1	256	190	446	453	432	2,007
E. M. High School, Borsad ...	1	261	224	485	478	459	2,348
Coronation High School, Uttarsanda.	1	126	137	263	257	248	1,121
Our Own School, Nadiad ...	1	231	214	445	432	419	1,846
Panch Mahals—							
New High School, Godhra ...	1	214	250	464	469	414	2,455
New High School, Dohad ...	1	200	299	499	482	457	2,487
Mofatlal Gajalbhai Sarvajanik High School, Kalol.	1	100	142	242	249	225	1,033
Mahajan Sarvajanik High School, Halol.	1	93	128	221	225	188	714
Broach—							
Union High School, Broach ...	1	181	175	356	358	331	2,963
Pioneer High School, Broach...	1	280	279	559	545	486	3,244
Shri Narmada High School, Shuklatirth.	1	57	55	112	113	100	1,093
Edward English School, Amod.	1	63	98	161	157	142	1,099
High School, Palej ...	1	44	89	133	133	108	596
Surat—							
I. P. Mission High School, Surat.	1	192	210	402	415	352	4,491
T. and T. V. Sarvajanik High School, Surat.	1	678	708	1,386	1,413	1,275	13,287
Union High School, Surat ...	1	319	364	683	677	626	6,013
Sir J. J. English School, Surat.	1	97	103	200	204	194	3,190
D. C. Umrigar High School, Pardi.	1	223	32	255	260	220	2,198
M. E. M. Pipardiwala High School, Rander.	1	138	108	246	253	236	2,965
Bai Avabai High School, Bulsar.	1	428	56	484	492	454	4,473
Mandvi Education Society's High School, Mandvi.	1	74	58	132	132	121	1,874
D. E. Italia Sarvajanik High School, Chikhli.	1	123	135	258	267	241	1,872
N. G. Jhaveri Jain High School, Surat.	1	326	...	326	331	301	2,516
Proprietary English School, Surat.	1	206	258	464	479	454	2,442

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).						Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.		
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grants.	Grant for Physical Education.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	14,833	...	1,960	19,498	39	5	...	26	39
...	...	9,596	43	...	11,290	36	5	...	...	11
...	...	15,806	235	...	18,048	40	4	...	150	57
...	...	15,022	13	257	17,640	37	5	...	177	71
...	...	6,930	...	1,395	9,446	37	4	...	21	...
...	...	13,892	...	397	16,135	37	10	...	11	...
...	...	17,906	947	2	21,310	45	5	...	55	...
...	...	15,256	...	28	17,872	37	5	...	287	...
...	101	7,297	...	267	8,597	34	4	...	133	...
...	...	6,192	...	5	6,911	31	3	...	114	...
...	...	11,934	...	1,906	16,803	47	8	...	18	...
...	...	18,864	...	...	22,108	41	6	...	279	10
...	...	5,103	...	3,122	9,418	83	10	...	...	43
100	...	4,359	158	744	6,460	41	7	...	49	...
100	...	3,490	...	1,469	5,655	42	4	...	6	...
100	...	10,615	...	7,329	22,435	54	11	30	351	10
...	...	55,352	...	3,546	72,285	51	9	290	176	171
...	...	24,134	...	...	30,147	44	9	30	83	...
...	...	986	2,975	11,647	18,798	92	16	100	...	90
...	...	8,993	...	1,186	12,377	48	8	80	118	...
...	...	5,492	5,590	...	14,047	55	12	40	...	...
...	...	19,129	253	50	23,905	49	9	140	238	...
...	...	5,022	...	5,132	12,028	91	14	4	...	...
...	...	8,490	...	3,222	13,584	51	7	68	14	...
...	...	14,151	...	3,377	20,044	61	8	...	60	86
...	...	13,766	...	...	16,208	34	5	...	133	9

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*							Rs.
SECONDARY—*contd.*							
Aided—concld.							
Surat—*contd.*							
H. D. Sarvajanik High School, Amalsad.	1	143	120	263	274	233	1,240
High School, Kadod ...	1	86	74	160	167	146	1,203
Sarvajanik High School, Bulsar.	1	285	219	504	511	452	2,250
D. S. and B. B. Sarvajanik High School, Abrama.	1	128	164	292	290	251	1,001
Central Boarding High School, Khadsupa.	1	74	106	180	178	152	1,123
Dharwar—							
Victoria High School, Dharwar.	1	141	97	238	260	222	2,938
Karnatak High School, Dharwar.	1	268	181	449	465	412	2,874
Raja Lakhamangouda Sardesai High School, Dharwar.	1	151	101	252	256	229	3,521
Basel Mission High School, Dharwar.	1	179	137	316	347	305	2,946
New English School, Hubli ...	1	302	264	566	594	525	5,100
Vidyadana Samiti Tukaramrao Chavan High School, Gadag.	1	115	96	211	190	182	746
Belgaum—							
Beynon Smith High School, Belgaum.	1	353	209	562	576	513	8,265
Gilganchi Artal High School, Belgaum.	1	252	131	383	398	346	3,875
B. K. Model High School, Belgaum.	1	172	158	330	333	301	1,350
K. R. E. Society's High School, Ainapore.	1	60	44	104	110	100	1,585
R. D. High School, Chikodi ...	1	117	102	219	221	200	1,301
Jadhavji Anandji High School, Athani.	1	105	102	207	207	172	1,797
Bijapur—							
Basweshwar High School, Bagalkot.	1	123	141	264	272	227	3,045
New English School, Bagalkot.	1	147	144	291	288	257	842
P. D. J. High School, Bijapur.	1	212	114	326	331	298	3,623
Shri Shiddheshwar High School, Bijapur.	1	177	146	323	325	285	2,843
Kanara—							
Hindu High School, Karwar ..	1	230	200	430	437	401	3,381
Edward High School, Ankola...	1	139	86	225	220	205	1,680
Gibb High School, Kumta ...	1	156	116	272	261	256	2,770
St. Thomas High School, Honavar.	1	121	63	184	189	170	2,525
Total ...	194	38,580	36,103	74,683	75,123	68,137	6,23,997

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).						Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.		
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grant.	Grant for Physical Education.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	6,228	...	...	7,468	27	4	110	...	...
...	...	4,561	...	954	6,718	40	7	...	23	...
...	...	15,021	...	...	17,271	34	4	...	...	...
...	...	8,199	...	453	9,653	33	3	...	106	...
...	...	4,609	...	2,318	8,050	45	6	12	...	11
...	...	7,430	...	1,868	12,236	47	11	...	...	78
...	...	15,455	...	145	18,474	39	6	144	...	105
...	...	9,073	...	4,414	17,008	66	14	60	...	111
...	...	10,511	...	1,964	15,421	44	8	46	...	100
...	...	18,317	...	955	24,372	41	9	150	...	100
...	500	5,758	...	...	7,004	37	4	...	...	46
...	200	22,859	...	5,443	36,767	64	14	260	...	305
...	...	14,206	...	2,967	21,048	53	10	120	...	...
...	250	9,154	25	455	11,234	34	4	...	...	...
...	...	4,434	...	1,878	7,897	72	14	70	...	40
...	...	6,519	...	2,816	10,636	48	6	...	...	101
...	...	6,671	...	885	9,353	45	9	60	...	87
...	2,200	7,315	...	1,810	14,370	53	11	95	...	...
...	800	7,450	...	...	9,092	32	3	...	...	92
...	...	9,992	2,400	4,293	20,308	61	11	...	...	123
...	...	10,422	...	3,896	17,161	53	9	100	...	153
...	...	13,583	...	1,133	18,097	41	8	176	346	59
...	...	8,654	...	...	10,334	47	8	50	379	56
...	...	9,639	...	2,461	14,870	57	11	70	...	...
...	...	7,687	...	1,223	11,495	60	13	55	...	...
800	36,021	1,27,54,260	27,522	4,65,258	40,07,858	53	8	12,460	17,970	14,470

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*							Rs.
SECONDARY—*concld.*							
Recognised.							
Bombay—							
Bharda New High School, Fort.	1	906	467	1,373	1,371	1,241	...
M. K. Natha Bhatia High School, Fort.	1	151	154	305	289	278	...
J. N. Petit Parsi Orphanage, Parel.	1	86	144	230	228	210	...
Babu P. P. Jain High School, Pydhoni.	1	228	234	462	472	426	...
Fellowship School, Gowalia Tank.	1	101	73	174	170	151	...
Hind Vidyalapa Vithalbhai Patel Road.	1	154	79	233	230	216	...
Marwari Commercial High School, Gazder Street.	1	93	130	223	216	183	...
Shivaji Night High School, Parel.	1	125	69	194	220	170	...
Bombay Suburban District—							
Parle Tilak Vidyalaya, Vile Parle.	1	196	239	435	424	391	...
Nasik—							
New Parsi Boarding School, Nasik.	1	76	45	121	119	118	...
Poona—							
Shri Shivaji Preparatory Military School, Poona.	1	53	20	73	72	65	...
Ahmedabad—							
New High School, Ahmedabad.	1	883	798	1,681	1,728	1,627	...
Gujarat High School, Ahmedabad.	1	123	71	194	169	160	...
Total ...	13	3,175	2,523	5,698	5,708	5,236	...
Total, Secondary High Schools.	249	49,526	44,162	93,688	94,083	86,538	11,22,702

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).						Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.		
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grants.	Grant for Physical Education.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	1,24,045	...	10,051	1,34,096	98	...	...	...	...
...	...	3,903	18,136	...	22,039	76	...	...	...	...
...	...	773	28,176	...	28,949	127	...	...	...	...
...	...	110	37,954	...	38,064	81	...	...	...	...
...	...	16,859	...	3,247	20,106	118	...	...	...	...
...	...	9,470	...	10,286	19,756	86	...	...	...	...
...	...	66	...	10,655	10,721	50	...	...	...	...
...	...	4,028	...	...	4,028	18	...	...	...	...
...	...	18,629	...	...	18,629	44	...	...	...	...
...	...	8,169	...	9,523	17,692	149	...	...	...	...
...	...	55,966	...	37,713	93,679	1,301	...	...	...	...
...	...	74,557	...	...	74,557	43	...	...	233	...
...	...	7,420	...	3,928	11,348	67	...	...	...	...
...	...	3,23,995	84,266	85,403	4,93,664	86	...	...	233	...
800	1,06,779	35,11,762	2,16,067	5,58,723	55,16,833	59	12	13,782	18,742	15,618

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*							Rs.
ANGLO-INDIAN AND EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.							
Aided.							
Bombay—							
Cathedral and John Cannon Boys' High School, Fort, Bombay.	1	58	245	303	291	285	37,534
Christ Church High School, Byculla.	1	43	293	336	335	298	21,031
St. Mary's High School, Mazgaon.	1	50	530	580	549	536	24,773
Scottish Orphanage, Mahim ...	1	17	239	256	240	212	10,865
Nasik—							
Barnes High School, Deolali.	1	38	305	343	344	311	28,313
Poona—							
Bishop's High School, Poona...	1	24	111	135	140	130	15,327
Satara—							
European Boys' High School, Panchgani.	1	9	72	81	94	90	12,354
Total ...	7	239	1,795	2,034	1,993	1,842	1,50,697
SECONDARY (ENGLISH) SCHOOLS.							
Aided.							
Bombay—							
St. Xavier's High School, Bombay.	1	263	1,022	1,285	1,297	1,238	22,425
St. Sebastian Goan High School, Girgaum.	1	72	456	528	531	503	4,219
Don Bosco High School, Tardeo.	1	24	301	325	309	299	3,150
Antonio DeSouza's High School, Byculla.	1	129	783	912	926	858	10,444
St. Mary's High School, Mazgaon.	1	78	436	514	524	490	5,204
St. Joseph's High School, Umarkhadi.	1	34	377	411	418	384	3,131
Antonio DaSilva High School, Dadar.	1	115	781	896	898	838	10,381
St. Michael's High School, Mahim.	1	57	389	446	436	396	5,740
Bombay Suburban District—							
St. Andrew's High School, Bandra.	1	95	610	705	756	670	9,005
St. Stanislaus Institution, Bandra.	1	129	770	899	947	890	10,385
Thana—							
St. John The Baptist High School, Thana.	1	17	168	185	194	172	1,775

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).						Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.		
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and all other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grants.	Grant for Physical Education.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	47,736	19,697	105	1,05,072	361	129	...	...	...
...	...	35,893	...	...	56,924	170	63	100	2,122	...
...	...	40,783	...	...	65,506	119	45	162	6,156	...
...	...	12,666	5,732	8,218	37,481	156	45	...	...	...
...	...	41,645	...	11,487	81,945	238	84	242	...	...
...	1,200	19,128	883	2,517	39,055	279	109	70	420	...
...	...	21,556	...	1,077	34,987	372	131	178	...	...
...	1,200	2,19,357	26,312	23,404	4,20,970	211	75	752	8,698	...
...	...	86,021	...	2,161	1,10,607	85	17	210	...	245
...	...	24,599	...	...	28,818	54	8	...	...	19
...	...	15,070	...	5,410	23,630	76	10	...	..	...
...	...	45,055	...	...	55,499	60	11	150	...	94
...	...	34,271	...	2,652	42,127	80	10	75	...	29
...	...	27,727	1	1,986	32,845	79	7	90	...	41
...	...	41,675	...	3,734	55,790	62	12	168	...	113
...	...	13,473	...	6,562	25,775	59	13	100	...	...
...	...	32,906	...	960	42,871	57	12	200	...	105
...	...	40,020	...	180	50,585	54	11	150	60	175
...	...	7,489	...	1,530	10,794	56	9	...	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
HIGH SCHOOLS—*concld.*							Rs.
SECONDARY (ENGLISH) SCHOOLS—*concld.*							
Aided—concld.							
Poona—							
St. Vincent's High School, Poona.	1	67	519	586	591	560	9,568
Ornella's High School, Poona .	1	33	297	330	314	292	2,915
Belgaum—							
St. Paul's High School, Belgaum.	1	64	385	449	458	436	5,160
Dharwar—							
St. Mary's High School, Hubli.	1	22	181	203	214	199	3,355
Total ...	15	1,199	7,475	8,674	8,813	8,225	1,06,857
Recognised.							
Bombay—							
Sir Jacob Sassoon Free High School, Byculla.	1	23	279	302	307	289	...
Total, Secondary (English) High Schools.	16	1,222	7,754	8,976	9,120	8,514	1,06,857
Grand Total of all High Schools.	272	50,987	53,711	104,698	105,196	95,894	13,80,256
MIDDLE SCHOOLS.							
SECONDARY.							
Government.							
Nasik—							
Anglo-Urdu Middle School, Nasik.	1	...	73	73	75	68	3,322
Sholapur—							
Anglo-Urdu Middle School, Sholapur.	1	43	77	120	120	113	3,274
Ahmedabad—							
Government Middle School, Ahmedabad.	1	...	196	196	197	186	12,661
Total ...	3	43	346	389	392	367	19,257

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).						Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.		
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grants.	Grant for Physical Education.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	1,200	25,041	...	664	36,473	62	16	100	668	...
...	...	11,540	...	...	14,455	46	9	90	...	5
35	...	18,592	...	...	23,787	52	11	...	...	...
...	...	7,079	150	5,161	15,745	74	16	140	475	...
35	1,200	4,30,558	151	31,000	5,69,801	65	12	1,473	1,203	826
...	...	...	23,430	2,537	25,967	84	...	...	...	...
35	1,200	4,30,558	23,581	33,537	5,95,768	65	12	1,473	1,203	826
835	1,09,179	41,61,677	2,65,960	6,15,664	65,33,571	62	13	16,007	28,643	16,444
...	...	1,670	...	...	4,992	67	44	...	...	...
...	...	3,471	...	7	6,752	56	27	...	...	...
...	...	4,387	...	7	17,055	87	64	...	...	...
...	...	9,528	...	14	28,799	73	49	...	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*							Rs.
SECONDARY—*contd.*							
Municipal.							
Bombay Suburban District—							
Secondary Middle School, Bandra.	1	33	159	192	196	173	1,348
Anglo-Urdu Middle School, Kurla.	1	14	52	66	64	58	...
Marathi Secondary Middle School, Ghatkopar.	1	...	41	41	45	37	...
Nasik—							
Anglo-Urdu Middle School, Malegaon.	1	33	97	130	134	113	987
Secondary Middle School, Igatpuri.	1	39	125	164	151	141	300
Poona—							
Municipal Secondary Middle School, Yeravda.	1	9	63	72	80	78	550
West Khandesh—							
Municipal Secondary Middle School, Shirpur.	1	38	100	138	143	131	804
Municipal New English School, Shahada.	1	36	55	91	93	86	605
Municipal Secondary Middle School, Taloda.	1	12	39	51	53	48	180
Ahmedabad—							
Municipal A.-V. School, Sanand.	1	15	70	85	86	76	282
Dharwar—							
Secondary Middle School, Nargund.	1	...	54	54	54	51	145
Secondary Middle School, Byadgi.	1	40	57	97	98	91	630
Belgaum—							
Jackson English School, Bailhongal.	1	36	59	95	94	84	581
Bijapur—							
Secondary Middle School, Guledgud.	1	38	66	104	107	92	913
Total ...	14	343	1,037	1,380	1,398	1,259	7,325

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).						Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.		
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Free and War grants.	Grant for Physical Education.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	5,183	4,517	...	18	11,066	56	7	50	...	23
...	3,168	1,436	...	...	4,604	72	...	...	...	...
...	1,090	639	...	...	1,729	38	...	...	...	...
...	3,619	1,736	...	...	6,342	47	7	108	...	14
...	284	3,657	...	100	4,341	29	2	...	...	...
...	2,561	930	...	...	4,041	51	7	...	...	...
...	1,530	3,031	...	...	5,365	38	6	...	...	4
400	1,090	2,426	46	...	4,567	49	7	...	...	5
100	393	1,063	...	...	1,736	33	3	...	...	...
...	...	2,023	...	3	2,308	27	3	...	22	...
...	...	683	...	...	828	15	3	...	...	...
...	3,314	2,039	...	...	5,983	61	6	...	...	70
...	1,015	2,365	...	...	3,961	42	6	...	...	11
...	1,452	2,153	...	...	4,518	42	9	...	...	13
500	24,699	28,698	46	121	61,389	44	5	158	22	140

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*							Rs.
SECONDARY—*contd.*							
Aided.							
Bombay—							
Proprietary and Fort High School, Chandanwadi.	1	33	102	135	135	121	1,100
F. N. Patel Anglo-Gujarati Middle School, Khetwadi.	1	...	155	155	156	134	1,077
Nanavati English School, Pydhownie.	1	...	116	116	122	108	998
Shet Gokuldas Tejpal Seminary Anglo-Gujarati School, Vadgadi.	1	...	98	98	107	99	1,000
Anjuman-i-Islam H. A. H. Agboatwalla School, Sandhurst Road, East.	1	53	129	182	184	155	1,148
Khojakhan Mahomed Habibhai Secondary Middle School, Mandvi.	1	59	251	310	334	289	2,905
Central English School, Mahomedali Road.	1	...	91	91	91	84	865
Esplanade Middle School, Kalbadevi Road.	1	35	283	318	316	290	1,797
Ideal Middle School, C. P. Tank.	1	23	179	202	208	193	501
Dongri English School, Dongri.	1	...	94	94	93	86	33
G. E. Institute's English School, Matunga.	1	49	213	262	252	229	603
Bombay Education League's, Worli Middle School, Worli.	1	...	71	71	69	59	2,399
Bombay Suburban District—							
G. E, Institute's High School, Kurla.	1	73	233	306	307	281	2,118
Secondary Middle School, Malad.	1	19	109	128	130	123	590
Borivli English School, Borivli.	1	...	84	84	87	75	300
Aryan Education Society's English School, Khar.	1	19	47	66	71	66	750
Malad Anglo-Gujarati School, Ghodbunder Road, Malad.	1	...	50	50	47	43	32
Thana—							
Bai Hirabai J. N. Tata Middle School, Nargol.	1	...	86	86	90	80	1,873
P. R. High School, Bhiwandi	1	45	66	111	102	97	450
Nawpada Middle School, Thana.	1	...	58	58	60	54	150
G. E. Institute's English School, Dombivli.	1	20	82	102	102	96	392

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).						Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.		
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grants.	Grant for Physical Education.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	5,173	...	2,641	8,914	66	8	...	...	...
...	...	4,818	...	679	6,574	42	7	...	...	32
...	...	4,734	...	599	5,331	52	8	...	...	38
...	...	2,768	938	1,447	6,153	58	9	...	...	...
...	...	4,597	...	3,232	8,977	49	6	...	...	48
...	...	209	...	11,316	14,430	43	9	...	...	...
...	...	5,356	...	247	6,468	71	10	...	...	175
...	...	12,750	...	...	14,547	46	6	...	...	22
...	...	6,252	...	...	6,753	32	2	...	...	1
...	...	2,743	...	615	3,391	36	...	...	...	33
...	...	8,554	...	...	9,157	36	2	...	...	13
...	...	362	...	16	2,777	40	35	...	...	...
...	4,633	6,041	...	...	12,792	42	7	...	...	3
...	...	3,563	...	...	4,153	32	5	...	...	...
...	...	1,536		1,739	3,575	41	3	...	...	...
...	...	3,429	...	1,573	5,752	81	11	...	...	...
...	...	1,069	...	1,821	2,922	62	1	...	...	32
...	...	1,981	167	319	4,340	48	21	...	45	...
...	1,000	3,292	...	120	4,862	48	4	...	...	...
...	...	1,790	...	6	1,946	32	3	...	...	...
...	...	3,331	...	503	4,226	41	4	...	...	2

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*							Rs.
SECONDARY—*contd.*							
Aided—contd.							
Kolaba—							
Abhinav Jnyan Mandir, Karjat.	1	19	61	80	76	70	105
Ratnagiri—							
Sheth Mafatlal Gagalbhai High School, Deogad.	1	32	125	157	159	153	1,500
Tutorial English School, Shiroda.	1	58	118	176	177	157	1,329
Guhagar English School, Guhagar.	1	18	49	67	69	63	766
New English School, Achra ...	1	52	106	158	153	137	1,930
Makhjan English School, Makhjan.	1	55	124	179	177	158	613
New English School, Ratnagiri.	1	90	138	228	230	211	1,638
New English School, Jaitapur.	1	10	66	76	76	74	312
Varadkar English School, Katta.	1	18	100	118	115	106	1,468
New English School, Deorukh .	1	55	81	136	133	122	771
Laxmanshet Patne English School, Khed.	1	6	59	65	74	60	416
Secondary Middle School, Kankavli.	1	27	66	93	94	82	1,354
Ranade Middle School, Chiplun	1	...	101	101	92	79	607
Saitavda English School, Saitavda.	1	...	49	49	53	45	200
Paisa Fund English School, Sangameshwar.	1	15	66	81	79	64	235
Nasik—							
Vaijanath Jijaji, School, Nandgaon.	1	40	69	109	118	103	915
Purushottam English School, Nasik Road.	1	54	123	177	192	173	355
S. P. Mandal's New English School, Sinnar.	1	38	58	96	101	92	985
Shree Neminath Jain Boarding Secondary Middle School, Chandor.	1	12	59	71	65	55	13
Poona—							
Rasta Peth Education Society's Middle School, Poona.	1	36	104	140	147	122	1,069
Alegaonkar's Secondary Middle School, Kirkee.	1	24	124	148	160	138	930
M. E. Society's Secondary Middle School, Saswad.	1	36	61	97	97	89	870
Union English School, Manchar.	1	...	34	34	32	22	470

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).						Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.		
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and all other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grants.	Grant for Physical Education.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	2,013	...	870	2,988	39	1	...	...	5
...	...	3,451	...	1,509	6,460	41	9	...	442	18
...	...	3,649	...	1,248	6,226	35	8	12	117	...
...	...	1,852	...	380	2,998	43	11	...	76	...
...	...	2,716	...	1,140	5,786	38	13	...	820	...
...	...	3,765	...	...	4,378	25	3	...	43	...
...	...	7,539	...	1,593	10,770	47	7	80	598	...
...	...	1,090	...	683	2,085	27	4	...	...	2
...	...	1,252	...	317	3,037	26	13	...	948	...
...	...	3,725	...	2,204	6,700	50	6	...	226	...
...	...	1,622	...	710	2,748	37	6	...	9	12
...	...	1,156	...	...	2,510	27	14	...	844	...
...	300	1,519	...	198	2,624	29	7	...	153	54
...	...	873	...	282	1,355	26	4	...	...	...
...	...	1,463	...	957	2,655	34	3	...	35	...
...	...	3,204	...	172	4,291	36	8	...	...	...
...	...	5,386	...	848	6,589	34	2	...	...	...
...	1,500	2,646	...	...	5,131	51	10	...	...	...
...	...	514	2,160	...	2,687	41	...	...	...	13
...	...	2,843	...	2,123	6,035	41	7	...	...	24
...	400	3,786	...	247	5,363	34	6	...	...	...
...	800	2,611	...	1,429	5,710	59	9	30	...	...
...	...	644	...	1,350	2,464	77	15	...	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*							Rs.
'SECONDARY—*contd.*							
Aided—contd.							
Poona—*contd.*							
Bunter-Bernard Memorial Middle School, Hadapsar.	1	...	40	40	42	32	265
A. M. Secondary Middle School, Sirur.	1	...	24	24	25	23	170
Prathamic Kelavani Hitavardhak Mandal's Anglo-Gujarati School, Poona.	1	...	32	32	33	32	60
Progressive Night High School, Poona.	1	...	107	107	88	72	100
Satara—							
Maharashtra Secondary Middle School, Karad.	1	49	81	130	134	115	425
Sangli Education Society's New English School, Vita.	1	...	59	59	55	47	72
New English School, Shirala...	1	12	33	45	43	42	150
Popular English School, Satara.	1	32	81	113	112	102	301
Sangli Education Society's English School, Astha.	1	...	48	48	50	47	201
Sholapur—							
Private Secondary Middle School, Pandharpur.	1	88	168	256	256	236	1,140
New English School, Kurduwadi.	1	...	67	67	62	54	125
K. L. E. Society's Secondary Middle School, Sholapur.	1	36	89	125	127	112	500
Ahmednagar—							
Shriman Gokulchandaji Vidyalaya, Kopargaon.	1	16	68	84	83	74	303
Vidyamandir, Rahuri ...	1	...	55	55	56	53	150
Secondary Middle School, Harigaon.	1	...	30	30	34	30	200
East Khandesh—							
New English School, Jamner...	1	23	44	67	73	58	482
Nagarik Education Society's Middle School, Parola.	1	11	62	73	75	66	315
New English School, Pachora .	1	34	59	93	91	80	290
New English School, Bhusaval.	1	32	75	107	119	100	578
West Khandesh—							
Swoddharak Vidyarthi Sanstha's Secondary Middle School, Dondaicha.	1	...	56	56	59	50	200
New City School, Dhulia ...	1	...	124	124	127	119	380

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).						Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.		
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grants.	Grant for Physical Education.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	544	...	782	1,591	38	6	...	...	15
...	...	...	...	1,370	1,540	62	7	...	...	...
...	...	813	...	1,170	2,043	62	2	...	...	...
...	500	...	...	271	871	10	1	...	...	...
...	2,000	2,809	...	869	6,103	46	3	...	...	...
...	500	1,061	...	377	2,010	37	1	...	...	2
...	...	1,325	...	252	1,727	38	3	...	...	...
...	...	2,795	...	1,066	4,162	37	3	...	...	1
...	1,000	498	...	...	1,699	34	4	...	...	1
...	...	6,175	...	135	7,450	29	5	60	...	...
...	...	1,113	...	594	1,832	30	2	...	...	...
...	...	3,228	990	200	4,918	39	4	...	...	...
...	200	2,289	...	195	2,987	36	4	...	...	3
...	...	907	...	328	1,385	25	3	...	...	...
...	...	569	...	705	1,474	43	6	...	...	...
...	...	1,625	...	1,197	3,304	45	7	...	...	22
300	1,000	1,070	...	...	2,685	36	4	...	...	15
...	...	1,754	...	2,094	4,138	45	3	...	...	...
...	...	3,212	...	1,380	5,170	43	5	...	...	8
50	...	1,450	...	282	1,982	34	3	...	...	...
...	...	3,275	...	1,580	5,235	41	3	...	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*							Rs.
SECONDARY—*contd.*							
Aided—contd.							
Ahmedabad—							
Mrs. Whittle English School, Ranpur.	1	12	86	98	107	96	644
Surajmalji English School, Patdi.	1	27	66	93	95	86	633
Shri Saraswati Secondary School, Saraspur Ahmedabad.	1	40	128	168	166	153	653
Premier English School, Ahmedabad.	1	44	138	182	170	149	670
Kaira—							
J. M. Desai English School, Thasra.	1	43	89	132	132	122	831
Rao Bahadur N. L. English School, Mahudha.	1	15	70	85	84	78	400
A.-V. School, Bhalej ...	1	...	75	75	76	72	350
K. M. Vakil English School, Kathlal.	1	11	86	97	105	97	300
B. M. Patel English School, Narsanda.	1	...	40	40	42	40	250
English School, Ode ...	1	47	104	151	155	146	680
English School, Anklav ...	1	26	78	104	106	95	150
New English School, Napad ...	1	...	57	57	57	55	135
Umreth Education Society's English School, Umreth.	1	60	103	163	162	156	450
V. B. English School, Sunav...	1	46	102	148	143	139	611
M. M. & Sons English School, Chikhodra.	1	10	44	54	56	51	329
Panch Mahals—							
New English School, Shehera .	1	...	26	26	26	23	161
New Era English School, Godhra.	1	45	99	144	148	133	613
New Era English School, Freelandganj, Dohad.	1	...	41	41	41	35	185
New English School, Vejalpur .	1	...	51	51	48	45	156
Jhalod English School, Jhalod.	1	11	69	80	78	66	156
Broach—							
Vidya Vardhak Secondary Middle School, Hansot.	1	36	43	79	76	72	650
Surat—							
J. F. Sarvajanik Secondary Middle School, Pardi.	1	...	110	110	111	98	954
Vyas H. Middle School, Bardoli.	1	38	103	141	141	131	730
Kasimbhai Secondary Middle School, Jalalpore.	1	...	45	45	46	40	390

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).						Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.		
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grants.	Grant for Physical Education.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	1,890	...	526	3,060	29	6	...	34	...
...	...	1,869	1,606	...	4,108	43	7	...	38	...
...	...	4,502	...	422	5,577	34	4	...	63	...
...	...	3,471	...	2,028	6,169	36	4	...	...	...
...	...	4,112	...	593	5,536	42	6	30	...	26
...	...	1,968	...	...	2,368	28	5	...	...	...
...	...	1,373	...	...	1,723	23	5	...	...	...
...	...	2,809	...	...	3,109	30	3	...	...	...
...	...	667	...	862	1,779	42	6	...	...	...
...	...	2,997	...	...	3,677	24	4	...	...	...
...	...	2,340	258	...	2,748	26	1	...	...	...
...	...	817	...	...	952	17	2	...	...	...
...	...	3,688	...	245	4,383	27	3	...	...	...
...	...	3,389	...	...	4,000	28	4	...	...	11
...	...	1,250	770	...	2,349	42	6	...	...	29
...	...	544	...	161	866	33	6	...	11	...
...	...	3,146	157	776	4,692	32	4	...	23	...
...	...	823	...	192	1,200	29	5	...	...	...
...	...	934	...	230	1,320	27	3	...	6	...
...	...	2,176	...	...	2,332	36	2	...	...	6
100	...	2,280	...	...	3,030	40	9	...	...	...
...	...	2,407	...	1,736	5,097	46	9	24	...	...
...	...	3,377	...	594	4,701	33	5	...	...	...
...	...	784	402	150	1,726	37	8	...	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*							Rs.
SECONDARY—*contd.*							
Aided—contd.							
Surat—*contd.*							
Sheth R. J. J. Secondary Middle School, Bulsar.	1	...	416	416	403	378	2,172
Sarvajanik English School, Katargam.	1	...	61	61	63	57	793
Sarvajanik Middle School, Bodhan.	1	10	39	49	49	43	340
Secondary Middle School, Haripura, Surat.	1	144	433	577	584	554	3,155
Jamnabai Sarvajanik Middle School, Dihen.	1	...	32	32	33	30	450
Jain Secondary Middle School, Bagwada.	1	34	38	72	74	68	450
M. F. D. Secondary Middle School, Tadkeshwar.	1	...	25	25	30	23	300
Secondary Middle School, Degam.	1	...	32	32	31	27	116
Middle School, Untadi ...	1	...	26	26	25	22	135
Varad Sarvajanik Middle School, Rayam.	1	30	91	121	127	117	395
V. T. Hindu Gurukul English School, Surat.	1	...	44	44	44	39	300
Secondary Middle School, Valod.	1	10	28	38	42	36	150
Sheth J. D. Charity School, Udwada.	1	21	39	60	64	52	450
Sarvajanik Industrial School, Surat.	1	...	56	56	63	57	280
Anglo-Urdu School, Surat ...	1	...	23	23	23	18	425
Secondary Middle School, Mandvi.	1	...	13	13	20	9	60
Dharwar—							
St. John Secondary Middle School, Gadag.	1	...	47	47	47	42	480
Durgad Secondary Middle School, Havasbhavi.	1	32	27	59	62	51	886
Muslim English School, Hubli.	1	14	51	65	73	61	381
K. E. Board's Secondary Middle School, Malmaddi, Dharwar.	1	34	108	142	139	131	449
St. Theresa's Secondary Middle School, Alanavar.	1	...	28	28	29	23	130
Belgaum—							
New English School, Thalakwadi.	1	35	85	120	117	104	450

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).						Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.		
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grants.	Grant for Physical Education.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	7,985	726	1,222	12,105	30	5	40	42	...
...	...	1,880	169	50	2,892	46	13	...	13	...
...	...	1,076	...	903	2,319	47	7	...	...	...
...	...	16,704	...	237	20,096	34	5	...	...	...
...	...	929	736	559	2,674	81	14	...	...	...
...	...	1,974	...	1,068	3,492	47	6	...	...	...
...	...	584	560	...	1,444	48	10	...	...	...
...	...	592	...	4	712	23	4	...	11	...
...	...	634	...	159	928	37	5	...	...	...
...	...	2,688	...	812	3,895	31	3	...	...	...
...	...	780	...	743	1,823	41	6	...	...	...
...	...	909	...	173	1,232	30	4	...	...	...
...	...	92	...	2,585	3,127	49	7	...	...	...
...	...	1,535	...	1,715	3,530	56	4	...	...	...
...	...	429	...	2,023	2,877	125	18	...	...	...
...	...	55	99	100	314	16	3	...	...	...
...	200	790	...	1,782	3,252	69	10	...	...	...
...	...	1,672	883	...	3,446	65	14	...	...	6
...	...	1,233	...	850	2,464	34	5	...	...	1
...	...	3,190	...	495	4,134	30	3	...	...	39
...	...	592	...	201	923	32	4	...	...	...
...	200	2,365	...	399	3,414	29	4	...	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*							Rs.
SECONDARY—*contd.*							
Aided—concld.							
Belgaum—*contd.*							
Central English School, Hosur.	1	48	48	96	96	82	347
Maratha Mandal's English School, Belgaum.	1	20	62	82	61	68	100
S. D. L. Secondary Middle School, Sankeshwar.	1	14	33	47	45	42	312
Kadashiddeshwar Secondary Middle School, Saundatti.	1	30	45	75	76	65	140
Bijapur—							
Secondary Middle School, Hungund.	1	25	33	58	59	50	719
Kanara—							
P. E. School, Sadashivgad ...	1	52	91	143	143	135	1,341
Secondary Middle School, Bankikodla.	1	...	27	27	31	27	275
Islamia Anglo-Urdu School, Bhatkal.	1	14	70	84	76	70	780
New English School, Baad ...	1	30	67	97	95	87	1,405
Bhadrakali Secondary Middle School, Gokarn.	1	...	46	46	44	41	150
Private English School, Angadi	1	...	29	29	40	36	390
Union English School Majali...	1	...	49	49	43	41	214
Total ...	123	2,564	10,135	12,699	12,821	11,545	76,340
Recognised.							
Bombay—							
Seth J. D. Charity School, Lamington Road.	1	27	89	116	128	107	...
H. H. The Agakhan's I. K. Central Free School, Sandhurst Road, East.	1	...	148	148	161	144	...
Shri C. V, O. (D.) Jain Pathashala, Pala Galli.	1	...	142	142	139	124	...
Cummoo Yakub Secondary Middle School, Memonwada.	1	...	87	87	94	84	...
Mumabai Secondary Middle School, Chinchpokli.	1	...	33	33	37	32	...
Anglo-Bengali School, Dadar...	1	6	30	36	34	30	...
Shri Cutchi Dessa Osval Jain Pathashala, Dongri Street.	1	...	67	67	57	55	...
Grant Road Central School, Grant Road.	1	...	65	65	67	60	...
Matunga Premier School, Matunga.	1	45	157	202	196	184	...

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).						Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.		
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grants.	Grant for Physical Education.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	125	2,670	...	190	3,332	35	4	...	...	47
...	150	1,675	747	530	3,202	39	1	...	...	...
...	...	1,347	...	...	1,659	37	7	...	...	12
...	...	1,058	...	653	1,851	24	2	...	...	...
150	125	1,326	...	806	3,126	53	12	...	...	19
...	...	3,522	...	...	4,863	34	9	54	582	...
...	...	798	...	428	1,501	48	9	...	...	...
...	250	420	...	2,052	3,502	46	10	...	...	...
...	...	1,722	...	34	3,161	33	15	...	869	11
...	12	743	...	220	1,125	26	3	...	...	...
...	...	825	...	107	1,322	33	9	...	283	7
...	...	906	...	...	1,120	26	5	...	107	7
600	14,895	2,99,492	11,373	89,595	4,92,295	38	6	330	6,438	815
...	...	...	4,711	...	4,711	37	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6,565	6,566	41	...	...	...	...
...	...	100	4,447	687	5,234	38	...	...	...	...
...	...	19	4,007	...	4,026	43	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2,306	2,306	62	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,335	...	413	2,748	81	...	...	...	...
...	...	62	...	4,925	4,987	87	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,253	...	221	2,474	37	..	...	...	...
...	...	8,009	...	1,642	9,651	49	...	...	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*							Rs.
SECONDARY—*contd.*							
Recognised—contd.							
Bombay—*contd.*							
Tendulkar English School, Byculla.	1	...	56	56	65	51	...
Dadar Sarvajanik Gujarati English Free Night School, Elphinstone Road.	1	5	57	62	58	30	...
Moghveera Free Night School, Fort.	1	...	112	112	118	89	...
Bombay Suburban District—							
English School, Jogeshwari ...	1	...	46	46	45	44	...
Thana—							
G. E. Institute.'s B. C. English School, Bhayandar.	1	...	29	29	32	27	...
Ambernath Education Society's English School, Ambernath.	1	...	26	26	25	24	...
Kolaba—							
Fujandar Anglo-Urdu Middle School, Vahur.	1	...	33	33	33	29	...
Ratnagiri—							
Shree Shivaji Rural School, Masura.	1	...	64	64	60	57	...
Shree Rameshwar English School, Mithbao.	1	...	57	57	57	45	...
Rural English School, Waingani.	1	...	40	40	37	34	...
Nasik—							
Secondary Jain Middle School, Lasatgaon.	1	...	26	26	26	20	...
Muslim Boarding School, Devlali.	1	...	35	35	25	21	...
Bhosala Military School, Nasik,	1	84	35	119	130	115	...
Poona—							
Secondary Middle School, Khed.	1	...	44	44	44	40	...
Sholapur—							
Aillak Pannal Digambar Jain Pathashala's Middle School, Sholapur.	1	63	82	145	140	124	...
Ahmednagar—							
K. S. S. Model English School, Sangamner.	1	27	20	47	54	43	...
Ahmedabad—							
Virchand Dipchand Secondary Middle School, Godhavi.	1	27	59	86	95	78	...
B. P. Jain English School, Ahmedabad.	1	27	132	159	151	147	...

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).						Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.		
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grants.	Grant for Physical Education.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	1,832	...	179	2,011	31	....	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,244	1,244	21	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2,701	2,701	23	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,183	...	...	1,183	26	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,017	21	...	1,038	32	...	...	...	...
...	...	870	...	169	1,039	42	...	...	...	...
...	...	714	945	...	1,659	50	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,222	...	...	1,222	20	...	...	262	...
...	...	1,222	...	47	1,269	22	...	...	118	...
...	...	571	...	212	783	21	...	...	...	...
...	...	325	88	...	413	16	...	...	...	...
...	...	604	...	1,441	2,045	82	...	...	...	...
...	...	16,832	...	...	16,832	129	...	...	...	...
...	...	844	...	95	939	21	...	...	...	...
...	...	3,085	...	4,376	7,461	53	...	...	...	13
...	...	1,248	...	1,732	2,980	55	...	...	...	...
...	...	414	1,898	...	2,312	24	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3,907	3,907	26	...	...	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*							Rs.
SECONDARY—*contd.*							
Recognised—concld.							
Ahmedabad—*contd.*							
Saraswati English School, Dhansura.	1	5	26	31	35	30	...
M. P. Pandya's Secondary School, Jetalpur.	1	46	73	119	112	107	...
Kaira—							
English School, Chaklashi ...	1	28	65	93	97	93	...
Vasandas English School, Virsad.	1	35	...	35	36	35	...
Commonwealth English School, Borsad.	1	...	85	85	74	68	...
Surat—							
Shri Ratnasagarji Jain Vidyalaya, Surat.	1	...	73	73	72	65	...
Late Haji K. A. Secondary Common School, Rander.	1	...	39	39	41	32	...
Shah R. H. Sarvajanik Middle School, Vap.	1	...	59	59	58	50	...
Dharwar—							
City English School, Hubli ...	1	66	52	118	111	84	...
Shri Cutchi Desha Oswal Jain Mahajan School, Gadag.	1	...	23	23	24	21	...
Belgaum—							
Islamia Anglo-Urdu Secondary Middle School, Camp Belgaum.	1	13	39	52	45	38	...
Kanara—							
New English School, Bhatkal .	1	8	26	34	39	35	...
Total ...	39	512	2,331	2,843	2,852	2,496	...
Total, Secondary Middle Schools.	179	3,462	13,849	17,311	17,463	15,667	1,02,922
ENGLISH CLASSES ATTACHED TO PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
District Local Board.							
Bombay Suburban District—							
English Class attached to the Primary School (Marathi), Andheri.	1	...	88	88	90	81	...
Do. Chembur ...	1	...	52	52	55	49	...

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).						Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.		
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and Wa[illegible] grants.	Grant for Physical Education.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	785	25	617	1,427	41	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,372	...	1,068	3,940	35	...	...	...	...
...	..	1,538	...	1,476	3,014	31	...	...	...	...
...	...	750	...	1,076	1,826	31	...	...	...	...
...	...	999	...	376	1,375	19	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	63	2,286	2,349	33	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	594	...	594	14	...	...	...	...
...	...	114	...	1,457	2,571	44	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,117	...	1,799	3,916	35	...	...	...	...
...	...	26	...	1,099	1,125	47	...	...	..	...
...	...	723	...	557	1,280	28	...	...	...	...
...	...	471	...	426	897	23	...	...	...	...
...	...	56,156	16,799	45,106	1,18,055	41	...	...	380	13
1,100	39,5[illegible]4	3,93,874	28,218	1,34,830	7,00,536	40	6	488	6,840	968
...	...	1,476	...	...	1,476	16	...	...	...	...
...	...	1044	...	220	1,264	23	...	...	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*							Rs.
SECONDARY—*contd.*							
ENGLISH CLASSES ATTACHED TO PRIMARY SCHOOLS—*contd.*							
District Local Board—contd.							
Thana—							
English Class attached to the Primary School (Marathi), Murbad.	1	...	23	23	24	20	172
Do. Tarkhad ...	1	...	28	28	28	24	...
Do. (Gujarati) Shirgaon.	1	...	31	31	30	25	...
Kolaba—							
English Class attached to the Primary School (Marathi), Tale.	1	...	41	41	37	33	612
Do. Palaspa ...	1	...	30	30	29	26	...
Do. Neral ...	1	...	42	42	41	35	...
Do. (Urdu), Marbe ...	1	...	26	26	24	20	...
Do. (Marathi), Goregaon...	1	...	29	29	31	26	...
Do. (Urdu), Lower Tudil...	1	...	27	27	28	25	...
Ratnagiri—							
English Class attached to the Primary School (Marathi), Bhirwada.	1	...	31	31	29	25	752
Do. (Urdu), Phurus ...	1	...	42	42	42	37	...
Do. (Marathi), Kondkadamrao.	1	...	27	27	29	25	...
Nasik—							
English Class attached to the Primary School (Marathi), Pimpalgaon Baswant.	1	...	20	20	20	18	...
Satara—							
English Class attached to the Primary School (Marathi), Koregaon.	1	...	67	67	67	61	...
Do. Rahimatpur...	1	...	42	42	44	41	...
Do. Mahableshwar.	1	...	21	21	22	20	...
Sholapur—							
English Class attached to the Primary School (Marathi), Vairag.	1	...	20	20	19	17	545
Do. Karmala ...	1	...	32	32	30	26	...
Do. Akluj ...	1	...	22	22	24	20	...
Do. Kurduwadi ...	1	...	41	41	38	35	...
Do. Sangola ...	1	...	18	18	17	16	...
Do. Malshiras ...	1	...	18	18	22	19	...
Do. Karkamb ...	1	...	17	17	17	17	...

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).						Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.		
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grants.	Grant for Physical Education.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	245	238	...	...	655	27	7	...	...	...
...	...	452	...	4	456	16	...	...	...	...
...	...	357	...	44	401	13	...	...	...	...
...	...	462	...	...	1,074	29	17	...	...	...
...	...	315	...	...	315	11	...	...	...	...
...	...	492	...	...	492	12	...	...	...	...
...	...	378	...	...	378	16	...	...	...	...
...	...	392	...	...	392	13	...	...	...	...
...	...	306	...	...	306	11	...	...	...	...
...	...	70	...	...	822	28	26	...	399	...
...	...	...	...	409	409	10	...	...	...	...
...	...	436	...	...	436	15	...	...	...	...
36	...	406	...	29	471	24	...	...	...	...
...	...	955	...	...	955	14	...	...	...	...
...	235	801	...	...	1,036	24	...	...	...	...
...	886	404	...	32	1,322	60	...	...	...	...
313	...	328	12	12	1,210	64	29	...	...	...
109	...	502	...	12	623	21	...	...	...	...
276	...	401	...	12	689	29	...	...	...	...
158	...	659	...	12	829	22	...	...	...	...
205	...	286	...	12	503	30	...	...	...	...
80	...	401	...	12	493	22	...	...	...	...
119	...	300	...	11	430	25	...	...	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*							
SECONDARY—*contd.*							
ENGLISH CLASSES ATTACHED TO PRIMARY SCHOOLS—*contd.*							
District Local Board—contd.							
Sholapur—*concld.*							
English Class attached to the Primary School (Marathi), Natepute.	1	...	25	25	23	22	...
Do. Valsang ...	1	...	20	20	21	19	...
Do. Madha ...	1	...	26	26	24	23	...
Ahmednagar—							
English Class attached to the Primary School (Marathi), Parner.	1	...	33	33	32	30	405
Do. Karjat ...	1	...	12	12	13	10	...
East Khandesh—							
English Class attached to the Primary School (Marathi), Bamnod.	1	...	36	36	31	30	...
Do. Adavad ...	1	...	19	19	21	19	...
Do. Shendurni ...	1	...	27	27	27	24	...
Do. Bhadgaon ...	1	...	35	35	33	29	...
Do. Chahardi ...	1	...	35	35	33	29	...
Do. Bodwad ...	1	...	32	32	34	32	...
Do. Nasirabad ...	1	...	42	42	39	36	...
Do. Varangaon ...	1	...	25	25	26	24	...
Do. Chinaval ...	1	...	32	32	31	29	...
Do. (Urdu), Nasirabad.	1	...	26	26	27	25	64
Do. Chalisgaon ...	1	...	21	21	20	17	...
Do. Bhusaval ...	1	...	20	20	21	20	...
West Khandesh—							
English Class attached to the Primary School (Marathi), Nawapur.	1	...	37	37	39	34	...
Do. Sindkheda ...	1	...	43	43	40	35	...
Do. Pimpalner ...	1	...	23	23	25	22	...
Do. Kasara ...	1	...	26	26	22	18	...
Ahmedabad—							
English Class attached to the Primary School (Gujarati), Bavla.	1	...	67	67	67	59	18
Do. Dholera ...	1	...	39	39	44	37	...
Do. Adval ...	1	...	21	21	21	18	...
Do. Uwarsad ...	1	...	24	24	22	20	...
Do. Harsol ...	1	...	19	19	21	18	...

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).						Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.		
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grants.	Grant for Physical Education.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
58	...	362	...	11	431	19	...	...	...	...
67	...	350	...	11	428	20	...	...	...	...
199	...	388	...	12	599	25	...	...	...	...
314	...	533	...	...	1,252	39	13	...	...	...
177	...	192	...	...	369	28	...	...	...	...
299	...	484	...	...	783	25	...	...	...	...
357	...	300	...	...	657	31	...	...	...	...
840	...	423	...	...	1,263	47	...	...	...	...
185	...	591	...	...	776	24	...	...	...	...
282	...	502	...	...	784	24	...	...	...	...
39	...	570	...	...	609	18	...	...	...	...
131	...	558	...	...	689	18	...	...	...	...
324	...	424	...	...	748	29	...	...	...	...
563	...	467	...	...	1,030	33	...	...	...	...
718	...	429	...	...	1,211	45	2	...	...	...
214	...	219	...	...	433	22	...	...	...	...
131	...	371	...	...	502	24	...	...	...	...
...	...	614	...	...	614	16	...	...	...	...
150	...	683	...	...	833	21	...	...	...	...
128	...	425	...	...	553	22	...	...	...	...
84	...	368	...	...	452	21	...	...	...	...
...	...	797	...	...	815	12	...	...	18	...
...	...	670	74	41	785	18	...	...	...	...
...	...	325	...	16	341	16	...	...	...	...
...	...	342	...	...	342	16	...	...	...	...
...	...	335	...	...	335	16	...	...	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—contd.							Rs.
SECONDARY—*contd.*							
ENGLISH CLASSES ATTACHED TO PRIMARY SCHOOLS—*contd.*							
District Local Board—contd.							
Ahmedabad—*contd.*							
English Class attached to the Primary School (Gujarati), Sarkhej.	1	...	23	23	25	20	6
Do. Vahelal ...	1	...	21	21	21	17	...
Do. Bhuvaldi ...	1	...	15	15	17	14	12
Do. Chaloda ...	1	...	21	21	20	18	2
Do. Kherwa ...	1	...	25	25	23	21	...
Do. Naroda ...	1	...	30	30	33	28	...
Do. Gogho ...	1	...	20	20	20	19	...
Do. Polarpur ...	1	...	28	28	24	19	...
Do. Nava Vadaj ...	1	...	19	19	20	18	...
Do. Detroj ...	1	...	19	19	22	20	...
Kaira—							
English Class attached to the Dakor Sansthan Primary School (Gujarati), Kanjari.	1	...	36	36	35	33	...
Do. Sarsa ...	1	...	41	41	48	44	...
Do. Alindra ...	1	...	27	27	29	26	...
Do. Danol ...	1	...	21	21	22	20	...
Do. Khandhli ...	1	...	18	18	19	19	...
Do. Janod ...	1	...	23	23	24	21	36
Do. Vasad ...	1	...	42	42	42	38	...
Do. Virsad ...	1	...	103	103	99	93	...
Do. Boriawi ...	1	...	31	31	29	29	...
Do. Bochasan ...	1	...	33	33	39	33	...
Do. Kunjrao ...	1	...	19	19	20	18	9
Do. Khambholaj.	1	...	38	38	39	36	9
Do. Chunel ...	1	...	21	21	24	21	...
Do. Piplav ...	1	...	48	48	49	45	...
Do. Napa ...	1	...	63	63	62	58	...
Do. Ashi ...	1	...	45	45	44	41	...
Do. Ajarpura ...	1	...	35	35	35	35	...
Do. Adas ...	1	...	32	32	33	29	...
Do. Moholel ...	1	...	27	27	25	24	...
Do. Radu ...	1	...	21	21	20	18	...
Do. Salun ...	1	...	26	26	26	24	...
Do. Vadtal ...	1	...	39	39	41	37	...
Panch Mahals—							
English Class attached to the Primary School (Gujarati), Mora.	1	...	21	21	22	16	...

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).						Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.		
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grants.	Grant for Physical Education.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	351	...	...	357	14	...	...	6	...
...	...	333	4	...	337	16	..	...	...	...
...	...	282	4	...	298	18	1	...	12	...
...	...	326	3	5	336	17	...	...	2	...
...	...	344	...	...	344	15	...	...	...	...
...	...	353	...	...	353	11	...	...	...	...
...	...	286	...	...	286	14	...	...	...	...
...	...	311	...	...	311	13	...	...	...	...
...	...	322	...	41	363	18	...	...	...	...
...	...	308	...	...	308	14	...	...	...	...
...	...	202	...	234	436	12	...	...	...	...
...	...	656	...	...	656	14	...	...	...	...
...	...	440	...	...	440	15	...	...	...	...
...	...	337	...	...	337	15	...	...	...	...
...	...	328	...	2	330	17	...	...	...	...
...	...	291	...	...	327	14	1	...	36	...
...	...	435	...	...	435	10	...	...	...	...
...	...	907	...	...	907	9	...	...	...	...
...	...	365	...	...	365	13	...	...	...	...
...	...	310	...	...	310	8	...	...	...	...
...	...	259	...	211	479	24	...	...	9	...
...	...	471	...	...	480	12	...	...	9	...
...	...	312	...	...	312	13	...	...	...	...
...	...	484	...	...	484	10	...	...	...	...
...	...	440	...	248	688	11	...	...	...	...
...	...	604	...	...	604	14	...	...	...	...
...	...	368	...	...	368	10	...	...	...	...
...	...	421	...	...	421	13	...	...	...	...
...	...	328	...	...	328	13	...	...	...	...
...	...	305	...	...	305	15	...	...	...	...
...	...	339	...	...	339	13	...	...	...	...
...	...	388	...	...	388	9	...	...	...	...
...	...	163	...	98	261	12	...	...	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*							Rs.
SECONDARY—*contd.*							
ENGLISH CLASSES ATTACHED TO PRIMARY SCHOOLS—*contd.*							
District Local Board—contd.							
Broach—							
English Class attached to the Primary School (Urdu), Hansot.	1	...	54	54	48	48	...
English Class attached to the Primary School (Gujarati), Wagra.	1	...	33	33	34	25	685
Do. Jhadeshwar.	1	...	26	26	25	22	...
Do. Illav ...	1	...	31	31	30	25	...
English Class attached to the Primary School (Urdu), Nabipura.	1	...	23	23	23	19	...
English Class attached to the Primary School (Gujarati), Gajera.	1	...	29	29	30	27	8
Do. Kelod ...	1	...	17	17	19	13	...
English Class attached to the Primary School (Urdu), Dayadra.	1	...	16	16	15	14	...
English Class attached to the Primary School (Gujarati), Nondhna.	1	...	17	17	21	16	...
Surat—							
English Class attached to the Primary School (Gujarati), Olpad.	1	...	29	29	27	22	638
Do. Kachholi ...	1	...	22	22	22	11	...
Do. Sarbhon ...	1	...	21	21	21	18	...
Do. Paria ...	1	...	21	21	22	16	...
Do. Eru ..	1	...	22	22	22	19	9
Do. Vaghchhipa.	1	...	27	27	26	23	10
Do. Vatar ...	1	...	23	23	23	20	...
Do. Puni ...	1	...	43	43	43	37	11
Do. Buhari ...	1	...	29	29	29	26	...
Do. Bhatha ...	1	...	14	14	17	14	...
Do. Vankaner...	1	...	46	46	45	41	...
Do. Nizar ...	1	...	34	34	33	30	...
Do. Tarbhon ...	1	...	18	18	19	18	...
Do. Vadoli ...	1	...	20	20	22	17	...

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).						Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.		
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grants.	Grant for Physical Education.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
20	...	471	...	...	491	10	...	...	...	...
109	...	556	...	...	1,350	40	20	...	...	...
50	...	359	...	...	409	16	...	...	...	...
20	...	473	...	...	493	16	...	...	...	...
50	...	314	...	51	415	18	...	...	...	...
40	...	428	...	...	476	16	...	...	8	...
50	...	358	...	13	421	22	...	...	...	...
20	...	340	98	...	458	30	...	...	...	...
...	...	214	...	117	331	16	...	...	...	...
77	...	463	...	...	1,178	44	24	...	...	...
...	...	371	...	215	586	27	...	...	...	...
...	...	362	...	55	417	20	...	...	...	...
...	...	367	...	212	579	26	...	...	...	...
...	...	378	...	22	409	19	...	...	9	...
...	...	423	...	93	526	20	...	...	10	...
...	...	398	...	129	527	23	...	...	...	...
...	...	447	...	...	458	11	...	...	11	...
...	...	398	...	...	398	14	...	...	...	...
...	...	272	...	232	504	30	...	...	...	...
...		390	...	...	390	9	...	...	...	...
...	...	390	...	...	390	12	...	...	...	...
...	...	336	...	12	348	18	...	...	...	...
...	...	344	...	...	344	16	...	...	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*							
SECONDARY—*contd.*							
ENGLISH CLASSES ATTACHED TO PRIMARY SCHOOLS—*contd.*							
District Local Board—concld.							
Surat—*concld.*							
English Class attached to the Primary School (Gujarati) Munsad.	1	...	18	18	19	17	...
Do. At ...	1	...	21	21	23	21	8
Do. Sisodra ...	1	...	20	20	20	16	...
Do. Sania Hemad.	1	...	23	28	30	24	...
Do. Akoti ...	1	...	23	23	25	21	...
Do. Sayan ...	1	...	50	50	51	45	...
Do. Sikar ...	1	...	20	20	19	16	...
Do. Kamalchhod...	1	...	28	28	30	24	...
Do. Mota ...	1	...	35	35	36	32	9
Dharwar—							
English Class attached to the Primary School (Kannada), Hirekerur.	1	...	50	50	50	42	...
Belgaum—							
English Class attached to the Primary School (Urdu), Kudchi.	1	...	22	22	24	20	304
Do. Belgaum	1	...	30	30	30	28	...
English Class attached to the Primary School (Kannada), Pachhapur.	1	...	19	19	18	16	...
Do. Shedbal ...	1	...	15	15	17	15	...
Do. Yamakanamardi.	1	...	21	21	21	17	...
Do. Kagwad ...	1	...	20	20	20	20	...
Do. Kittur ...	1	...	25	25	28	22	...
Do. Ankalgi ...	1	...	14	14	16	14	...
Bijapur—							
English Class attached to the Primary School (Kannada), Muddebihal.	1	...	24	24	25	22	420
Do. Kerur ...	1	...	23	23	24	20	...
Do. Sindgi ...	1	...	20	20	21	18	...
Do. Ilkal ...	1	...	28	28	28	24	...
Kanara—							
English Class attached to the Primary School (Kannada), Siddapur.	1	...	24	24	24	19	848
Do. Halyal ...	1	...	77	77	75	65	...
Total ...	131	...	3,901	3,901	3,935	3,466	5,592

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).						Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.		
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grants.	Grant for Physical Education.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	331	...	62	393	21	...	...	...	...
...	...	386	...	35	429	19	...	...	8	...
...	...	342	...	57	399	20	...	...	...	...
...	...	408	...	...	408	14	...	...	...	...
...	...	390	...	...	390	12	...	...	...	...
...	...	475	...	...	475	9	...	...	...	...
...	...	343	...	50	393	21	...	...	...	...
...	...	398	...	...	398	13	...	...	...	...
...	...	225	...	...	234	6	...	...	9	...
14	...	451	615	...	1,080	22	...	...	...	...
401	...	263	...	...	968	40	13	...	...	...
176	...	418	...	...	594	20	...	...	...	...
291	...	216	...	...	507	28	...	...	...	...
188	...	223	...	...	411	24	...	...	...	...
100	...	402	...	...	502	24	..	...	...	...
76	...	328	...	...	404	20	...	...	...	...
10	...	415	...	...	425	15	...	...	...	...
166	...	191	...	...	357	22	...	...	...	...
32	...	350	...	2	804	32	17	...	...	...
364	...	336	...	...	700	29	...	...	...	...
311	...	361	...	78	750	36	...	...	...	...
70	...	432	...	...	502	18	...	...	...	...
...	...	207	...	...	1,055	44	35	...	...	...
..	36	721	...	...	757	10	...	...	...	...
9,191	1,402	53,416	810	3,186	73,597	19	1	...	546	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*							Rs.
SECONDARY—*contd.*							
ENGLISH CLASSES ATTACHED TO PRIMARY SCHOOLS—*contd.*							
Municipal.							
Bombay—							
English Class attached to the Primary (Urdu) School, Nagpada.	1	...	102	102	111	88	...
Do. Madanpura ...	1	...	135	135	133	109	...
Thana—							
English Class attached to the Primary (Marathi) School, No. 1, Thana.	1	...	54	54	57	48	...
Do. Nos. 1 and 2, Kalyan.	1	...	121	121	124	109	...
English Class attached to the Primary (Urdu), School, Kalyan.	1	...	28	28	24	22	...
Nasik—							
English Class attached to the Primary (Urdu) School, Yeola	1	...	44	44	52	42	...
English Class attached to Cantonment Board Primary School (Marathi), Deolali.	1	...	29	29	27	26	...
Poona—							
English Class attached to the Primary (Gujarati) School, Poona City.	1	...	96	96	107	84	...
Sholapur—							
English Class attached to the Primary (Urdu) School, Sholapur.	1	...	29	29	32	27	...
West Khandesh—							
English Class attached to the Primary (Gujarati) School, Nandurbar.	1	...	64	64	66	58	...
Surat—							
English Class attached to the Primary (Gujarati) School, Rander.	1	...	70	70	68	59	...

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).						Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.		
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grants.	Grant for Physical Education.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	5,432	1,833	...	...	7,265	65	...	...	...	...
...	6,500	2,187	...	...	8,687	65	...	...	...	...
...	...	595	...	...	595	10	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,699	....	...	1,699	14	...	...	...	...
...	...	238	...	...	238	10	...	...	...	...
...	347	105	...	...	452	9	...	...	...	...
...	290	410	...	...	700	26	...	...	...	...
...	608	...	...	...	608	6	...	...	...	...
...	251	485	...	...	736	23	...	...	...	...
...	...	897	...	...	897	14	...	...	...	...
...	...	480	...	...	480	7	...	...	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939. In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*							Rs.
SECONDARY—*contd.*							
ENGLISH CLASSES ATTACHED TO PRIMARY SCHOOLS—*contd.*							
Municipal—concld.							
Dharwar—							
English Class attached to the Central School (Urdu), Gadag.	1	...	11	11	16	14	...
Total ...	12	...	783	783	817	686	...
Aided.							
Poona—							
Saraswati Mandir Society's English Class attached to the Primary School (Marathi) Indapur.	1	...	25	25	24	21	...
Ahmedabad—							
English Class attached to I. P. Mission Primary School, (Gujarati), Prantij.	1	...	90	90	89	85	95
Total ...	2	...	115	115	113	106	95
Recognised.							
Ratnagiri—							
English Class attached to the T. C. M. A. P. Mission Primary School (Marathi), Ratnagiri.	1	...	27	27	25	23	...
Poona—							
English Class attached to the Abdul Wahed School, Poona.	1	...	48	48	46	41	...
Saraswati Mandir Society's English attached to the Primary School (Marathi) Ghodnadi.	1	...	28	28	29	26	...
Ahmedabad—							
English Class attached to the Railway Primary School (Gujarati), Sabarmati.	1	...	46	46	39	38	...
Do. Saraswati Mandir Primary School (Gujarati), Maninagar.	1	...	23	23	27	23	...

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).						Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.		
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grants.	Grant for Physical Education.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	159	217	...	...	376	23	...	...	...	...
...	13,587	9,146	...	...	22,733	28	...	...	...	...
...	50	371	...	195	616	26	...	...	...	...
...	...	393	...	17	505	6	1	...	...	...
...	50	764	...	212	1,121	10	1	...	...	...
...	...	64	...	948	1,012	40	...	...	...	...
...	...	572	...	...	572	12	...	...	...	...
...	...	347	...	197	544	19	...	...	...	...
...	...	597	...	...	597	15	...	...	...	...
...	...	439	...	231	670	25	...	...	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*							Rs.
SECONDARY—*contd.*							
ENGLISH CLASSES ATTACHED TO PRIMARY SCHOOLS—*concld.*							
Recognised—contd.							
Ahmedabad—*contd.*							
English Class attached to the Bal Kunj Kumar Mandir (Gujarati), Maninagar Ahmedabad.	1	...	17	17	16	15	...
Kaira—							
English Class attached to the St. Xavier's Primary School, (Gujarati), Gamdi.	1	...	36	36	41	38	...
Do. Mahomedia Madressa, Urdu Kapadwanj.	1	...	17	17	20	18	...
Do. M. E. Mission Primary School, (Gujarati) Nadiad.	1	...	26	26	26	24	...
Surat—							
English Class attached to the Turava Madressa (Urdu), Surat.	1	...	53	53	59	40	...
Dharwar—							
English Class attached to the Katchi Desh Oswal Mahajan Primary School (Gujarati), Hubli.	1	...	15	15	16	14	...
Total ...	11	...	336	336	344	300	...
Total, English Classes ...	156	...	5,135	5,135	5,209	4,558	5,687
Total, Secondary Middle Schools and Classes.	335	3,462	18,984	22,466	22,672	20,225	1,08,609
ANGLO-INDIAN AND EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.							
Aided.							
Bombay City—							
St. Peter's School, Mazgaon ...	1	...	164	164	128	112	3,490
G. I. P. Railway School, Parel.	1	...	106	106	114	85	2,020

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).						Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.		
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grants.	Grant for Physical Education.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	230	...	...	230	14	...	...	...	...
...	...	153	...	1,876	2,029	49	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	330	330	16	...	...	...	...
...	...	243	...	356	599	23	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	408	408	7	...	...	...	...
...	...	185	...	99	284	18	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,830	...	4,445	7,275	21	...	...	...	...
9,191	15,039	66,156	810	7,843	1,04,726	20	1	...	546	...
	54,633	4,60,030	29,028	1,42,673	8,05,264	35	5	488	7,386	968
...	...	4,881	...	1,865	10,236	80	27	...	...	...
...	...	3,184	...	2,101	7,305	64	20	...	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*concld.*							Rs.
ANGLO INDIAN AND EUROPEAN SCHOOLS—*contd.*							
Aided—contd.							
Thana—							
G. I. P. Railway School, Kalyan.	1	...	117	117	107	89	1,800
Sholapur—							
G. I. P. Railway School, Sholapur.	1	...	46	46	53	51	1,790
Surat—							
B. B. & C. I. Railway School, Bulsar.	1	...	25	25	20	17	495
Belgaum—							
St. Mary's School, Belgaum ...	1	...	14	14	12	11	615
Total ...	6	...	472	472	434	375	10,210
SECONDARY (ENGLISH) SCHOOLS.							
Aided.							
Bombay—							
St. Ignatius School, Byculla ...	1	...	162	162	159	135	650
St. Joseph's School, Upper Colaba Bombay.	1	...	154	154	139	138	585
Sholapur—							
St. Joseph's School, Sholapur.	1	...	84	84	82	80	1,653
East Khandesh—							
Roman Catholic School, Bhusawal.	1	...	131	131	127	108	1,506
Dharwar—							
M. and S. M. Railway School, Gadag.	1	...	13	13	13	12	300
Total, Secondary (English) Schools.	5	...	544	544	520	473	4,694
Grand Total, Middle Schools (including English Classes).	346	3,462	20,000	23,462	23,626	21,073	1,23,513

FORM No. 2—*concld.*

Expenditure (Direct).						Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.		
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grants.	Grant for Physical Education.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	2,612	...	3,673	8,085	76	17	...	...	...
...	...	1,445	...	3,130	6,365	120	34	...	...	...
...	...	1,405	...	2,343	4,243	212	25	...	...	...
...	...	788	...	1,141	2,544	212	51	...	...	...
...	...	14,315	...	14,253	38,778	89	24	...	...	...
...	...	3,750	...	2,478	6,878	43	4	...	...	...
...	...	2,854	...	578	4,017	29	4	...	...	...
250	200	1,961	...	3,768	7,832	96	20	...	...	8
...	50	4,350	...	2,288	8,194	65	12	...	...	6
...	...	457	...	2,634	3,391	261	23	...	...	...
250	250	13,372	...	11,746	30,312	58	9	...	...	14
10,541	54,883	4,87,717	29,028	1,68,672	8,74,354	.37	5	488	7,386	982

Statistical Return of High and Middle Schools

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
HIGH SCHOOLS.							Rs.
SECONDARY.							
Government.							
Ahmedabad—							
Girls' High School, Ahmedabad.	1	126	97	223	219	197	18,459
Aided.							
Bombay—							
Alexandra Girls' English Institution, Waudby Road.	1	124	...	124	122	113	4,138
Young Ladies' High School, Marzban Road.	1	89	103	192	192	165	4,841
Princess High School for Girls, Lamington Road.	1	170	152	322	317	298	4,002
St. Columba High School for Girls, Alexandra Road.	1	278	239	517	522	472	8,695
Students' Literary and Scientific Society's Girls' High School, Thakurdwar.	1	203	349	552	564	502	4,925
Bai R. F. D. Panday Girls' High School, Tardeo.	1	78	101	179	192	165	3,020
Chanda Ramji Hindu Girls' High School, Girgaum.	1	188	437	625	651	571	7,985
Indian Education Society's High School for Girls, No. 1, Dadar B.B. & C. I. Ry.	1	352	383	735	746	654	6,810
Parsi Girls' School Association's Girls' High School, Fort.	1	62	80	142	138	125	2,113
Parsi Girls' School Association's Girls' High School, Chandanwadi.	1	124	184	308	296	254	4,094
New High School for Girls, Fort.	1	53	222	275	266	227	7,807
Master's Tutorial High School for Girls, Gamdevi.	1	145	88	233	234	230	3,449
Vanita Vishram English School, Girgaum.	1	76	169	245	260	228	3,319
S. N. D. T. Kanyashala, Girgaum.	1	115	253	368	375	339	3,690
Bai Ratanbai F. Pavri's Girls' High School, Khetwadi.	1	45	56	101	100	85	1,080
J. B. Vachha Parsi Girls' High School, Dadar.	1	111	183	294	287	262	3,168
Sharada Mandir High School for Girls, Girgaum.	1	81	116	197	199	175	2,045
G. E. Institute's Girls' High School, Dadar.	1	198	373	571	571	500	1,400

FORM No. 3.

(English) for Girls for the Official Year 1938-39.

Expenditure (Direct).						Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.		
Local Cess.	Municipal Fund.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grants.	Grant for Physical Education.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	3,011	...	...	21,500	98	84	...	...	...
...	...	11,370	4,733	2,558	22,799	187	34	54	...	69
...	...	13,315	...	...	18,156	95	25	106	...	75
...	...	17,732	...	...	21,734	69	13	...	...	92
...	...	21,902	...	14,237	44,884	86	17	215	...	280
...	...	17,337	...	3,360	25,622	45	9	20	...	260
...	...	6,613	2,904	5,619	18,156	95	16	50	...	...
...	...	26,187	512	5,224	39,908	61	12	215	...	...
...	...	28,498	...	2,567	37,875	51	9	200	...	160
...	...	2,496	8,868	168	13,640	99	15	50	...	48
...	...	6,624	14,782	214	25,714	87	14	50	...	134
...	...	25,246	...	19,081	52,134	196	29	...	...	157
...	...	15,913	...	4,425	23,787	102	15	...	...	139
...	...	5,276	...	9,196	17,791	68	13	...	...	119
...	...	9,565	12	11,029	24,296	65	10	...	...	90
...	...	1,200	...	12,406	14,686	147	11	...	...	...
...	...	13,920	5,988	5,694	28,765	100	11	...	...	168
...	...	8,144	...	1,144	11,333	57	10	...	...	45
...	..	20,876	...	568	22,346	40	2	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*							
SECONDARY—*contd.*							
Aided—contd.							
Bombay—							
Indian Education Society's High School for Girls No. 2, Dadar.	1	195	218	413	415	409	2,180
Ratnagiri—							
Kanyashala, Malwan ...	1	59	92	151	144	129	1,885
Poona—							
High School for Indian Girls, Poona.	1	391	358	749	774	690	20,282
Seva Sadan High School, Poona.	1	157	188	345	350	324	2,740
S. N. D. T. Kanyashala, Poona.	1	139	177	316	332	299	3,014
St. Andrew's Girls' High School, Poona.	1	102	143	245	243	224	3,020
Sardar Dastur Noshirwan Girls' High School, Poona.	1	68	61	129	129	123	3,395
Mahilashram High School, Hingne Budruk.	1	45	52	97	100	88	1,811
Agarkar High School for Girls, Poona.	1	88	104	192	208	185	2,090
M. E. Society's Girl's High School, Poona.	1	175	238	413	415	370	2,652
Satara—							
Kanyashala, Satara ...	1	59	79	138	141	128	1,725
Sholapur—							
S. H. N. High School for Girls, Sholapur.	1	49	108	157	156	142	1,209
Seva Sadan High School, Sholapur.	1	59	158	217	227	182	1,000
Ahmednagar—							
A. M. Girls' High School, Ahmednagar.	1	104	151	255	261	233	3,280
West Khandesh—							
Women's Education Society's Kamalabai Girls' High School, Dhulia.	1	73	110	183	180	169	1,628
Broach—							
Motlabai Wadia Parsi Girls' High School, Broach.	1	67	99	166	165	140	3,550
Surat—							
I. P. Mission Girls' High School, Surat.	1	59	72	131	129	111	3,727
Mahila Vidyalaya, Surat ...	1	90	176	266	270	245	4,232

No. 3—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).						Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.		
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grants.	Grant for Physical Education.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	16,984	...	2,134	21,248	51	5	...	...	55
...	100	825	...	6,136	8,956	62	13	100	...	...
...	...	28,307	...	667	49,256	64	26	170	112	...
...	...	8,462	...	3,254	14,456	41	8	...	...	...
...	...	8,332	...	6,795	18,141	55	9	...	...	94
...	...	5,240	...	9,076	17,336	71	12	...	...	...
...	1,200	12,510	4,384	13,394	34,833	270	26	50	...	215
...	...	1,950	...	4,643	8,404	84	18	...	...	11
...	...	7,024	...	1,493	10,607	51	10	...	...	...
...	...	12,310	...	7,047	22,009	53	4	...	...	52
...	...	3,860	...	4,560	10,145	72	12	...	...	...
...	1,300	3,530	...	1,415	7,454	48	7	...	...	9
...	2,400	4,037	...	668	8,105	36	4	...	...	...
...	...	4,089	...	5,502	12,871	49	13	110	...	...
200	600	6,373	...	1,980	10,781	60	9	...	...	28
...	...	3,742	870	5,150	13,312	81	21	130	55	...
...	...	3,626	...	4,781	12,134	94	29	100	587	...
...	...	7,934	750	5,401	18,317	68	16	60	62	...

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*							Rs.
SECONDARY—*concld.*							
Aided—concld.							
Surat—*contd.*							
Bai Pirozbai M. Patel's High School for Parsi Girls, Surat.	1	54	96	150	155	125	2,350
Sarvajanik High School for Girls, Surat.	1	159	206	365	367	335	3,374
Belgaum—							
Mahila Vidyalaya, Belgaum ...	1	78	80	158	159	139	1,640
Vanita Vidyalaya, Belgaum ...	1	92	138	230	234	210	2,400
Total ...	40	4,854	6,592	11,446	11,568	10,365	1,49,765
Recognised.							
Bombay—							
Girton High School for Girls, Grant Road.	1	47	87	134	143	124	...
H. P. T. Girls' High School, Dadi Sheth Agiary Lane.	1	103	204	307	312	281	...
Total ...	2	150	291	441	455	405	...
Total of Secondary High Schools for Girls ...	43	5,130	6,980	12,110	12,242	10,967	1,68,254
ANGLO-INDIAN AND EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.							
Aided.							
Bombay City—							
Cathedral and John Cannon Girls' High School, Fort Bombay.	1	46	314	360	351	312	27,328
Convent High School, Fort, Bombay.	1	27	247	274	240	239	14,165
Convent High School, Clare Road, Byculla.	1	21	390	411	366	365	16,214

No. 3—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).						Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.		
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grants.	Grant for Physical Education.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	5,686	...	8,036	51	15	...	...	...
...	...	12,102	...	4,494	19,970	54	9	...	169	...
...	100	3,280	...	2,304	7,324	46	10	...	...	...
...	...	6,043	...	7,889	16,332	70	10	...	...	...
200	5,700	4,12,736	49,429	1,96,323	8,14,153	70	13	1,680	985	2,300
...	...	7,248	...	...	7,248	51	...	...	...	...
...	...	7,993	7,229	114	15,336	49	...	...	...	...
...	...	15,241	7,229	114	22,584	50	...	...	...	...
200	5,700	4,30,988	56,658	1,96,437	8,58,237	84	21	1,680	985	2,300
...	...	48,798	...	...	76,126	217	78	...	...	...
...	...	19,135	...	1,190	34,490	144	59	154	1,666	...
...	...	23,130	...	2,121	41,465	113	44	170	2,136	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*							Rs.
ANGLO-INDIAN AND EUROPEAN SCHOOLS—*concld.*							
Aided—concld.							
Bombay Suburban District—							
St. Joseph's Convent High School, Bandra.	1	26	278	304	296	264	11,840
Nasik—							
Convent High School, Igatpuri.	1	5	159	164	166	141	7,254
Poona—							
St. Mary's High School, Poona.	1	30	182	212	219	194	22,044
Anglo-Indian Home and Taylor High School, Poona.	1	15	149	164	163	153	7,356
Convent High School, Poona ...	1	25	251	276	275	248	13,961
St. Peter's Girls' High School, Khandala.	1	10	105	115	111	101	12,142
Satara—							
Kimmins High School, Panchgani.	1	17	90	107	109	103	12,658
St. Joseph's Convent High School, Panchgani.	1	19	69	88	129	120	12,385
Total ...	11	241	2,234	2,475	2,425	2,240	1,57,347
SECONDARY (ENGLISH) SCHOOLS.							
Aided.							
Bombay—							
Queen Mary's High School, Bombay.	1	30	300	330	324	289	11,950
St. Teresa's High School, Girgaon, Bombay.	1	102	870	972	986	892	11,975
St. Isabella's High School, Mazgaon.	1	12	368	380	385	354	2,070
St. Agne's High School, Clare Road, Byculla.	1	51	373	424	417	398	6,480
Convent High School, Lower Mahim.	1	41	273	314	315	277	5,580
Bombay Suburban District—							
St. Joseph's Convent High School, Bandra.	1	57	542	599	620	575	6,260
Mount Mary's Convent High School, Bandra.	1	30	238	268	264	237	4,260
St. Teresa's Convent High School, Santa Cruz.	1	62	534	596	570	530	4,612

No. 3—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).						Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.		
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grants.	Grant for Physical Education.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	18,453	...	...	30,293	102	40	120	1,512	...
...	...	7,568	...	7,671	22,493	136	44	194	564	...
...	...	25,408	698	16,000	64,150	293	100	80	240	...
...	800	7,149	...	5,195	20,500	126	45	158	...	...
...	...	14,877	...	6,276	35,114	128	50	100	1,560	...
...	...	12,516	...	8,327	32,985	297	109	158	...	...
...	...	17,415	...	3,802	33,875	310	116	222	...	...
...	...	11,000	...	13,400	36,785	285	96	100	...	...
...	800	2,05,449	698	63,982	4,28,276	177	65	1,456	7,678	...
...	...	45,146	...	46	57,142	176	37	...	...	...
...	...	51,170	...	6,018	69,158	70	12	165	...	...
...	...	11,847	...	1,073	14,090	39	5	...	...	...
...	...	22,925	...	1,029	30,434	73	16	...	...	...
...	...	14,300	...	3,357	23,237	74	18	...	...	...
...	...	20,600	...	2,667	29,527	48	10	...	..	...
...	...	9,888	...	10,926	25,074	95	16	...	...	...
...	...	24,267	...	3,808	32,687	57	8	112	...	...

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
HIGH SCHOOLS—*concld.*							Rs.
SECONDARY (ENGLISH) SCHOOLS —*concld.*							
Aided—concld.							
Poona—							
St. Ann's Convent High School, Poona.	1	17	233	250	248	230	2,850
St. Helena's High School, Poona.	1	17	179	196	198	180	3,910
Belgaum—							
St. Joseph's Convent High School, Belgaum.	1	31	326	357	356	336	4,700
Dharwar—							
Convent High School, Hubli ...	1	20	260	280	267	234	4,996
Total ...	12	470	4,496	4,966	4,950	4,532	69,643
Grand Total of all High Schools for Girls.	66	5,841	13,710	19,551	19,617	17,739	3,95,944
MIDDLE SCHOOLS.							
SECONDARY.							
Government.							
Thana—							
Anglo-Marathi Girls' Middle School, Thana.	1	31	91	122	121	109	11,657
Nasik—							
Anglo-Marathi Girls' Middle School, Nasik.	1	58	91	149	139	131	9,471
Poona—							
Anglo-Urdu Girls' Middle School, Poona.	1	13	74	87	88	64	12,665
Ahmednagar—							
Anglo-Marathi Girls' Middle School, Ahmednagar.	1	23	90	113	112	90	12,344
Dharwar—							
Anglo-Kannada Girls' School, Dharwar.	1	51	100	151	142	140	6,914
Bijapur—							
Anglo-Kannada Girls' School, Bijapur.	1	...	94	94	94	79	4,729
Total ...	6	176	540	716	696	613	57,780

No. 3—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).						Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.		
Local cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grants.	Grant for Physical Education.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	1,200	14,070	...	980	19,100	77	12	...	...	...
...	...	15,588	...	6,319	25,817	130	20	...	...	10
36	...	12,834	...	5,245	22,815	64	13	...	138	12
350	...	7,191	...	5,311	17,848	67	19	50	996	...
386	1,200	2,49,826	...	46,774	3,67,829	74	14	327	1,134	22
586	7,700	8,86,263	57,356	3,07,193	16,54,342	84	21	3,463	9,797	2,322
...	...	1,278	...	6	12,941	107	96	...	...	...
...	...	1,652	...	...	11,123	80	68	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	12,665	144	144	...	...	...
...	...	1,172	...	6	13,522	121	110	...	...	...
...	...	1,581	...	...	8,495	60	49	...	...	...
...	...	806	...	4	5,539	59	50	...	...	...
...	...	6,489	...	16	64,285	92	83	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
MIDDLE SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS—*contd.*							
SECONDARY—*contd.*							
Aided.							
Bombay—							
Aryan Education Society's English School for Girls, Girgaum.	1	43	125	168	167	153	661
Anjuman-I-Islam Girls' English School, Bellasis Road.	1	7	83	90	86	70	5,015
Shri Shakuntalaben Kantilal Ishwarlal Jain English School, Kalbadevi Road.	1	...	61	61	61	47	600
Thana—							
New Girl's English School, Thana.	1	37	104	141	142	124	500
Stree Shikshana Mandal's Girls' School, Kalyan.	1	13	88	101	101	89	200
Sharada Mandir English School for Girls, Bassein.	1	...	38	38	38	30	130
Kolaba—							
Konkan Education Society's Girls' English School, Alibag.	1	8	48	56	56	51	450
Ratnagiri—							
Mahila Vidyalaya, Ratnagiri ...	1	48	91	139	142	119	1,543
Nasik—							
Seva Sadan Girls' English School, Nasik.	1	15	55	70	76	68	422
Z. B. & M. M. Anglo-Marathi Girls' School, Manmad.	1	37	77	114	114	111	1,260

No. 3—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).						Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.		
Local cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grants.	Grant for Physical Education.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	6,307	...	...	6,968	42	4	...	...	61
...	...	1,414	...	2,292	3,721	101	58	...	...	...
...	...	28	...	3,913	4,541	74	10	...	...	...
...	...	3,000	...	...	3,500	25	4	...	...	...
...	200	2,022	...	466	2,888	29	2	...	...	...
...	100	305	...	404	939	25	3	...	...	...
...	...	1,092	...	649	2,191	39	8	...	...	...
...	125	3,138	...	2,583	7,389	52	11	...	148	60
...	...	1,928	...	1,556	3,906	51	6	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	3,461	4,721	41	11	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
MIDDLE SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS—*contd.*.							
SECONDARY—*contd.*							
Aided—concld.							
Poona—							
Sharada Sadan Middle School, Kedgaon.	1	...	62	62	68	59	545
Satara—							
Kanya Shala, Wai ...	1	18	59	77	78	73	606
East Khandesh—							
Kanya Shala, Jalgaon ...	1	52	109	161	160	144	790
Ahmedabad—							
R. B. Maganbhai Girls' Secondary School, Ahmedabad.	1	...	82	82	79	71	880
Surat—							
Mahila Vidyalaya Branch Secondary School, Surat.	1	...	72	72	76	68	520
Dharwar—							
Girls' English School, Hubli ...	1	...	37	37	34	28	150
Belgaum—							
Balikadarsha Vidyalaya, Thalakwadi, Belgaum.	1	11	57	68	60	55	310
Total ...	17	289	1,248	1,537	1,538	1,360	14,532

No. 3—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).						Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.		
Local cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grants.	Grant for Physical Education.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	222	...	1,955	2,722	40	8	...	...	...
...	175	1,036	...	2,476	4,293	55	8	...	...	6
...	150	3,729	...	499	5,168	32	5	...	...	...
...	...	1,122	990	291	3,283	41	10	...	...	...
...	...	1,520	...	417	2,457	32	7	...	...	...
...	...	492	...	542	1,184	35	4	...	...	...
...	...	1,500	1,500	90	3,400	57	5	...	...	...
...	750	28,855	2,490	21,594	68,221	44	9	...	148	129

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
MIDDLE SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS—*contd.*							
SECONDARY—*contd.*							
Recognised.							
Bombay— Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution's Girls' English School, Fort.	1	30	104	134	138	115	...
Satara— Zoroastrian Young Women's Educational Home, Panchgani.	1	11	13	24	28	27	...
Total ...	2	41	117	158	166	142	...
Total, Secondary Middle Schools.	25	506	1,905	2,411	2,400	2,115	72,312
ENGLISH CLASSES ATTACHED TO PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
District Local Board.							
Surat— English Class attached to Girls' Primary School (Gujarati), Pardi.	1	...	39	39	40	30	...
Municipal.							
Bombay Suburban District— English Class attached to the Primary School No. 9, (Marathi) Bandra.	1	...	32	32	34	26	108
Thana— English Class attached to the Primary School No. 4 (Marathi), Thana.	1	...	48	48	48	35	...
Total ...	2	...	80	80	82	61	108

No. 3—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).						Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.		
Local cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grants.	Grant for Physical Education
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	22	4,692	6,294	11,008	80	...	...	...	...
...	...	4,558	...	...	4,558	163	...	...	...	...
...	...	4,580	4,692	6,294	15,566	94	...	...	...	...
...	750	39,924	7,182	27,904	1,48,072	62	30	...	148	129
...	...	183	...	443	626	16	...	...	...	...
...	387	611	...	...	1,106	33	3	...	...	...
...	...	445	...	...	445	9	...	...	...	...
...	387	1,056	...	...	1,551	19	1	...	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939. In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MIDDLE SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS—*contd.*							Rs.
SECONDARY—*concld.*							
ENGLISH CLASSES ATTACHED TO PRIMARY SCHOOLS—*concld.*							
Recognised.							
Poona—							
English Class attached to the St. Hilda's Primary School (Marathi), Poona.	1	...	47	47	49	45	...
English Class attached to the Primary School (Marathi), Yeravda.	1	...	19	19	20	18	...
Sholapur—							
English Class attached to the Chaturbai Shravika Vidyalaya (Marathi), Sholapur.	1	...	25	25	28	23	...
Ahmedabad—							
English Class attached to the R. B. Ranchhodlal Chhotalal Girls' School (Gujarati), Ahmedabad.	1	...	145	145	138	114	...
English Class attached to Divalibai Girls' School (Gujarati), Ahmedabad.	1	...	95	95	102	86	...
Total ...	5	...	331	331	337	286	...
Total, English classes ...	8	...	450	450	459	377	108
Total, Secondary Middle Schools and Classes ...	33	506	2,355	2,861	2,859	2,492	72,420
ANGLO-INDIAN AND EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.							
Aided.							
Nasik—							
G. I. P. Railway School, Manmad.	1	...	23	23	23	18	1,098
Poona—							
G. I. P. Railway School, Lonavla.	1	...	82	82	76	64	2,238
East Khandesh—							
G. I. P. Railway School, Bhusawal.	1	...	173	173	165	135	2,598
Dharwar—							
M. & S. M. Railway School, Hubli.	1	...	87	87	85	77	1,800
Total ...	4	...	365	365	349	294	7,734

No. 3—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).						Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.		
Local cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grant.	Grant for Physical Education.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	1,350	1,350	28	...	...	...	...
...	...	288	...	324	612	31	...	...	...	...
...	...	140	...	282	422	15	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,063	...	...	1,063	8	...	...	...	...
...	...	577	...	38	615	6	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,068	...	1,994	4,062	12	...	...	...	...
...	387	3,307	...	2,437	6,239	14	...	...	...	...
...	1,137	43,231	7,182	30,341	1,54,311	54	25	...	148	129
...	...	461	...	2,409	3,968	172	42	...	...	...
...	...	2,230	...	3,311	7,779	102	29	...	...	...
...	...	3,907	...	2,774	9,279	56	16	...	...	...
...	...	1,840	...	5,073	8,713	103	21	...	...	...
...	...	8,438	...	13,567	29,739	85	22	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MIDDLE SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS—*concld.*							Rs.
ANGLO-INDIAN AND EUROPEAN SCHOOLS—*concld.*							
Recognised.							
Poona—							
G. I. P. Railway School, Dhond.	1	...	24	24	23	17	...
Total, Anglo-Indian and European Schools.	5	...	389	389	372	311	7,734
SECONDARY (ENGLISH) SCHOOLS.							
Aided.							
Bombay—							
St. Joseph's School, Agripada .	1	...	245	245	220	199	3,266
St. Anthony's High School, Byculla.	1	...	307	307	273	232	1,800
Victoria's High School, Mahim.	1	...	303	303	303	282	2,125
Belgaum—							
Divine Providence School, Belgaum.	1	...	73	73	71	71	1,040
Dharwar—							
St. Joseph's School, Dharwar...	1	...	89	89	75	71	870
Kanara—							
M. & S. M. Railway School, Castle-Rock.	1	...	59	59	51	45	450
St. Michael's Convent School, Karwar.	1	...	140	140	123	113	1,650
Total ...	7	...	1,216	1,216	1,116	1,013	11,201
Recognised.							
Surat—							
St. Joseph's Convent School, Bulsar.	1	...	79	79	70	65	...
Total, Secondary (English) Schools.	8	...	1,295	1,295	1,186	1,078	11,201
Grand Total, all Middle Schools and Classes.	46	506	4,039	4,545	4,417	3,881	91,355

No. 3—*concld.*

Expenditure (Direct).						Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.		
Local cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grants.	Grant for Physical Education.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	495	...	2,300	2,795	122	...	...	...	...
...	...	8,933	...	15,867	32,534	87	21	...	...	...
...	...	4,157	...	5,634	13,057	59	15	...	366	...
...	...	4,313	...	8,931	15,044	55	7	...	...	...
...	...	11,182	...	167	13,474	44	7	...	...	...
...	...	171	...	4,859	6,070	85	15	...	...	...
...	...	2,095	...	1,802	4,767	64	12	...	...	...
...	...	998	...	3,306	4,754	93	9	...	...	...
...	...	2,707	...	7,445	11,802	96	13	...	...	...
...	...	25,623	...	32,144	68,968	62	10	...	366	...
...	...	2,318	...	2,766	5,084	73	...	...	...	...
...	...	27,941	...	34,910	74,052	62	9	...	366	...
...	1,137	80,105	7,182	81,118	2,60,897	59	21	...	514	129

SUBSIDIARY FORMS

Statistical Returns of Primary Schools for

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bombay Division.						
Bombay City—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authorities—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Authorities—						
Bombay City—						
Boys	245	3,858	54,695	58,553	55,904	46,539
Girls	129	2,408	26,467	28,875	28,048	22,274
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	110	16	19,006	19,022	18,016	15,629
Girls	31	246	6,120	6,366	6,243	4,739
Total—						
Aided—						
Boys	110	16	19,006	19,022	18,016	15,629
Girls	31	246	6,120	6,366	6,243	4,739
Unaided—						
Boys	13	...	2,033	2,033	1,888	1,657
Girls	4	...	337	337	277	250
Total—						
Boys	368	3,874	75,734	79,608	75,808	63,825
Girls	164	2,654	32,924	35,578	34,568	27,263
Total ...	532	6,528	108,658	115,186	110,376	91,088

NOS. 4 AND 5.

Boys and Girls for the Official Year 1938-39.

Expenditure (Direct).				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
5,73,742	17,739	15,41,419	21,32,900	38 2	10 4
2,86,871	125	7,70,709	10,57,705	37 11	10 4
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
30,909	2,70,012	3,39,011	6,39,932	35 8	1 11
10,303	71,925	1,86,568	2,68,796	43 1	1 10
30,909	2,70,012	3,39,011	6,39,932	35 8	1 11
10,303	71,925	1,86,568	2,68,796	43 1	1 10
...	26,241	45,492	71,733	38 0	...
...	10,264	8,341	18,605	67 3	...
6,04,651	3,13,992	19,25,922	28,44,565	37 8	8 0
2,97,174	82,314	9,65,618	13,45,106	38 15	8 10
9,01,825	3,96,306	28,91,540	41,89,671	37 15	8 3

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BOMBAY DIVISION—*contd.*						
Bombay Suburban District—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	22	93	2,081	2,174	2,152	1,745
Girls	3	61	336	397	399	306
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authorities—						
Boys	19	128	2,644	2,772	2,806	2,291
Girls	3	54	466	520	525	425
Local Authorities—						
Bandra—						
Boys	24	...	3,020	3,020	2,931	2,108
Girls	6	...	405	405	458	287
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	8	...	405	405	330	280
Girls	1	...	45	45	36	30
District Local Board—						
Boys	30	...	4,578	4,578	4,393	3,892
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Local Authorities—						
Boys	14	...	2,543	2,543	2,419	2,157
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Aided—						
Boys	52	...	7,526	7,526	7,142	6,329
Girls	1	...	45	45	36	30
Unaided—						
Boys	7	...	434	434	418	377
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	124	221	15,705	15,926	15,449	12,850
Girls	13	115	1,252	1,367	1,418	1,048
Total ...	137	336	16,957	17,293	16,867	13,898

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
15,205	1,540	6,095	22,840	10 10	7 1
2,822	...	1,415	4,237	10 10	7 1
19,757	3,094	6,798	29,649	10 9	7 1
3,728	...	1,870	5,598	10 11	7 2
26,552	369	34,085	61,006	20 13	9 1
3,982	...	5,169	9,151	20 0	8 11
1,033	49	1,021	2,103	6 6	3 2
100	12	...	112	3 2	2 12
17,934	40,951	56,639	1,15,524	26 5	4 1
...	...	...	...	...	...
8,736	13,264	39,547	61,547	25 7	3 10
...	...	...	...	...	...
27,703	54,264	97,207	1,79,174	25 1	3 14
100	12	...	112	3 2	2 12
...	6,975	5,730	12,705	30 6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
89,217	66,242	1,49,915	3,05,374	19 12	5 12
10,632	12	8,454	19,098	13 7	7 8
99,849	66,254	1,58,369	3,24,472	19 4	5 15

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BOMBAY DIVISION—*contd.*						
Thana—						
Government—						
Boys	3	40	197	237	236	216
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	500	2,613	33,148	35,761	34,784	25,715
Girls	25	189	2,336	2,525	2,420	1,930
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authorities—						
Boys	28	513	5,731	6,244	5,978	4,574
Girls	10	216	2,155	2,371	2,318	1,844
Local Authorities—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	175	...	6,953	6,953	6,321	5,689
Girls	4	...	198	198	156	136
District Local Board—						
Boys	34	58	1,603	1,661	1,589	1,369
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Local Authorities—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Aided—						
Boys	209	58	8,556	8,614	7,910	7,058
Girls	4	...	198	198	156	136
Unaided—						
Boys	4	...	192	192	155	142
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	744	3,224	47,824	51,048	49,063	37,705
Girls	39	405	4,689	5,094	4,894	3,910
Total ...	783	3,629	52,513	56,142	53,957	41,615

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
9,002	...	...	9,002	38 2	38 2
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,92,845	...	1,28,385	4,21,230	12 2	8 7
20,479	...	8,957	29,436	12 3	8 7
50,399	98	21,944	72,441	12 2	8 7
19,384	40	8,438	27,862	12 0	8 6
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
21,425	308	514	22,247	3 8	3 6
445	...	...	445	2 14	2 14
4,773	2,675	16,458	23,906	15 1	3 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
26,198	2,983	16,972	46,153	5 13	3 5
445	...	...	445	2 14	2 14
...	...	1,331	1,331	8 9	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
3,78,444	3,081	1,68,632	5,50,157	11 3	7 11
40,308	40	17,395	57,743	11 13	8 4
4,18,752	3,121	1,86,027	6,07,900	11 4	7 12

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BOMBAY DIVISION—*contd.*						
Kolaba—						
Government—						
Boys	1	33	...	33	34	27
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	377	1,278	19,712	20,990	21,775	16,856
Girls	13	108	1,038	1,146	1,126	842
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authorities—						
Boys	15	570	3,081	3,651	3,398	2,617
Girls	6	213	1,442	1,655	1,622	1,209
Local Authorities—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	163	...	5,856	5,856	5,481	4,783
Girls	3	...	113	113	110	87
District Local Board—						
Boys	17	1	720	721	622	491
Girls	2	52	248	300	274	216
Municipal Local Authorities—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Aided—						
Boys	180	1	6,576	6,577	6,103	5,274
Girls	5	52	361	413	384	303
Unaided—						
Boys	2	...	88	88	88	80
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	575	1,882	29,457	31,339	31,398	24,854
Girls	24	373	2,841	3,214	3,132	2,354
Total ...	599	2,255	32,298	34,553	34,530	27,208

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
4,065	...	...	4,065	119 9	119 9
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,31,623	13,007	51,221	2,95,851	13 9	10 10
12,190	...	3,380	15,570	13 13	10 13
28,556	2,625	5,295	36,476	10 12	8 6
13,846	...	3,838	17,684	10 14	8 9
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
15,982	39	317	16,338	3 0	2 15
388	...	...	388	3 8	3 8
1,907	253	3,606	5,766	9 4	3 1
1,075	...	3,077	4,152	15 2	3 15
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
17,889	292	3,923	22,104	3 10	2 15
1,463	...	3,077	4,540	11 13	3 13
...	6	50	56	0 10	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,82,133	15,930	60,489	3,58,552	11 7	9 0
27,499	...	10,295	37,794	12 1	8 12
3,09,632	15,930	70,784	3,96,346	11 8	8 15

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BOMBAY DIVISION—*contd.*						
Ratnagiri—						
Government—						
Boys	2	44	153	197	161	132
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	591	3,773	39,233	43,006	43,238	34,364
Girls	26	97	2,047	2,144	2,154	1,758
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authorities—						
Boys	30	951	4,211	5,162	5,179	4,134
Girls	10	247	1,547	1,794	1,844	1,486
Local Authorities—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	204	11	9,413	9,424	8,085	7,385
Girls	4	...	162	162	161	141
District Local Board—						
Boys	145	7	7,202	7,209	7,086	6,031
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Local Authorities—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Aided—						
Boys	349	18	16,615	16,633	15,171	13,416
Girls	4	...	162	162	161	141
Unaided—						
Boys	5	7	241	248	222	168
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	977	4,793	60,453	65,246	63,971	52,214
Girls	40	344	3,756	4,100	4,159	3,385
Total ...	1,017	5,137	64,209	69,346	68,130	55,599

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
6,971	...	...	6,971	43 5	43 5
...	...	...	...	...	...
4,19,142	30,853	13,065	4,63,060	10 11	9 11
21,013	...	2,195	23,208	10 12	9 12
51,859	4,725	584	57,168	11 1	10 0
17,092	...	1,896	18,988	10 5	9 4
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
27,590	955	2,350	30,895	3 13	3 7
540	...	...	540	3 6	3 6
18,541	3,312	11,398	33,251	4 11	2 10
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
46,131	4,267	13,748	64,146	4 4	3 1
540	...	...	540	3 6	3 6
...	222	1,580	1,802	8 2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
5,24,103	40,067	28,977	5,93,147	9 4	8 3
38,645	...	4,091	42,736	10 4	9 5
5,62,748	40,067	33,068	6,35,883	9 5	8 4

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BOMBAY DIVISION—*contd.*						
Nasik—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	478	3,006	28,269	31,275	31,282	24,990
Girls	24	68	1,347	1,415	1,437	1,152
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authorities—						
Boys	22	590	3,878	4,468	4,363	3,618
Girls	14	113	1,568	1,681	1,696	1,360
Local Authorities—						
Nasik—						
Boys	14	625	3,125	3,750	3,943	3,308
Girls	7	203	1,830	2,033	2,143	1,599
Malegaon—						
Boys	11	344	2,212	2,556	2,552	2,006
Girls	6	140	1,094	1,234	1,242	947
Deolali—						
Boys	2	30	314	344	329	287
Girls	1	...	78	78	86	73
Total—						
Local Authorities—						
Boys	27	999	5,651	6,650	6,824	5,601
Girls	14	343	3,002	3,345	3,471	2,619
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	197	3	6,499	6,502	5,883	4,892
Girls	3	...	99	99	94	73
District Local Board—						
Boys	77	115	3,255	3,370	3,183	2,689
Girls	4	36	403	439	424	375
Municipal Local Authorities—						
Boys	1	...	85	85	86	60
Girls	1	6	157	163	163	136
Total—						
Aided—						
Boys	275	118	9,839	9,957	9,152	7,641
Girls	8	42	659	701	681	584
Unaided—						
Boys	10	20	307	327	264	228
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	812	4,733	47,944	52,677	51,885	42,078
Girls	60	566	6,576	7,142	7,285	5,715
Total ...	872	5,299	54,520	59,819	59,170	47,793

Nos. 4 and 5—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
3,24,309	8,341	48,570	3,81,220	12 3	10 6
14,759	...	2,557	17,316	12 1	10 1½
44,086	1,223	6,415	51,724	11 14	10 2
17,634	...	3,054	20,688	12 3	10 6
23,255	1,429	22,277	46,961	11 15	5 14
12,522	63	12,700	25,285	11 13	5 13
15,070	227	22,055	37,352	14 10	5 14
7,232	110	10,585	17,927	14 7	5 13
1,061	131	3,045	4,237	12 14	3 4
279	...	835	1,114	12 15	3 4
39,386	1,787	47,377	88,550	13 0	5 12
20,033	173	24,120	44,326	12 12	5 12
17,591	...	879	18,470	3 2	3 0
211	...	...	211	2 4	2 4
12,563	...	19,082	31,645	9 15	8 15
3,241	...	8,635	11,876	28 0	7 10
199	...	1,108	1,307	15 3	2 5
522	...	1,294	1,816	11 2	8 8½
30,353	...	21,069	51,422	5 10	3 5
3,974	...	9,929	13,903	20 7	5 13
...	400	4,399	4,799	18 3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
4,38,134	11,751	1,27,830	5,77,715	11 2	8 7
56,400	173	39,660	96,233	13 3	7 12
4,94,534	11,924	1,67,490	6,73,948	11 6	8 6

District and Name or Class or Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BOMBAY DIVISION—*concld.*						
Abstract, Bombay Division—						
Government—						
Boys	6	117	350	467	431	375
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	1,968	10,763	122,443	133,206	153,231	103,670
Girls	91	523	7,104	7,627	7,536	5,988
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authorities—						
Boys	114	2,752	19,545	22,297	21,724	17,234
Girls	43	843	7,178	8,021	8,005	6,324
Local Authorities—						
Boys	296	4,857	63,366	68,223	65,659	54,248
Girls	149	2,751	29,874	32,625	31,977	25,180
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	747	14	29,126	29,140	26,100	23,029
Girls	15	...	617	617	557	467
District Local Boards—						
Boys	303	181	17,358	17,539	16,873	14,472
Girls	6	88	651	739	698	591
Municipal Local Authorities—						
Boys	125	16	21,634	21,650	20,521	17,846
Girls	32	252	6,277	6,529	6,406	4,875
Total—						
Aided—						
Boys	1,175	211	68,118	68,329	63,494	55,347
Girls	53	340	7,545	7,885	7,661	5,933
Unaided—						
Boys	41	27	3,295	3,322	3,035	2,652
Girls	4	...	337	337	277	250
Total—						
Boys	3,600	18,727	277,117	295,844	287,574	233,526
Girls	340	4,457	52,038	56,495	55,456	43,675
Total ...	3,940	23,184	329,155	352,339	343,030	277,201

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20,038	...	...	20,038	46 8	46 8
...	...	...	...	...	...
12,83,124	53,741	2,47,336	15,84,201	11 14	9 10
71,263	...	18,504	89,767	11 15	9 7
1,94,657	11,765	41,036	2,47,458	11 6	8 15
71,684	40	19,096	90,820	11 6	8 15
6,39,680	19,895	16,22,881	22,82,456	34 12	9 12
3,10,886	298	7,99,998	11,11,182	34 12	9 12
83,621	1,351	5,081	90,053	3 7	3 3
1,684	12	...	1,696	3 1	3 0
55,718	47,191	1,07,183	2,10,092	12 7	3 5
4,316	...	11,712	16,028	22 15	6 3
39,844	2,83,276	3,79,666	7,02,786	34 4	1 15
10,825	71,925	1,87,862	2,70,612	42 4	1 11
179,183	3,31,818	4,91,930	10,02,931	15 13	2 13
16,825	71,937	1,99,574	2,88,336	37 10	2 3
...	33,844	58,582	92,426	80 7	...
...	10,264	8,341	18,605	67 3	...
23,16,682	4,51,063	24,61,765	52,29,510	18 3	8 1
4,70,658	82,539	10,45,513	15,98,710	28 13	8 8
27,87,340	5,33,602	35,07,278	68,28,220	19 14	8 2

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CENTRAL DIVISION.						
Poona—						
Government—						
Boys	6	209	750	959	942	774
Girls	3	43	457	500	524	412
District Local Board—						
Boys	562	3,273	31,019	34,292	33,240	26,657
Girls	32	115	1,908	2,023	1,969	1,566
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authorities—						
Boys	31	1,070	5,090	6,160	6,113	4,878
Girls	15	223	2,311	2,534	2,459	1,979
Local Authorities—						
Poona City—						
Boys	33	933	6,992	7,925	7,460	6,360
Girls	25	646	5,791	6,437	6,375	5,327
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	182	...	6,139	6,139	5,699	4,748
Girls	9	129	832	961	937	803
District Local Board—						
Boys	150	183	5,884	6,067	6,011	4,910
Girls	12	60	630	690	694	596
Municipal Local Authorities—						
Boys	49	164	10,404	10,568	10,346	8,949
Girls	17	100	2,549	2,649	2,529	2,160
Total—						
Aided—						
Boys	381	347	22,427	22,774	22,056	18,607
Girls	38	289	4,011	4,300	4,160	3,559
Unaided—						
Boys	7	...	336	336	321	261
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	1,020	5,832	66,614	72,446	70,137	57,537
Girls	113	1,316	14,478	15,794	15,487	12,837
Total ...	1,133	7,148	81,092	88,240	85,624	70,374

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
26,076	642	...	26,718	28 6	27 11
16,814	...	...	16,814	32 1	32 1
4,62,083	2,319	...	4,64,402	14 0	13 14
23,751	...	...	23,751	12 1	12 1
27,338	3,413	45,216	75,967	12 7	4 7
18,317	...	12,071	30,388	12 6	7 7
55,377	4,575	92,149	1,52,101	20 6	7 7
43,382	...	71,225	1,14,607	18 0	6 13
21,235	...	...	21,235	3 12	3 12
7,584	2,326	8,320	18,230	19 7	8 2
18,011	458	29,618	48,087	8 0	3 0
2,434	...	11,448	13,882	20 0	3 8
55,835	35,415	72,968	1,64,218	15 14	5 6
22,915	10,279	23,813	57,007	22 9	9 1
95,081	35,873	1,02,586	2,33,540	10 9	4 5
32,933	12,605	43,581	89,119	21 7	7 15
...	...	3,177	3,177	9 14	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
6,65,955	46,822	2,43,128	9,55,905	13 10	9 8
1,35,197	12,605	1,26,877	2,74,679	17 12	8 12
8,01,152	59,427	3,70,005	12,30,584	14 6	9 6

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CENTRAL DIVISION—*contd.*						
Satara—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	854	7,794	59,565	67,359	67,304	55,647
Girls	77	174	4,336	4,510	4,494	3,579
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authorities—						
Boys	40	1,408	6,353	7,761	7,710	6,402
Girls	20	235	2,653	2,888	2,830	2,293
Local Authorities—						
Satara City—						
Boys	8	509	1,922	2,431	2,399	1,992
Girls	4	166	834	1,000	960	814
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	136	...	4,983	4,983	4,669	3,978
Girls	4	...	126	126	117	94
District Local Board—						
Boys	57	1	2,113	2,114	2,001	1,761
Girls	3	10	138	148	152	123
Municipal Local Authorities—						
Boys	5	...	716	716	647	557
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total (Aided)—						
Boys	198	1	7,812	7,813	7,317	6,296
Girls	7	10	264	274	269	217
Unaided—						
Boys	10	...	409	409	302	270
Girls	2	...	56	56	56	49
Total—						
Boys	1,110	9,712	76,061	85,773	85,032	70,607
Girls	110	585	8,143	8,728	8,609	6,952
Total ...	1,220	10,297	84,204	94,501	93,641	77,559

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
6,18,807	15,806	1,52,186	7,86,799	11 11	9 3
41,432	...	20,031	61,463	13 11	9 4
72,594	2,824	17,707	93,125	12 1	9 7
27,013	...	5,818	32,831	11 10	9 9
16,741	2,253	11,598	30,592	12 12	7 0
6,790	...	4,590	11,880	11 14	7 1
16,746	...	...	16,746	3 9	3 9
505	...	...	505	4 5	4 5
5,789	65	12,381	18,235	9 1	2 14
626	...	2,423	3,049	20 1	4 2
4,393	...	1,317	5,710	8 13	6 13
...	...	...	...	...	...
26,928	65	13,698	40,691	5 9	3 11
1,131	...	2,423	3,554	13 3	4 3
...	...	2,440	2,440	8 1	...
...	...	235	235	4 3	...
7,35,070	20,948	1,97,629	9,53,647	11 3	8 10
76,366	...	33,097	1,09,463	12 11	8 14
8,11,436	20,948	2,30,726	10,63,110	11 6	8 11

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CENTRAL DIVISION—*contd.*						
Sholapur—						
Government—						
Boys	3	45	810	855	1,001	794
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	430	3,314	27,443	30,757	31,068	22,816
Girls	19	108	1,593	1,701	1,686	1,236
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authorities—						
Boys	26	1,346	5,301	6,647	6,745	5,208
Girls	11	137	1,629	1,766	1,815	1,408
Local Authorities—						
Sholapur City—						
Boys	30	1,038	7,344	8,382	8,449	6,375
Girls	14	242	2,643	2,885	2,825	2,063
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	112	3	4,177	4,180	3,812	3,306
Girls	1	...	53	53	52	48
District Local Board—						
Boys	41	35	1,585	1,620	1,574	1,304
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Local Authorities—						
Boys	29	184	4,112	4,296	4,075	3,561
Girls	7	146	1,034	1,180	1,166	993
Total (Aided)—						
Boys	182	222	9,874	10,096	9,461	8,171
Girls	8	146	1,087	1,233	1,218	1,041
Unaided—						
Boys	26	...	926	926	907	775
Girls	1	5	41	46	46	36
Total—						
Boys	697	5,965	51,698	57,663	57,631	44,139
Girls	53	638	6,993	7,631	7,590	5,784
Total ...	750	6,603	58,691	65,294	65,221	49,923

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct):				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a
11,465	...	...	11,465	11 7	11 7
...	...	....	...	...	...
3,26,976	99	48,445	3,75,520	12 1	10 8
10,786	...	5,392	16,178	9 10	6 6
42,633	1,161	39,453	83,247	12 5	6 5
11,375	...	8,837	20,212	11 2	6 4
52,573	32	71,503	1,24,108	14 11	6 4
17,605	...	23,543	41,148	14 9	6 4
13,351	...	1,493	14,844	3 14	3 8
100	...	...	100	1 15	1 15
2,212	869	4,532	7,613	4 13	1 6
...	...	...	...	...	...
11,213	10,503	24,146	45,862	11 4	2 12
4,899	776	9,961	15,636	13 7	4 3
26,776	11,372	30,171	68,319	7 3	2 13
4,999	776	9,961	15,736	12 15	4 2
...	...	25	25	...	...
...	...	200	200	4 6	...
4,60,423	12,664	1,89,597	6,62,684	11 8	8 0
44,765	776	47,933	93,474	12 5	5 14
5,05,188	13,440	2,37,530	7,56,158	11 10	7 12

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CENTRAL DIVISION—*contd.*						
Ahmednagar—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	1	...	25	25	27	24
District Local Board—						
Boys	617	3,670	33,293	36,963	38,423	29,931
Girls	44	163	2,867	3,030	3,053	2,396
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authorities—						
Boys	3	233	894	1,127	1,116	924
Girls	2	62	422	484	466	398
Local Authorities—						
Ahmednagar City—						
Boys	14	578	3,805	4,383	4,272	3,483
Girls	7	186	1,505	1,691	1,671	1,435
Ahmednagar Cantonment—						
Boys	2	98	479	577	548	463
Girls	2	...	144	144	141	109
Total, Local Authorities—						
Boys	16	676	4,284	4,960	4,920	3,946
Girls	9	186	1,649	1,835	1,812	1,544
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	176	58	6,047	6,105	6,117	4,772
Girls	4	61	192	253	245	220
District Local Board—						
Boys	114	424	5,015	5,439	6,182	4,492
Girls	4	84	215	299	294	272
Municipal Local Authorities—						
Boys	5	5	410	415	417	334
Girls	3	...	262	262	262	198
Total (Aided)—						
Boys	295	487	11,472	11,959	12,716	9,598
Girls	11	145	669	814	801	690
Unaided—						
Boys	15	...	414	414	407	349
Girls	1	...	35	35	35	33
Total—						
Boys	946	5,066	50,357	55,423	57,582	44,748
Girls	68	556	5,667	6,223	6,194	5,085
Total ...	1,014	5,622	56,024	61,646	63,776	49,833

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	...	...
397	...	...	397	14 11	14 11
4,45,121	1,281	80,080	5,26,482	13 11	11 9
34,738	...	6,223	40,961	13 7	11 6
11,957	239	5,920	18,116	16 4	10 11
3,832	...	1,916	5,748	12 5	8 4
31,040	2,605	33,668	67,313	15 6	7 2
11,859	...	12,966	24,825	14 14	7 2
2,886	1,084	3,996	7,966	14 9	5 4
719	...	1,008	1,727	12 4	5 2
33,926	3,689	37,664	75,279	15 5	6 14
12,578	...	13,974	26,552	14 10	6 15
25,338	...	1,944	27,282	4 7	4 2
2,217	42	2,884	5,143	21 0	9 1
27,019	...	55,494	82,513	13 5	4 6
2,176	...	4,167	6,343	21 9	7 6
2,437	...	3,364	5,801	13 15	5 14
2,218	...	1,166	3,384	12 15	8 7
54,794	...	60,802	1,15,596	9 1	4 5
6,611	42	8,217	14,870	18 9	8 4
...	...	1,127	1,127	2 12	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
5,45,798	5,209	1,85,593	7,36,600	12 13	9 8
58,156	42	30,330	88,528	14 5	9 6
6,03,954	5,251	2,15,923	8,25,128	12 15	9 8

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CENTRAL DIVISION—*contd.*						
East Khandesh—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	727	6,710	52,252	58,962	60,912	49,618
Girls	43	166	3,425	3,591	3,586	2,769
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authorities—						
Boys	44	2,016	10,303	12,319	12,856	10,323
Girls	19	236	2,891	3,127	3,141	2,351
Local Authorities—						
Jalgaon—						
Boys	11	784	2,613	3,397	3,439	2,895
Girls	4	177	1,230	1,407	1,428	1,143
Amalner—						
Boys	6	471	2,125	2,596	2,453	1,949
Girls	2	70	657	727	748	576
Total, Local Authorities—						
Boys	17	1,255	4,738	5,993	5,892	4,844
Girls	6	247	1,887	2,134	2,176	1,721
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	187	...	5,999	5,999	5,387	4,672
Girls	4	...	156	156	150	148
District Local Board—						
Boys	14	23	609	632	559	462
Girls	1	6	26	32	32	30
Municipal Local Authorities—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, (Aided)—						
Boys	201	23	6,608	6,631	5,946	5,134
Girls	5	6	182	188	182	178
Unaided—						
Boys	100	...	4,066	4,066	3,812	3,330
Girls	9	...	362	362	362	342
Total—						
Boys	1,089	10,004	77,967	87,971	89,418	73,249
Girls	82	655	8,747	9,402	9,447	7,361
Total ...	1,171	10,659	86,714	97,373	98,865	80,610

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
6,51,626	24,225	1,34,064	8,09,915	13 5	10 11
27,157	...	6,831	33,988	9 8	7 9
1,02,096	5,726	68,409	1,76,231	13 11	7 15
20,419	...	14,827	35,246	11 4	6 8
23,448	1,280	23,304	48,032	13 15	6 13
9,400	...	9,407	18,807	13 3	6 9
18,525	19	16,245	34,789	14 3	7 9
5,649	...	5,117	10,766	14 6	7 9
41,973	1,299	39,549	82,821	14 1	7 2
15,049	...	14,524	29,573	13 9	6 15
24,779	...	...	24,779	4 10	4 10
905	...	...	905	6 1	6 1
1,096	...	6,260	7,356	13 3	1 15
...	...	600	600	18 12	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
25,875	...	6,260	32,135	5 6	4 6
905	...	600	1,505	8 4	5 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
8,21,570	31,250	2,48,282	11,01,102	12 5	9 3
63,530	...	36,782	1,00,312	10 10	6 12
8,85,100	31,250	2,85,064	12,01,414	12 2	10 15

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CENTRAL DIVISION—*contd.*						
West Khandesh—						
Government—						
Boys	2	69	322	391	365	323
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	391	2,750	30,342	33,092	31,701	23,988
Girls	27	79	1,996	2,075	1,991	1,467
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authorities—						
Boys	14	884	3,766	4,650	4,609	3,700
Girls	10	89	1,465	1,554	1,560	1,229
Local Authorities—						
Dhulia—						
Boys	16	544	3,588	4,132	4,026	3,198
Girls	10	216	2,017	2,233	2,139	1,613
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	197	3	8,178	8,181	7,749	6,578
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	44	94	1,440	1,534	1,393	1,130
Girls	2	14	99	113	103	89
Municipal Local Authorities—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total (Aided)—						
Boys	241	97	9,618	9,715	9,142	7,708
Girls	2	14	99	113	103	89
Unaided—						
Boys	18	...	678	678	636	555
Girls	2	...	66	66	66	62
Total—						
Boys	682	4,344	48,314	52,658	50,479	39,472
Girls	51	398	5,643	6,041	5,859	4,460
Total ...	733	4,742	53,957	58,699	56,338	43,932

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
8,739	...	...	8,739	23 15	23 15
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,95,618	151	71,985	3,67,754	11 10	9 5
18,476	...	4,710	23,186	11 10	9 4
45,444	529	5,780	51,753	11 4	9 14
15,148	...	2,143	17,291	11 1	9 11
26,079	...	27,792	53,871	13 6	6 8
13,774	...	14,865	28,639	13 6	6 7
30,673	...	...	30,673	3 15	3 15
...	...	...	...	...	...
4,386	...	10,220	14,606	10 8	3 2
459	...	1,398	1,857	18 0	4 7
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
35,059	...	10,220	45,279	4 15	3 13
459	...	1,398	1,857	18 0	4 7
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
4,10,939	680	1,15,777	5,27,396	10 7	8 2
47,857	...	23,116	70,973	12 2	8 3
4,58,796	680	1,38,893	5,98,369	10 10	8 2

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CENTRAL DIVISION—*concld.*						
Abstract.						
Government—						
Boys	11	323	1,882	2,205	2,308	1,691
Girls	4	43	482	525	551	436
District Local Board—						
Boys	3,581	27,511	233,914	261,425	262,648	208,657
Girls	242	805	16,125	16,930	16,779	13,007
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authorities—						
Boys	158	6,957	31,707	38,664	39,154	31,435
Girls	77	982	11,371	12,353	12,271	9,658
Local Authorities—						
Boys	120	4,955	28,868	33,823	33,146	26,715
Girls	68	1,703	14,821	16,524	16,287	13,082
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	990	64	35,523	35,587	33,433	28,054
Girls	22	190	1,359	1,549	1,501	1,313
District Local Board—						
Boys	420	760	16,646	17,406	17,720	14,059
Girls	22	174	1,108	1,282	1,275	1,110
Municipal Local Authorities—						
Boys	88	353	15,642	15,995	15,485	13,401
Girls	27	246	3,845	4,091	3,957	3,351
Total (Aided)—						
Boys	1,498	1,177	67,811	68,988	66,638	55,514
Girls	71	610	6,312	6,922	6,733	5,774
Unaided—						
Boys	176	...	6,829	6,829	6,385	5,540
Girls	15	5	560	565	565	522
Total—						
Boys	5,544	40,923	371,011	4,11,934	410,279	329,752
Girls	477	4,148	49,671	53,819	53,186	42,479
Total ...	6,021	45,071	420,682	465,753	463,465	372,231
NORTHERN DIVISION.						
Ahmedabad—						
Government—						
Boys	4	77	626	703	690	591
Girls	1	40	217	257	257	221
District Local Board—						
Boys	376	2,661	21,764	24,425	24,806	19,747
Girls	49	370	3,024	3,394	3,484	2,646

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
46,280	642	...	46,922	20 5	20 1
17,211	...	...	17,211	31 4	31 4
28,00,231	43,881	4,86,760	33,30,872	12 11	10 11
1,56,340	...	43,187	1,99,527	11 14	9 5
3,02,062	13,892	1,82,485	4,98,439	12 12	7 11
96,104	...	45,612	1,41,716	11 9	7 13
2,26,669	11,848	2,80,255	5,18,772	15 10	6 13
1,09,178	...	1,42,721	2,51,899	15 7	6 11
1,32,122	...	3,437	1,35,559	4 1	3 15
11,311	2,368	11,204	24,883	16 9	7 9
58,513	1,392	1,18,505	1,78,410	10 1	3 5
5,695	...	20,036	25,731	20 3	4 7
73,878	45,918	1,01,795	2,21,591	14 1	4 12
30,032	11,055	34,940	76,027	19 3	7 9
2,64,513	47,310	2,23,737	5,35,560	8 1	4 0
47,038	13,423	66,180	1,26,641	18 13	7 0
...	...	6,769	6,769	1 1	...
...	...	435	435	0 12	...
36,39,755	1,17,573	11,80,006	49,37,334	12 1	8 14
4,25,871	13,423	2,98,135	7,37,429	13 14	8 0
40,65,626	1,30,996	14,78,141	56,74,763	12 4	8 12
14,942	706	...	15,648	22 11	21 10
6,078	...	...	6,078	23 10	23 10
3,43,861	10,030	24,335	3,78,226	15 4	13 13
47,405	...	...	47,405	13 10	13 10

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTHERN DIVISION—*contd.*						
Ahmedabad—*concld.*						
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authorities—						
Boys	24	820	4,565	5,385	5,385	4,425
Girls	11	267	2,046	2,313	2,345	1,846
Local Authorities—						
Ahmedabad City—						
Boys	111	1,461	22,153	23,614	22,133	18,276
Girls	46	1,317	9,281	10,598	10,301	8,918
Ahmedabad Cantonment—						
Boys	1	...	141	141	127	94
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Local Authorities—						
Boys	112	1,461	22,294	23,755	22,260	18,370
Girls	46	1,317	9,281	10,598	10,301	8,918
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	7	...	321	321	311	280
Girls	4	...	184	184	191	145
District Local Board—						
Boys	49	241	1,742	1,983	1,995	1,920
Girls	6	30	221	251	287	233
Municipal Local Authorities—						
Boys	13	16	1,355	1,371	1,262	1,032
Girls	9	356	1,517	1,873	1,744	1,429
Total (Aided)—						
Boys	69	257	3,418	3,675	3,568	3,232
Girls	19	386	1,922	2,308	2,222	1,807
Unaided—						
Boys	6	7	502	509	478	417
Girls	1	80	232	312	286	248
Total—						
Boys	591	5,283	53,169	58,452	57,187	46,782
Girls	127	2,460	16,722	19,182	18,895	15,686
Total ...	718	7,743	69,891	77,634	76,082	62,468

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
34,265	3,428	17,494	55,187	10 4	6 6
15,084	...	7,297	22,381	9 9	6 7
88,300	...	3,62,732	4,51,032	20 6	4 0
36,997	...	1,49,898	1,86,895	18 2	3 9
582	...	730	1,312	10 5	4 9
...	...	...	...	...	...
88,882	...	3,63,462	4,52,244	20 5	4 0
36,997	...	1,49,898	1,86,895	18 2	3 6
797	91	1,088	1,976	6 6	2 9
378	174	1,484	2,036	10 11	2 0
8,011	582	22,885	31,478	15 12	4 0
1,349	...	2,383	3,732	13 0	4 11
11,913	...	17,125	29,038	23 0	9 7
19,228	...	16,757	35,985	20 10	11 0
20,721	673	41,098	62,492	17 8	5 13
20,955	174	20,624	41,753	18 13	9 7
...	...	1,714	1,714	3 9	...
...	...	10,161	10,161	35 8	...
5,02,671	14,837	4,48,103	9,65,611	16 14	8 13
1,26,519	174	1,87,980	3,14,673	16 10	6 11
6,29,190	15,011	6,36,083	12,80,284	16 13	8 4

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTHERN DIVISION—*contd.*						
Kaira—						
Government—						
Boys	1	...	43	43	40	32
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	324	5,033	25,994	31,027	31,075	24,600
Girls	67	692	5,604	6,296	6,325	4,964
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authorities—						
Boys	25	855	4,036	4,891	4,724	3,909
Girls	10	369	2,044	2,413	2,569	1,959
Local Authorities—						
Nadiad—						
Boys	10	242	2,425	2,667	2,484	2,174
Girls	7	168	1,496	1,664	1,619	1,310
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	106	...	4,708	4,708	4,426	4,273
Girls	1	69	111	180	188	163
District Local Board—						
Boys	215	175	7,300	7,475	6,702	5,079
Girls	19	206	1,109	1,315	1,287	1,074
Municipal Local Authorities—						
Boys	8	58	540	598	569	473
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total (Aided)—						
Boys	329	233	12,548	12,781	11,697	9,825
Girls	20	275	1,220	1,495	1,475	1,237
Unaided—						
Boys	35	...	1,303	1,303	1,373	976
Girls	1	...	37	37	32	17
Total—						
Boys	724	6,363	46,349	52,712	51,393	41,516
Girls	105	1,504	10,401	11,905	12,020	9,487
Total ...	829	7,867	56,750	64,617	63,413	51,003

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
933	...	...	933	23 5	23 5
...	...	...	...	...	...
3,86,193	15,999	5,621	4,07,813	13 2	12 7
80,422	...	1,141	81,563	12 4	12 11
50,285	2,710	12,237	65,232	13 13	10 10
23,171	...	8,585	31,756	12 6	9 0
16,588	1,796	18,403	36,787	14 13	6 11
11,633	...	10,542	22,175	13 11	7 3
11,284	...	...	11,284	2 9	2 9
1,900	...	3,820	5,720	30 7	10 2
19,269	...	57,718	76,987	11 8	2 14
6,476	69	10,504	17,049	13 4	5 1
2,491	1,564	5,786	9,841	17 5	4 6
...	...	...	...	...	...
33,044	1,564	63,504	98,112	8 6	2 13
8,376	69	14,324	22,769	15 7	5 11
...	...	16,361	16,361	11 15	...
...	...	200	200	6 4	...
4,87,043	22,069	1,16,126	6,25,238	12 3	9 8
1,23,602	69	34,792	1,58,463	13 3	10 5
6,10,645	22,138	1,50,918	7,83,701	12 6	9 10

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTHERN DIVISION—*contd.*						
Panch Mahals—						
Government—						
Boys	1	6	68	74	73	60
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	176	1,391	9,828	11,219	11,380	8,177
Girls	21	204	1,601	1,805	1,790	1,326
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authorities—						
Boys	14	343	2,454	2,797	2,472	2,203
Girls	7	132	969	1,101	1,085	859
Local Authorities—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	54	...	2,272	2,272	2,033	1,594
Girls	1	80	115	195	196	165
District Local Board—						
Boys	92	36	4,747	4,783	5,269	3,544
Girls	14	...	1,239	1,239	1,279	1,115
Municipal Local Authorities—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total (Aided)—						
Boys	146	36	7,019	7,055	7,302	5,138
Girls	15	80	1,354	1,434	1,475	1,280
Unaided—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	387	1,776	19,369	21,145	21,227	15,578
Girls	43	416	3,924	4,340	4,350	3,465
Total ...	380	2,192	23,293	25,485	25,577	19,043

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1,344	.....	.....	1,344	18 7	18 7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,46,792	.....	.....	1,46,792	12 14	12 14
27,250	.....	.....	27,250	15 4	15 4
19,931	.....	20,825	40,756	16 8	8 1
7,776	.....	9,657	17,433	16 1	7 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,981	.....	.....	5,981	2 15	2 15
2,425	.....	3,517	5,942	30 5	12 6
11,989	.....	24,326	36,315	6 14	2 3
1,465	.....	5,955	7,420	5 13	1 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17,970	.....	24,326	42,296	5 13	2 7
3,890	.....	9,472	13,362	9 1	2 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,86,037	.....	45,151	2,31,188	10 14	8 12
38,916	.....	19,129	58,045	13 5	8 12
2,24,953	.....	64,280	2,89,233	11 5	8 13

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTHERN DIVISION—*contd.*						
Broach—						
Government—						
Boys	1	...	27	27	27	25
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	242	2,404	15,184	17,588	17,327	13,262
Girls	32	246	2,179	2,425	2,351	1,835
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authorities—						
Boys	9	283	1,452	1,735	1,677	1,382
Girls	4	75	767	842	824	675
Local Authorities—						
Broach—						
Boys	13	417	3,106	3,523	3,356	2,734
Girls	9	230	1,460	1,690	1,699	1,326
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	23	79	810	889	863	709
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	17	...	406	406	413	314
Girls	5	46	165	211	230	180
Municipal Local Authorities—						
Boys	5	...	442	442	454	348
Girls	2	...	175	175	181	154
Total (Aided)—						
Boys	45	79	1,658	1,737	1,730	1,371
Girls	7	46	340	386	411	334
Unaided—						
Boys	3	...	105	105	123	106
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	313	3,183	21,532	24,715	24,240	18,880
Girls	52	597	4,746	5,343	5,285	4,170
Total ...	365	3,780	26,278	30,058	29,525	23,050

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
498	...	...	498	18 7	18 7
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,36,112	6,557	14,650	2,57,319	14 14	13 10
29,793	...	4,501	34,294	14 9	12 11
17,059	...	8,642	25,701	15 5	10 3
6,419	...	3,287	9,706	11 12	7 13
21,094	613	24,195	45,902	13 11	6 5
13,767	...	10,205	23,972	14 2	8 2
3,988	...	2,262	6,250	7 4	4 10
...	...	...	...	...	...
921	10	3,427	4,358	10 9	2 4
685	...	1,948	2,633	11 7	3 0
2,600	...	3,968	6,568	14 7	5 12
900	260	2,411	3,571	19 12	5 0
7,509	10	9,657	17,176	9 15	4 5
1,585	260	4,359	6,204	15 2	3 14
...	...	3,934	3,934	32 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,32,272	7,180	61,078	3,50,530	14 7	11 10
51,564	260	22,352	74,176	14 1	9 12
3,33,836	7,440	83,430	4,24,706	14 6	11 5

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTHERN DIVISION—*contd.*						
Surat—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	383	5,010	37,128	42,138	42,326	31,187
Girls	50	638	4,213	4,851	4,697	3,424
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authorities—						
Boys	8	301	1,703	2,004	1,802	1,425
Girls	5	138	1,065	1,203	1,039	738
Local Authorities—						
Surat—						
Boys	38	1,304	9,594	10,898	10,781	8,776
Girls	19	491	4,214	4,645	4,577	3,576
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	128	...	5,655	5,655	5,381	4,261
Girls	4	...	148	148	142	120
District Local Board—						
Boys	44	70	2,283	2,353	2,411	1,896
Girls	11	120	578	698	718	548
Municipal Local Authorities—						
Boys	7	2	836	838	834	711
Girls	11	39	1,449	1,488	1,454	1,153
Total (Aided)—						
Boys	179	72	8,774	8,846	8,626	6,868
Girls	26	159	2,175	2,334	2,314	1,821
Unaided—						
Boys	8	53	856	909	905	716
Girls	3	...	428	428	435	310
Total—						
Boys	616	6,740	58,055	64,795	64,440	48,972
Girls	103	1,366	12,095	13,461	13,062	9,869
Total ...	719	8,106	70,150	78,256	77,502	58,841

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
4,35,032	18,419	29,621	4,83,072	11 7	10 4
56,791	...	7,178	63,969	13 10	12 1
12,828	...	11,485	24,313	13 8	7 2
8,016	...	7,180	15,196	14 10	7 11
73,401	...	74,070	1,47,471	13 11	6 13
36,031	...	36,990	73,021	15 15	7 14
18,209	...	268	18,477	3 7	3 6
489	...	...	489	3 7	3 7
8,301	228	16,382	24,911	10 5	3 7
3,688	...	14,280	17,968	25 0	5 2
6,180	...	5,738	11,918	14 5	7 7
12,359	...	17,671	30,030	20 10	8 8
32,690	228	22,388	55,306	6 7	3 13
16,536	...	31,951	48,487	20 15	7 2
...	...	14,226	14,226	15 12	...
...	...	5,910	5,910	13 9	...
5,53,951	18,647	1,51,790	7,24,388	11 8	8 10
1,17,374	...	89,209	2,06,583	15 13	9 0
6,71,325	18,647	2,40,999	9,30,971	12 0	8 11

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTHERN DIVISION—*concld.*						
Abstract—Northern Division						
Government—						
Boys	7	83	764	847	830	708
Girls	1	40	217	257	257	221
District Local Board—						
Boys	1,501	16,499	109,898	126,397	126,914	96,973
Girls	219	2,150	16,621	18,771	18,647	14,195
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authorities—						
Boys	80	2,602	14,210	16,812	16,060	13,344
Girls	37	981	6,891	7,872	7,862	6,077
Local Authorities—						
Boys	173	3,424	37,419	40,843	38,881	32,054
Girls	81	2,146	16,451	18,597	18,196	15,130
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	318	79	13,766	13,845	13,014	11,117
Girls	10	149	558	707	717	593
District Local Board—						
Boys	417	522	16,478	17,000	16,790	12,753
Girls	55	402	3,312	3,714	3,801	3,150
Municipal Local Authorities—						
Boys	33	76	3,173	3,249	3,119	2,564
Girls	22	395	3,141	3,536	3,379	2,736
Total (Aided)—						
Boys	768	677	33,417	34,094	32,923	26,484
Girls	87	946	7,011	7,957	7,897	6,479
Unaided—						
Boys	52	60	2,766	2,826	2,879	2,215
Girls	5	80	697	777	753	575
Total—						
Boys	2,581	23,345	198,474	221,819	218,487	171,728
Girls	430	6,343	47,888	54,231	53,612	42,677
Total ...	3,011	29,688	246,362	276,050	272,099	214,405

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
17,717	706	...	18,423	22 3	21 6
6,078	...	...	6,078	23 10	23 10
15,47,990	51,005	74,227	16,73,222	13 3	12 3
2,41661	...	12,820	2,54,481	13 10	12 15
1,34,368	6,138	70,683	2,11,189	13 2	8 6
60,466	...	36,006	96,472	12 4	7 11
1,99,965	2,409	4,80,130	6,82,504	17 9	5 2
98,428	...	2,07,635	3,06,063	16 13	5 7
40,259	91	3,618	43,968	3 6	3 1
5,192	174	8,821	14,187	19 13	7 4
48,491	820	1,24,738	1,74,049	10 6	2 12
13,663	69	35,070	48,802	12 13	3 10
23,184	1,564	32,617	57,365	18 6	7 7
32,487	260	36,839	69,586	20 9	9 10
1,11,934	2,475	1,60,973	2,75,382	8 6	3 6
51,342	503	80,730	1,32,575	16 13	6 8
...	...	36,235	36,235	12 9	...
...	...	16,271	16,271	21 10	...
20,11,974	62,733	8,22,248	28,96,955	13 4	9 3
4,57,975	503	3,53,462	8,11,940	15 2	8 9
24,69,949	63,236	11,75,710	37,08,895	13 10	9 1

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SOUTHERN DIVISION.						
Dharwar—						
Government—						
Boys	4	234	1,474	1,708	1,645	1,477
Girls	1	59	198	257	265	250
District Local Board—						
Boys	524	4,507	35,845	40,352	42,834	31,115
Girls	78	55	4,717	4,772	5,145	3,565
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authorities—						
Boys	15	675	2,285	2,960	3,066	2,253
Girls	8	45	1,168	1,213	1,287	975
Local Authorities—						
Dharwar—						
Boys	15	323	2,159	2,482	2,498	1,858
Girls	9	63	1,213	1,276	1,300	949
Hubli—						
Boys	19	966	4,767	5,733	5,769	4,135
Girls	11	134	2,501	2,635	2,692	2,023
Gadag—						
Boys	15	555	2,201	2,756	2,921	2,217
Girls	8	95	1,387	1,482	1,614	1,264
Total Local Authorities—						
Boys	49	1,844	9,127	10,971	11,188	8,210
Girls	28	292	5,101	5,393	5,606	4,236
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	157	5	4,994	4,999	4,458	3,325
Girls	6	...	184	184	176	142
District Local Board—						
Boys	206	76	7,177	7,253	6,658	6,505
Girls	2	...	59	59	57	45
Municipal Local Authorities—						
Boys	35	123	3,252	3,375	3,235	2,704
Girls	4	94	299	393	369	318
Total (Aided)—						
Boys	398	204	15,428	15,627	14,351	13,034
Girls	12	94	542	636	602	505

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
16,517	819	13,661	30,997	18 13	10 0
6,233	...	...	6,233	28 15	28 15
4,97,880	17,063	1,18,708	6,33,651	14 12	11 9
97,854	...	16,511	1,14,365	22 3	19 0
33,287	857	11,323	45,467	14 13	10 13
18,389	...	4,815	23,204	18 0	14 4
18,972	...	21,502	40,474	16 3	7 9
8,200	...	8,243	16,443	12 10	6 4
39,579	...	42,719	82,298	14 4	6 13
15,767	...	17,784	33,551	12 7	5 13
16,422	...	22,024	38,446	13 2	5 9
10,791	...	11,546	22,337	13 13	6 10
74,973	...	86,245	1,61,218	14 6	6 11
34,758	...	37,573	72,331	12 14	6 3
18,384	42	1,343	19,769	4 6	4 1
853	...	...	853	4 13	4 13
11,856	769	28,260	40,885	6 2	1 10
105	...	160	265	4 10	1 13
9,886	832	17,181	27,899	8 9	3 0
680	...	3,527	4,207	11 6	1 13
40,126	1,643	46,784	88,553	6 2	2 12
1,638	...	3,687	5,325	8 13	2 11

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SOUTHERN DIVISION—*contd.*						
Dharwar—*contd.*						
Unaided—						
Boys	12	1	382	383	362	305
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	1,002	7,465	64,536	72,001	73,446	56,394
Girls	127	545	11,726	12,271	12,905	9,531
Total ...	1,129	8,010	76,262	84,272	86,351	65,925
Belgaum—						
Government—						
Boys	1	...	77	77	85	75
Girls	1	...	51	51	57	49
District Local Board—						
Boys	564	4,613	33,531	38,144	39,977	30,350
Girls	59	102	3,668	3,770	3,803	2,887
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authorities—						
Boys	35	1,406	6,290	7,696	7,912	6,196
Girls	17	197	2,679	2,876	2,907	2,264
Local Authorities—						
Belgaum Cantonment—						
Boys	1	...	422	422	431	350
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	172	...	5,496	5,496	5,182	4,352
Girls	....	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	71	149	2,482	2,631	2,737	2,221
Girls	1	...	35	35	35	29

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	125	2,377	2,502	6 15	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
6,62,783	20,507	2,79,098	9,62,388	13 1	9 0
1,58,872	...	62,586	2,21,458	17 6	12 8
8,21,655	20,507	3,41,684	11,83,846	13 11	9 8
...	...	825	825	9 11	...
1,614	...	...	1,614	28 5	28 5
3,85,066	...	1,07,593	4,92,659	12 5	9 13
86,530	...	22,865	1,09,395	28 12	22 12
86,530	...	22,865	1,09,395	13 13	10 15
31,795	...	8,400	40,195	13 15	10 15
1,903	2	2,987	4,892	11 5	4 6
...	...	...	...	...	...
19,856	...	...	19,856	3 13	3 13
...	...	...	...	...	...
8,568	1,278	12,119	21,965	3 0	3 2
68	...	168	236	6 12	1 15

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SOUTHERN DIVISION—*contd.*						
Belgaum—*contd.*						
Municipal Local Authorities—						
Boys	12	142	1,127	1,269	1,257	1,117
Girls	3	...	275	275	260	222
Total (Aided)—						
Boys	255	291	9,105	9,396	9,176	7,690
Girls	4	...	310	310	295	251
Unaided—						
Boys	5	...	188	188	190	169
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	861	6,310	49,613	55,923	57,771	44,830
Girls	81	299	6,708	7,007	7,062	5,451
Total ...	942	6,609	56,321	62,930	64,833	50,281
Bijapur—						
Government—						
Boys	1	...	69	69	91	84
Girls	3	...	143	143	146	130
District Local Board—						
Boys	436	3,171	24,185	27,356	27,155	21,176
Girls	40	67	2,178	2,245	2,241	1,720
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authorities—						
Boys	17	414	2,510	2,924	2,920	2,263
Girls	8	35	1,010	1,045	887	684
Local Authorities—						
Bijapur—						
Boys	19	608	2,839	3,442	3,489	2,586
Girls	10	118	1,269	1,387	1,349	1,050

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
4,694	3,815	4,069	12,578	10 0	3 15
374	250	2,863	3,487	13 7	1 7
33,118	5,093	16,188	54,399	5 15	3 9
442	250	3,031	3,723	12 9	1 8
...	...	1,064	1,064	5 10	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
5,06,617	5,095	1,51,522	6,63,234	11 8	8 12
1,20,381	250	34,296	1,54,927	20 8	17 0
6,26,998	5,345	1,85,818	8,18,161	12 9	9 10
2,850	...	...	2,850	31 5	31 5
2,346	...	...	2,346	16 1	16 1
3,91,756	11,344	6,338	4,09,438	15 1	14 7
29,643	...	4,777	84,420	15 6	13 4
12,279	...	22,926	35,205	12 1	4 3
11,660	...	...	11,660	13 2	13 2
23,973	...	25,726	49,699	14 1	6 14
14,591	...	12,499	27,090	20 1	10 13

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SOUTHERN DIVISION—*contd.*						
Bijapur—*contd.*						
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	153	10	4,841	4,851	4,428	3,631
Girls	4	...	144	144	141	115
District Local Board—						
Boys	168	169	5,673	5,842	5,615	5,053
Girls	2	...	73	73	71	68
Municipal Local Authorities—						
Boys	21	101	1,886	1,987	1,884	1,649
Girls	3	7	229	236	221	187
Total (Aided)—						
Boys	342	280	12,400	12,680	11,927	10,333
Girls	9	7	446	453	433	370
Unaided—						
Boys	3	...	107	107	94	77
Girls	1	...	75	75	75	61
Total—						
Boys	818	4,468	42,110	46,578	45,676	36,519
Girls	71	227	5,121	5,348	5,131	4,015
Total ...	889	4,695	47,231	51,926	50,807	40,534
Kanara—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	266	1,338	13,579	14,917	14,595	11,237
Girls	21	172	1,457	1,629	1,586	1,258
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authorities—						
Boys	24	566	3,842	4,408	4,358	3,437
Girls	10	138	1,590	1,728	1,634	1,306
Local Authorities—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
16,610	...	...	16,610	3 12	3 12
656	...	...	656	4 10	4 10
15,065	1,207	5,441	21,713	3 14	2 3
581	...	855	1,436	20 4	8 3
6,636	467	4,758	11,861	6 5	3 8
1,410	...	1,866	3,276	14 13	6 6
38,311	1,674	10,199	50,184	4 3	3 3
2,647	...	2,721	5,368	10 9	5 3
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	746	746	9 15	...
4,69,169	13,018	65,189	5,47,376	12 0	10 4
60,887	...	20,743	81,630	15 11	11 14
5,30,056	13,018	85,932	6,29,006	12 4	10 7
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,27,933	4,036	...	2,31,969	15 15	15 10
19,624	...	...	19,624	12 5	12 5
35,414	1,745	15,145	52,304	12 0	8 2
11,444	...	5,722	17,166	10 8	7 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SOUTHERN DIVISION—*contd.*						
Kanara—*contd.*						
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	108	2	3,665	3,667	3,357	1,826
Girls	4	...	161	161	149	115
District Local Board—						
Boys	63	48	2,512	2,560	2,502	2,108
Girls	3	3	140	143	125	103
Municipal Local Authorities—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total (Aided)—						
Boys	171	50	6,177	6,227	5,859	3,934
Girls	7	3	301	304	274	218
Unaided—						
Boys	4	5	180	185	192	138
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	465	1,959	23,778	25,737	25,004	18,746
Girls	38	313	3,348	3,661	3,494	2,782
Total ...	503	2,272	27,126	29,398	28,498	21,528
Abstract—Southern Division.						
Government—						
Boys	6	234	1,620	1,854	1,821	1,636
Girls	5	59	392	451	468	429
District Local Board—						
Boys	1,790	13,629	107,140	120,769	124,561	93,878
Girls	198	396	12,020	12,416	12,775	9,430
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authorities—						
Boys	91	3,061	14,927	17,988	18,256	14,149
Girls	43	415	6,447	6,862	6,715	5,229
Local Authorities—						
Boys	69	2,447	12,388	14,835	15,108	11,146
Girls	38	410	6,370	6,780	6,955	5,286

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
12,436	315	1,852	14,603	4 6	3 11
612	...	106	718	4 13	4 2
7,371	885	3,757	12,013	4 13	2 15
153	...	305	458	3 11	1 4
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
19,807	1,200	5,609	26,616	4 9	3 6
765	...	411	1,176	4 5	2 13
...	...	1,490	1,490	7 12	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,83,154	6,981	22,244	3,12,379	12 8	11 5
31,233	...	6,133	37,966	10 14	9 2
3,14,987	6,981	28,377	3,50,345	12 5	11 1
19,367	319	14,486	34,672	18 11	10 7
10,193	...	...	10,193	21 12	21 12
15,02,635	32,443	2,32,639	17,67,717	14 10	12 7
2,33,651	...	44,153	2,77,804	22 5	18 12
1,67,510	2,602	72,259	2,42,371	13 7	9 4
73,288	...	18,937	92,225	13 7	10 10
1,00,849	2	1,14,958	2,15,809	14 8	6 12
49,349	...	50,072	99,421	14 10	7 4

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Abstract, Southern Division—contd.						
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	590	17	18,996	19,013	17,425	13,634
Girls	14	...	489	489	466	372
District Local Boards—						
Boys	508	442	17,844	18,286	17,512	15,887
Girls	8	3	307	310	288	245
Municipal Local Authorities—						
Boys	68	366	6,265	6,631	6,376	5,470
Girls	10	101	803	904	850	727
Total (Aided)—						
Boys	1,166	825	43,105	43,930	41,313	34,991
Girls	32	104	1,599	1,703	1,604	1,344
Unaided—						
Boys	24	6	857	863	838	689
Girls	1	...	75	75	75	61
Total—						
Boys	3,146	20,202	180,037	200,239	201,897	156,489
Girls	317	1,384	26,903	28,287	28,592	21,779
Total ...	3,463	21,586	206,940	228,526	230,489	178,268
Abstract, Bombay Province—						
Government—						
Boys	30	757	4,616	5,373	5,390	4,610
Girls	10	142	1,091	1,233	1,276	1,086
District Local Board—						
Boys	8,840	68,402	573,395	641,797	647,354	503,178
Girls	750	3,874	51,870	55,744	55,737	42,620
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authorities—						
Boys	443	15,372	80,389	95,761	95,194	76,162
Girls	200	3,221	31,887	35,108	34,853	27,288
Local Authorities—						
Boys	658	15,683	142,041	157,724	152,794	124,163
Girls	336	7,010	67,516	74,526	73,415	58,678
Total—Municipal—						
Boys	1,101	31,055	222,430	253,485	247,988	200,325
Girls	536	10,231	99,403	109,634	108,268	85,966

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
67,286	357	3,195	70,838	3 11	3 8
2,121	...	106	2,227	4 8	4 5
42,360	4,139	49,577	96,576	5 8	2 7
907	...	1,488	2,395	8 8	3 3
21,216	5,114	26,008	52,338	8 3	3 5
2,464	250	8,256	10,970	12 14	2 14
1,31,362	9,610	78,780	2,19,752	5 0	2 15
5,492	250	9,850	15,592	9 11	3 7
...	125	4,931	5,056	6 1	...
...	...	746	746	9 15	...
19,21,723	45,601	5,18,053	24,85,377	12 5	9 8
3,71,973	250	1,23,758	4,95,981	17 0	13 0
22,93,696	45,851	6,41,811	29,81,358	12 15	9 15
1,03,402	2,167	14,486	1,20,055	22 4	19 3
33,482	...	...	33,482	26 4	26 4
71,33,980	1,81,070	10,40,962	83,56,012	12 15	11 0
7,02,915	...	1,18,664	8,21,579	14 12	12 10
7,98,597	34,397	3,66,463	11,99,457	12 10	8 6
3,01,542	40	1,19,651	4,21,233	12 1	8 10
11,67,163	34,154	24,98,224	36,99,541	24 13	7 10
5,67,841	298	12,00,426	17,68,565	24 1	7 12
19,65,760	68,551	28,64,687	48,98,998	19 13	7 15
8,69,383	338	13,20,077	21,89,798	20 4	8 1

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Abstract, Bombay Province—contd.						
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	2,645	174	97,411	97,585	89,972	75,834
Girls	61	339	3,023	3,362	3,241	2,745
District Local Boards—						
Boys	1,648	1,905	68,326	70,231	68,895	57,171
Girls	91	667	5,378	6,045	6,062	5,096
Municipal Local Authorities—						
Boys	314	811	46,714	47,525	45,501	39,281
Girls	91	994	14,066	15,060	14,592	11,689
Total—(Aided)—						
Boys	4,607	2,890	212,451	215,341	204,368	172,286
Girls	243	2,000	22,467	24,467	23,895	19,530
Unaided—						
Boys	293	93	13,747	13,840	13,137	11,096
Girls	25	85	1,669	1,754	1,670	1,408
Grand Total—						
Boys	14,871	108,197	1,026,639	1,129,836	1,118,237	891,495
Girls	1,564	16,332	176,500	192,832	190,846	150,610
Total ...	16,435	119,529	1,203,139	1,322,668	1,309,083	1,042,105

NOS. 4 AND 5—*concld.*

Expenditure (Direct).				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
3,23,288	1,799	15,331	3,40,418	3 13	3 9
20,308	2,554	20,131	42,993	13 4	6 4
2,05,582	53,542	4,00,003	6,59,127	9 3	3 0
24,581	69	68,306	92,956	15 5	4 1
1,58,122	3,35,872	5,40,086	10,34,080	22 12	3 8
75,808	83,490	2,67,897	4,27,195	29 4	5 3
6,86,992	3,91,213	9,55,420	20,33,625	9 15	3 6
1,20,697	86,113	3,56,334	5,63,144	23 9	5 1
...	33,969	1,06,517	1,40,486	10 11	...
...	10,264	25,793	36,057	21 9	...
98,90,134	6,76,970	49,82,072	1,55,49,176	13 14	8 14
17,26,477	96,715	18,20,868	36,44,060	19 1	9 1
1,16,16,611	7,73,685	68,02,940	1,91,93,236	14 2	8 14

SUBSIDIARY

Statistical Return of Schools for Special or Technical

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs.
ART SCHOOLS.					
Government.					
Bombay—					
Sir J. J. School of Art (including Reay Art Workshop), Bombay.	1	636	597	559	70,654
Ahmedabad—					
School for Drawing and Design, Ahmedabad.	1	41	38	33	.....
Total ...	2	677	635	592	70,654
Aided.					
Surat—					
Drawing and Design Class, Surat.	1	20	26	15	600
Total, Art Schools ...	3	697	661	607	71,254
MEDICAL SCHOOLS FOR MEN.					
Government.					
Poona—					
B. J. Medical School, Poona ...	1	275	275	275	40,778
Ahmedabad—					
B. J. Medical School, Ahmedabad.	1	248	239	239	22,843
Total ...	2	523	514	514	63,621
Recognized.					
Bombay—					
National Medical College, Lamington Road.	1	239	255	207	.....
Total, Medical Schools for Men...	3	762	769	721	63,621

FORM No. 6.

Training for the Official Year 1938-39.

Expenditure (Direct).						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	42,618	...	662	1,13,934	190 14	118 6
...	...	90	...	...	90	2 6	...
...	...	42,708	...	662	1,14,024	127 9	127 1
...	300	103	...	1,427	2,430	93 7	23 1
...	300	42,811	...	2,089	1,16,454	176 2	107 13
...	...	23,090	...	..	63,868	232 4	148 5
...	...	30,255	...	51	53,149	222 6	95 9
...	...	53,345	...	51	1,17,017	227 11	123 3
...	...	31,794	...	3,878	35,672	139 14	...
...	...	85,139	...	3,929	1,52,689	198 9	82 7

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
TRAINING INSTITUTIONS FOR MEN.					Rs.
SECONDARY.					
Recognised.					
Bombay Suburban District—					
Secondary Teachers' Training Institute, Ghatkopar.	1	48	46	43	.....
Poona—					
Teachers' Training Institute attached to the N. M. V. High School, Poona.	1	32	32	30	.....
Secondary Teachers' Training Institute attached to the New English School, Poona.	1	22	23	22	.....
S.T.C. Class attached to the Camp Education Society's High School, Poona.	1	15	16	15	.....
East Khandesh—					
Teachers' Training Institute, Jalgaon.	1	14	14	14	.....
Total, Secondary ...	5	131	131	124	.....
PRIMARY.					
Government.					
Thana—					
Training School, Bordi ...	1	40	40	39	9,933
Poona—					
Training College for Men, Poona.	1	280	278	261	62,115
Urdu Training School, Poona ...	1	73	73	70	17,871
Rural Training School, Loni Kalbhor.	1	45	44	43	13,436

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	3,419	...	408	3,827	83 3	...
...	...	3,330	...	111	3,441	107 8	...
...	...	1,990	...	289	2,279	99 1	...
...	...	1,297	...	...	1,297	81 1	...
...	...	1,070	...	264	1,334	95 5	...
...	...	11,106	...	1,072	12,178	92 15	...
...	...	...	...	7	9940	248 8	248 5
...	3,006	250	...	89	65,460	235 7	223 7
...	1,006	250	...	323	19,450	266 7	244 13
...	...	...	...	403	13,839	314 8	305 8

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1938.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
TRAINING INSTITUTIONS FOR MEN—*contd.*					Rs.
PRIMARY—*contd.*					
Government—contd.					
West Khandesh—					
Training College, Dhulia ...	1	149	150	124	31,466
Ahmedabad—					
P. R. Training College for Men, Ahmedabad.	1	113	112	105	40,023
Urdu Training School for Men, Ahmedabad.	1	37	37	35	11,330
Dharwar—					
Training School for Men, Dharwar.	1	144	142	140	20,295
Total ...	8	881	876	817	2,06,469
Municipal.					
Bombay—					
Municipal Training Class, Lamington Road.	1	16	17	16	.....
Aided.					
Satara—					
Silver Jubilee Rural Training School, Satara.	1	38	38	37	1,355
Ahmednagar—					
Union Training College, Ahmednagar.	1	100	105	101	4,503*
Broach—					
Vocational Training School, Ankleshwar.	1	17	17	17	770
Total ...	3	155	160	155	6,628*
Total, Primary Training Institutions for Men.	12	1,052	1,053	988	2,13,097*
Total, Training Institutions for Men.	17	1,183	1,184	1,112	2,13,097*

* Including a drawing

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	2	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	830	...	...	230	32,526	216 13	209 12
...	...	750	...	47	40,820	364 7	357 6
...	...	14	...	...	11,344	306 10	306 3
...	...	250	...	104	20,649	145 7	145 15
...	4,842	1,514	...	1,203	2,14,028	244 5	235 11
...	1,477	...	...	...	1,477	86 14	...
...	...	1,576	...	1,359	4,290	112 14	35 11
...	...	4,868	...	3,159	12,530*	119 5	42 14
...	...	...	...	768	1,538	90 8	45 5
...	...	6,444	...	5,286	18,358*	111 4	40 2
...	6,319	7,958	...	6,489	2,33,863*	221 1	201 7
...	6,319	19,064	...	7,561	2,46,041*	206 15	179 4

grant of Rs. 158.

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1938.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs.
TRAINING INSTITUTIONS FOR WOMEN—FOR ANGLO-INDIANS AND EUROPEANS.					
Aided.					
Bombay City—					
St. Margarets Training College, Clare Road, Byculla.	1	68	53	50	5,400
Poona—					
St. Mary's Training College, Poona.	1	32	30	28	14,240
Total, Training Institutions for Anglo-Indians and Europeans.	2	100	83	78	19,640
TRAINING INSTITUTIONS FOR WOMEN—FOR INDIANS.					
PRIMARY.					
Government.					
Poona—					
Training College for Women, Poona.	1	107	105	100	41,013
Urdu Training College for Women, Poona.	1	62	62	56	24,625
Ahmedabad—					
Mahalaxmi Training College for Women, Ahmedabad.	1	85	86	81	35,698
Dharwar—					
Training College for Women, Dharwar.	1	53	53	52	30,588
Total ...	4	307	306	289	1,31,924

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	6,864	...	4,038	16,302	307 9	101 14
...	...	4,483	...	5,263	23,986	799 9	474 11
...	...	11,347	...	9,301	40,288	484 7	236 10
...	3,065	...	1,741	89	45,908	437 4	390 10
...	2,581	...	...	22	27,228	439 3	397 3
...	...	...	...	3	35,701	415 2	415 1
...	...	...	...	...	30,588	577 2	577 2
...	5,646	...	1,741	114	1,39,425	455 10	431 2

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
TRAINING INSTITUTIONS FOR WOMEN—FOR INDIANS —*concld.*					Rs.
Municipal.					
Bombay—					
R. C. Urdu Training Institute for Women, Imamwada Road.	1	23	23	20	2,500
Aided.					
Bombay—					
Vanita Vishram Training College for Women, Girgaum.	1	110	97	82	5,505
Seva Sadan Training College for Women, Gamdevi.	1	84	86	79	4,450
Bal Adhyapan Mandir (Shishuvihar) Dadar.	1	4	4	4	305
Poona—					
B. M. Wadia Seva Sadan Training College for Women, Poona.	1	73	74	69	8,365*
C. S. M. Training College for Women, Poona.	1	49	50	49	5,520
Training College for Women, Hingne Bk.	1	45	46	43	2,557†
Sholapur—					
Mary B. Harding Kindergarten Training School, Sholapur.	1	30	31	30	1,745
Ahmednagar—					
St. Monica's Training College for Women, Ahmednagar.	1	31	33	32	3,530‡
Kaira—					
Mary Brown Memorial Training College for Women, Borsad.	1	53	52	52	4,520
Panch Mahals—					
Methodist Teachers' Training College for Women, Godhra.	1	55	55	53	5,170§
Total ...	10	534	528	493	41,667‖
Total, Primary Training Institutions for Women—For Indians.	15	864	857	802	1,76,091‖
Total, Training Institutions for Women.	17	964	940	880	1,95,731‖

* Includes a drawing
† Includes a drawing
‡ Includes a drawing
§ Includes a drawing
‖ Includes drawing

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	6,814	...	...	...	9,314	404 15	108 11
...	1,000	657	...	5,316	12,478	128 10	56 12
...	1,000	3,888	...	2,819	12,157	141 6	51 12
...	...	...	...	517	822	205 8	76 4
...	...	1,320	...	...	9,685*	130 14	113 1
...	...	958	...	8,219	14,697	293 15	110 6
...	...	276	...	3,434	6,267†	138 4	55 9
...	...	550	...	1,253	3,548	114 7	56 5
...	...	188	...	4,036	7,804‡	236 8	107 0
...	...	...	...	5,062	9,582	184 4	86 15
...	...	160	...	6,021	11,351§	200 6	94 0
...	2,000	7,997	...	36,727	88,391‖	167 7	78 15
...	14,460	7,997	1,741	36,841	2,37,130‖	276 11	205 7
...	14,460	19,344	1,741	46,142	2,77,418‖	295 3	208 4

grant of Rs. 100.
grant of Rs. 52.
grant of Rs. 50.
grant of Rs. 150.
grant amounting to Rs. 352.

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
ENGINEERING SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.					Rs.
Government.					
Poona—					
College of Engineering Workshop, Poona.	1	263	264	215	20,532
TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.					
Government.					
Bombay—					
Reay Art Workshop (Sir J. J. School of Art).	(1)	(109)	(103)	(89)	Included in
Bombay Suburban District—					
Government Tanning Institute, Bandra.	1	12	12	12	5,730
Government Leather Working School, Bandra.	1	10	10	10	2,123
Poona—					
Government Hand Weaving Institute, Poona.	1	54	61	49	10,713
Sholapur—					
Industrial Settlement Technical School, Sholapur.	1	45	44	36	796
Ahmedabad—					
R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad.	1	250	263	182	34,146
Total ...	5 (1)	371 (109)	390 (103)	289 (89)	53,508
District Local Board.					
Thana—					
Behere Udyoga Mandir, Dahanu.	(1)	(35)	(22)	(21)	.....
Carpentry Class, Mokhada ...	(1)	1	1	1	.....
		(36)	(41)	(36)	
Handloom Weaving Class, Shahapur.	(1)	(41)	(39)	(31)	.....
Ratnagiri—					
School of Industry, Ratnagiri ...	1	232	228	163	6,274
Satara—					
Local Board Industrial School, Satara.	1	57	40	39	1,366
West Khandesh—					
King Edward VII Technical School, Dhulia.	1	125	122	95	4,290
Total ...	3 (3)	415 (112)	391 (102)	298 (88)	11,930

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	28,675	...	100	49,307	186 12	77 12
the figures of Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.							
...	...	...	...	122	5,852	487 11	477 8
...	...	...	...	21	2,144	214 6	212 5
...	...	...	...	...	10,713	175 10	175 10
...	...	...	...	...	796	18 1	18 1
...	...	5,735	...	278	40,159	152 11	129 13
...	...	5,735	...	421	59,664	121 0	108 9
692	...	...	...	...	692	31 7	...
630	...	...	...	...	630	15 0	...
1,068	...	...	...	...	1,068	27 6	...
3,500	...	...	140	4,225	14,139	62 0	27 8
4,108	...	1,164	...	...	6,638	165 15	34 2
10,029	...	2,215	...	2,212	18,746	153 10	35 3
20,027	...	3,379	140	6,437	41,913	85 0	24 3

SUBSIDIARY

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR BOYS—*contd.*					Rs.
Municipal.					
Bombay—					
Industrial Classes attached to Parel Marathi Central School.	(1)	(138)	(141)	(99)	.....
Industrial Classes attached to Byculla Marathi Central School.	(1)	(148)	(125)	(100)	.....
Industrial Classes attached to Lady Jamshedji Road, Marathi Central School, Dadar.	(1)	(66)	(74)	(61)	.....
Industrial Classes attached to Gujarathi Central School, Lamington Road.	(1)	(39)	(37)	(32)	.....
Industrial Classes attached to Ghodapdeo Marathi Central School, Parel.	(1)	(123)	(123)	(88)	.....
Industrial Classes attached to Khetwadi Marathi Central School.	(1)	(64)	(67)	(62)	.....
Industrial Classes attached to Foras Road, Marathi Central School.	(1)	(65)	(64)	(56)	.....
Industrial Classes attached to R. C. Mahim Urdu, Central School.	(1)	(25)	(25)	(22)	.....
Industrial Classes attached to Urdu School, Imamwada.	(1)	(26)	(29)	(23)	.....
Poona—					
V. J. Municipal Technical School, Poona.	1	63	66	50	2,583*
Sholapur—					
Robertson School of Industry, Pandharpur.	1	21	19	16	808
Municipal Technical School, Sholapur.	1	104	107	88	2,450
Surat—					
F. S. Parekh Technical Institute, Surat.	1	142	153	112	6,000
Total ...	4 (9)	330 (694)	345 (685)	266 (543)	11,841*

* Includes a drawing

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	4,827	162	...	...	4,989	35 6	...
...	1,848	672	...	....	2,520	20 3	...
...	1,685	217	...	...	1,902	25 11	...
...	2,585	135	...	...	2,720	73 8	...
...	2,981	402	...	...	3,383	27 8	...
...	3,686	264	...	...	3,950	58 15	...
...	4,692	68	...	...	4,760	74 6	...
...	823	209	...	...	1,032	41 4	...
...	1,594	371	...	...	1,965	67 12	...
...	7,332	4	...	24	9,948*	150 10	39 2
...	1,405	...	...	...	2,213	116 8	42 8
...	9,579	282	...	2,449	14,760	137 15	22 14
1,000	4,028	2,911	1,815	800	16,554	108 3	39 3
1,000	47,065	5,697	1,815	3,273	70,691*	68 10	11 8

grant of Rs. 108.

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR BOYS—*contd.*					Rs.
Aided.					
Bombay—					
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga.	1	556	562	491	1,25,000
D. N. Poor Boys' Seminary Industrial School, Grant Road.	1	24	25	22	731
Textile Technical School, Parel ...	1	157 (6)	209 (6)	167 (6)	1,399
Thana—					
A. R. Soonawalla Industrial School, Bordi.	(1)	(216)	(212)	(176)	1,100
Wesleyan Mission Industrial School, Sanjan.	1	(11)	(12)	(11)	180
Kolaba—					
K. E. S. Topiwalla Industrial High School, Alibag.	(1)	1 (100)	1 (113)	1 (95)	1,683
Nasik—					
St. Barnabas Industrial School, Manmad.	1	38	38	34	1,139
Poona—					
Mission Industrial School, Panch Howd, Poona.	1	8 (43)	7 (45)	7 (43)	960
Sir D. M. Petit Industrial School, Sirur.	1	... (17)	... (18)	... (17)	770
D. C. Mission Tailoring Class, Poona.	1	4 (76)	4 (75)	3 (67)	100
Spinning and Weaving Classes of the Tilak Vidya Peeth, Poona.	1	25	15	15	68
Ahmednagar—					
S. P. G. Mission Industrial School, Ahmednagar.	1	... (58)	... (65)	... (58)	1,364
S. A. Boy's Industrial School, Ahmednagar.	1	62	67	60	412
A. M. Vocational School, Vadala.	1	34	37	31	1,200
Kaira—					
I. P. Mission Industrial School, Borsad.	1	49	46	42	742
S. A. Industrial School, Kaira Camp.	1	17	19	16	556
Sarvajanik Deshinama Class, Nadiad.	1	51	47	33	.....

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	8,000	1,22,966	...	4,259	2,60,225	463 1	222 7
...	...	...	...	1,786	2,517	100 11	29 4
...	300	1,400	...	1,096	4,195	19 8	6 8
...	...	...	...	2,435	3,535	16 11	5 3
...	...	...	...	1,107	1,287	107 4	15 0
944	100	...	...	8,897	11,624	101 15	14 12
...	...	...	...	3,250	4,389	115 8	30 0
...	...	...	...	1,908	2,868	55 2	18 7
...	...	...	...	2,909	3,679	204 6	42 12
...	...	...	...	643	743	9 6	1 4
...	...	21	...	236	325	21 11	4 9
...	...	...	...	7,173	8,537	131 5	21 0
710	...	...	...	4,284	5,406	80 11	6 2
...	...	...	...	3,315	4,515	122 0	32 7
...	...	...	...	3,000	3,742	81 6	16 2
...	...	...	...	4,154	4,710	247 14	29 4
...	100	9	...	78	187	4 0	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR BOYS—*concld.*					Rs.
Aided—concld.					
Surat—					
Mahajan Home Industrial School, Surat.	1	72	72	68	506
Total ...	16 (2)	1,098 (527)	1,149 (546)	990 (473)	1,37,910
Recognized.					
Bombay—					
Radio Electric, Institute, Lamington Road.	1	178	72	65	.....
B. N. G. Parsi Hunnar Shala, Tardeo.	1	25	25	20	.....
J. N. Petit Parsi Orphanage Industrial School, Parel.	1	29	29	25	.....
N. G. Rao's English Tailoring College, Princess Street.	1	37	44	32	.....
E. M. F. Radio Institute, Lamington Road.	1	29	29	23	.....
Goan Emigrants' Fund Committee's Wiremen's Classes, Kalbadevi.	1	27	44	34	.....
Bombay Technical Institute, Khalsa College, Matunga.	1	152	137	101	.....
Chicago Radio Institute, Esplanade Road.	1	8	8	7	.....
Zarapkar Tailoring and Cutting Institute, Dadar.	1	52	48	30	.....
Primary Handicraft Classes, Girgaon.	1	68 (10)	82 (13)	57 (7)	.....
Kolaba—					
Industrial Classes attached to Marine High School, Novha.	1	89	87	76	.....
Typography Classes attached to V. K. High School, Panvel.	1	3 (11)	3 (13)	3 (11)	.....
Poona—					
Jadhav College of Tailoring and Cutting, Poona.	1	40	35	34	.....
Zarapkar Tailoring and Cutting College, Poona.	1	67	70	62	.....
Victoria Tailoring and Cutting College, Poona.	1	10	10	8	.....
Fergusson College Technical Institute, Poona.	1	16	14	14	.....
School of Radio Physics and Electronics S. P. College, Poona.	1	35	29	28	.....
Maharashtra Mudran Shala, Poona.	1	57	58	53	.....

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	1,086	1,592	22 2	7 0
1,654	8,500	1,24,396	...	51,616	3,24,076	190 3	80 15
...	...	17,345	...	...	17,345	240 14	...
...	...	...	2,965	...	2,965	118 10	...
...	...	32	3,013	...	3,045	105 0	...
...	...	5,572	...	...	5,572	126 10	...
...	...	2,477	...	...	2,477	85 7	...
...	...	...	...	1,181	1,181	26 13	...
...	...	20,891	...	..	20,891	152 8	...
...	...	3,069	...	2,269	5,338	667 4	...
...	...	6,121	...	...	6,121	127 3	...
...	...	140	...	4,940	5,080	53 8	...
...	...	...	5,846	...	5,846	67 3	...
...	...	73	...	1,059	1,132	70 12	...
...	...	4,605	...	794	5,399	154 4	...
...	...	5,151	...	...	5,151	73 9	...
...	...	3,640	...	...	3,640	364 0	...
...	...	1,014	..	2,934	3,948	282 0	...
...	...	4,305	...	7,118	11,423	393 14	...
...	...	...	...	3,086	3,086	53 3	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR BOYS—*concld.*					Rs.
Recognised—concld.					
Sholapur—					
Pandharpur Electric Supply Company's. Wiremen's Class, Pandharpur.	1	8	8	8	.....
Ahmednagar—					
R. G. Tamhankar's Wiremen's Class, Ahmednagar.	1	13 (3)	13 (2)	12 (2)	.....
Industrial Classes attached to the Modern High School, Ahmednagar.	1	20 (38)	30 (48)	20 (39)	.....
Total ...	21	963 (62)	875 (76)	712 (58)	.....
Total, Technical and Industrial Schools for Boys.	49 (15)	3,177 (1,504)	3,150 (1,512)	2,555 (1,251)	2,15,189*
TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.					
Aided.					
Bombay—					
A. S. Patel Academy, for Domestic Arts, Fort.	1	89 (62)	81 (57)	29 (50)	50
Do. Chandanwadi.	1	165 (124)	153 (120)	92 (100)	50
S. S. League Mahila Seva Mandal's Industrial School, Parel.	1	162	170	135	650
Do. Girgaum ...	1	189	204	169	550
Franciscan Industrial School, Cumballa Hill.	1	89	90	87	300
S. S. League Mahila Seva Mandal Industrial School, Dadar.	1	110	102	87	300
Do. Imamwada ...	1	34	25	17	40
Salvation Army Girls Industrial School (Work Room), Sion.	1	30	27	23	100
Hind Mahila Samaj Home Classes, Girgaum.	1	237	250	146	120
Mahila Kala Mandir, Girgaon ...	1	72	58	52	100
Bombay Suburban District—					
S. S. League Mahila Seva Mandal Industrial School, Vile Parle.	1	67	62	49	140
Nasik—					
Z. B. & M. M. Industrial School, Manmad.	1	14	17	16	220
Poona—					
Seva Sadan Workroom Classes, Poona.	1	93	91	74	1,680
Satara—					
Salvation Army's Industrial School, Satara.	1	39	43	36	290

* Include Rs. 108 on account of

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	2,153	2,153	269 2	...
...	...	770	...	375	1,145	76 5	...
...	...	...	...	325	325	4 3	...
...	...	75,205	11,824	26,234	1,13,263	119 2	...
22,681	55,565	2,14,412	13,779	87,981	6,09,601*	130 8	46 1
...	...	2,000	1,935	1,944	5,929	42 15	0 6
...	...	4,945	1,433	1,749	8,177	29 15	0 3
...	150	2,964	...	195	3,959	23 5	3 13
...	150	4,562	...	...	5,262	25 13	2 11
...	...	...	...	10,648	10,948	121 10	3 5
...	200	1,986	...	...	2,486	24 6	2 15
...	...	138	...	381	559	22 6	1 10
...	...	...	...	1,070	1,170	43 5	3 11
...	...	788	...	1,270	2,178	8 11	0 8
...	...	1,132	...	935	2,167	37 6	1 12
...	51	1,250	...	537	1,978	31 14	2 4
...	...	...	...	2,304	2,524	148 8	12 15
...	...	592	...	5,788	8,060	88 9	18 9
...	...	...	...	1,231	1,521	35 6	6 12

drawing grant.

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS—*concld.*					Rs.
Aided—concld.					
Ahmednagar—					
St. Monica's Industrial School, Ahmednagar.	1	9	11	9	180
Ahmedabad—					
Jyotisangh Adult Ladies Industrial Class, Raipur, Ahmedabad.	1	171	239	107	3,000
Kaira—					
S. A. Mission Girls' Industrial School, Anand.	1	64	56	53	100
Broach—					
The Broach Shree Mandal Adult Women's Classes, Broach.	1	42	47	22	100
The Broach Shree Mandal Adult Women's Classes, Vejalpore, Broach.	1	27	32	20	100
R. M. Dalal Memorial Adult Ladies Work Class attached to Motlabai Wadia Girls' High School, Broach.	1	29	31	25	100
Total ...	20	1,732 (186)	1,789 (177)	1,248 (150)	8,170
Recognised.					
Bombay—					
Bai R. F. Pavri's Girls' Industrial School, Khetwadi.	1	57	54	52	.....
Bhagini Samaj, Girgaum ...	1	8	8	6	.....
Bombay Suburban District—					
Desai's Class of Fine Arts, Santa Cruz.	1	49	42	31	.....
Bai Avabai Framji Petit Parsi Girls' Orphanage, Bandra.	1	26	31	28	.....
Total ...	4	140	135	117	.....
Total, Technical and Industrial Schools for Girls.	24	1,872 (186)	1,924 (177)	1,365 (150)	8,170
COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.					
Government.					
Bombay—					
Shorthand Classes attached to the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay.	1	19	14	10	.....

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	1,581	1,761	160 1	16 6
...	2,000	1,375	...	10,375	16,750	70 1	12 13
...	...	...	...	996	1,096	19 9	1 13
...	...	...	...	1,177	1,277	27 3	2 2
...	...	...	...	214	314	9 13	3 8
...	...	384	...	598	1,082	34 14	3 4
...	2,551	22,116	3,368	42,993	79,198	39 14	4 2
...	...	...	...	1,943	1,943	36 0	...
...	...	...	...	965	965	120 10	...
...	...	1,010	...	...	1,010	24 1	...
...	...	...	3,590	...	3,590	115 13	...
...	...	1,010	3,590	2,908	7,508	55 10	...
...	2,551	23,126	6,958	45,901	86,706	40 14	3 14
...	...	1,540	...	...	1,540	110 0	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.—*contd.*					Rs.
Government—concld.					
Bombay—contd.					
Registered Accountants' Class attached to the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay.	1	17	17	14	.....
Commercial Classes attached to the Elphinstone High School, Bombay.	1	61	55	42	1,392
Broach—					
J. D. Vakil Commercial School, Broach.	1	42	47	46	.....
Total ...	4	139	133	112	1,392
Recognised.					
Bombay—					
Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution Commercial Classes, Hornby Road, Fort.	1	74 (15)	92 (15)	87 (14)	.....
Banaji's Tutorial Commercial Class, Gowalia Tank Road.	1	80	71	66	.....
Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute, Fort.	1	72	65	60	.....
Davar's College of Commerce, Fort.	1	453	274	142	.....
J. N. Petit Parsi Orphanage Commercial Class, Parel.	1	16	16	14	.....
Kalbadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution, Kalbadevi Road.	1	45	37	30	.....
Goan Emigrants' Fund Committee's Commercial Training Institute, Carnac Road.	1	351	391	273	.....
Popular Shorthand and Typewriting Institution, Kalbadevi Road.	1	63	67	38	.....
Benjamin's Reliance Commercial Institution, Fort.	1	26	30	19	.....
Zoroastrian Association Continuation Classes, Princess Street.	1	60	62	34	.....
Laxmi Tutorial and Commercial Institute, Dadar.	1	117	126	117	.....
Padhye's Shorthand and Typewriting Institute, Thakurdwar.	1	85	100	75	.....

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	1,613	...	...	1,613	94 14	...
...	...	3,713	...	2	5,107	92 14	25 5
...	...	1,493	1,609	...	3,102	66 0	...
...	...	8,359	1,609	2	11,362	85 7	10 7
...	...	...	...	1,910	1,910	17 14	...
...	...	4,357	...	...	4,357	61 6	...
...	...	16,891	...	...	16,891	259 14	...
...	...	33,037	...	...	33,037	120 9	...
...	...	102	3,553	...	3,655	228 7	...
...	...	1,745	...	...	1,745	47 3	...
...	...	...	7,375	...	7,375	18 14	...
...	...	2,536	...	...	2,536	37 14	...
...	...	1,689	...	...	1,689	56 5	...
...	...	78	...	437	515	8 5	...
...	...	5,165	...	...	5,165	41 0	...
...	...	2,900	...	...	2,900	29 0	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS FOR BOYS—*concld.*					Rs.
Recognized—concld.					
Bombay—					
Padhye's Shorthand and Typewriting Institute Branch, Kalbadevi.	1	61	66	45	.....
Eastern Shorthand and Typewriting Institute, Kalbadevi Road.	1	94	85	70	.....
Thana—					
Thana Shorthand and Typewriting Institution, Thana.	1	27	25	23	.....
Poona—					
Poona Phonetic Institute, Poona.	1	51	55	38	.....
Shikshana Prasarak Mandali's School of Commerce, Poona.	1	94	86	83	.....
Marathi Centre Institute, Poona.	1	30	44	19	.....
Deccan Institute of Commerce, Poona.	1	35	34	27	.....
Maharashtra Shorthand and Typewriting Institute, Poona.	1	35	38	24	.....
Ahmednagar—					
Modern Typewriting Institute, Ahmednagar.	1	9	15	10	.....
Ahmedabad—					
Yajnik's College of Commerce, Ahmedabad.	1	41	33	30	.....
Surat—					
School of Commerce, Surat.	1	28	29	22	.....
Pitman's Shorthand and Commercial Institute, Bulsar.	1	20	20	19	.....
Unaided.					
Bijapur—					
Kotwal's Institute of Accountancy and Banking, Bijapur.	1	10	10	9	.....
Total ...	25	1,977 (15)	1,871 (15)	1,374 (14)	.....
Total, Commercial Schools for Boys.	29	2,116 (15)	2,004 (15)	1,486 (14)	1,392

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	2,000	...	...	2,000	30 5	...
...	...	1,248	...	...	1,248	14 11	...
...	...	687	...	380	1,067	42 11	...
...	...	817	...	...	817	14 14	...
...	...	8,041	...	...	8,041	93 8	...
...	...	2,694	...	999	3,693	83 15	...
...	...	1,900	...	202	2,102	61 13	...
...	...	749	...	...	749	19 11	...
...	...	549	...	...	549	36 10	...
...	...	6,867	...	...	6,867	208 1	...
...	...	1,802	...	...	1,802	62 2	...
...	...	1,449	...	...	1,449	72 7	...
...	...	547	...	70	617	61 11	...
...	...	97,850	10,928	3,998	1,12,776	59 13	...
...	...	1,06,209	12,537	4,000	1,24,138	61 8	0 11

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1938.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
COMMERCIAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS FOR ANGLO-INDIANS AND EUROPEANS.					Rs.
Aided.					
Bombay City—					
Young Women's Christian Association's Commercial School, Bombay.	1	48	39	33	2,200
AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.					
Government.					
West Khandesh—					
Agricultural School, Dhulia ...	1	33	31	26	6,674
Dharwar—					
Agricultural School, Devihosur ...	1	28	29	27	6,748
Total ...	2	61	60	53	13,422
Aided.					
Ratnagiri—					
Agricultural School, Rajapur ...	1	22	24	20	3,100
Recognised					
Ahmednagar—					
Motichand Gautamchand Agricultural School, Puntamba.	1	17	16	16	.....
Total, Agricultural Schools for Boys.	4	100	100	89	16,522
REFORMATORY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.					
Government.					
Poona—					
Industrial School, Yeravda ...	1	235	237	234	40,765
Aided.					
Bombay—					
Willingdon Boys' Home, Byculla.	1	117	124	113	5,016
David Sassoon Industrial School, Matunga.	1	381	381	381	68,589*
Junior Certified School, Umerkhadi.	1	127	115	109	.. ...
Total ...	3	625	620	603	73,605*
Total, Reformatory Schools for Boys	4	860	857	837	1,14,370*

* Includes a Drawing

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	6,232	...	56	8,488	217 9	51 5
...	...	...	...	...	6,674	215 5	215 5
...	...	...	...	...	6,748	232 11	232 11
...	...	...	...	...	13,422	223 11	223 11
100	...	...	...	2,414	5,614	233 15	129 3
...	...	...	...	3,725	3,725	232 13	...
100	...	...	...	6,139	22,761	227 10	165 4
...	...	...	...	,705	44,470	187 10	172 0
...	100	...	...	12,827	17,943	144 11	40 7
...	500	720	...	10,235	80,044	210 1	160 0
...	584	...	...	5,847	6,431	55 15	...
...	1,184	720	...	28,909	1,04,418*	168 7	118 11
...	1,184	720	...	32,614	1,48,888*	173 12	133 7

grant of Rs. 200.

SUBSIDIARY

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1938.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs.
SCHOOLS FOR DEFECTIVES FOR BOYS.					
Aided.					
Bombay— Bombay Institution for Deaf Mutes, Mazagaon.	1	42	41	37	3,240
Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, Tardeo.	1	72	81	69	2,150
American Mission School for the Blind, Dadar.	1	29	29	26	2,374
Prof. Date's Dumb and Deaf Institution, Thakurdwar.	1	46	47	26	1,000
Bombay New Dumb and Deaf Institution, Kakadwadi, Girgaum.	1	26	25	22	200
Ratnagiri— Dumb and Deaf School, Ratnagiri.	1	13	12	11	100
Poona— N. G. Gondhalekar's School for Dumb and Deaf, Poona.	1	34	34	29	400
Sholapur— Deaf and Dumb Institute, Sholapur.	1	16	16	11	.....
Ahmedabad— School for Deaf and Mutes, Ahmedabad.	1	66	68	56	3,480
Total, Schools for Defectives ...	9	344	353	287	12,944

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	600	607	1,212	4,513	10,172	248 2	79 0
..	2,200	...	3,264	3,263	10,877	134 5	26 9
...	...	15	183	7,970	10,542	363 8	81 14
...	200	...	...	4,912	6,112	130 1	21 4
...	259	106	...	1,293	1,858	74 5	8 0
50	100	48	...	716	1,014	84 8	8 5
...	200	...	...	1,476	2,076	61 1	11 12
150	200	...	...	736	1,086	67 14	...
...	1,700	...	...	4,629	9,809	144 4	51 3
200	5,459	776	4,659	29,508	53,546	151 11	33 11

SUBSIDIARY

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1938.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs.
SCHOOLS FOR ADULTS FOR MEN.					
PRIMARY.					
Government.					
Thana—					
Criminal Tribes Settlement Night School, Ambernath.	1	13	19	18	93
Poona—					
Industrial Settlement Night School, Mundhwa.	1	19	19	16	147
Sholapur—					
The Sholapur Settlement Night School, Sholapur.	1	62	52	28	209
The Presidency Construction Night School, Hootgi.	1	19	23	17	20
The Hootgi Free Colony Night School, Hootgi.	1	30	28	25	187
Ahmednagar—					
Undirgaon Free Colony Night School, Undirgaon.	1	10	12	11	97
West Khandesh—					
The Dhulia Settlement Night School, Dhulia.	1	7	7	7	52
Dharwar—					
Criminal Tribes Settlement Night School, Hubli.	1	99	93	53	.....
Do. Gadag ...	1	49	61	43	156
Belgaum—					
Criminal Tribes Settlement Night School, Belgaum.	1	14	14	12	.....
Do. Khanapur ...	1	6	8	6	90
Bijapur—					
Criminal Tribes Settlement Night School, Bijapur.	1	10	12	12	Included in
Criminal Tribes Industrial Night School, Bijapur.	1	12	16	13	132
Criminal Tribes Settlement Night School, Bagalkot.	1	15	18	12	164
Free Colony Night School, Indi .	1	12	12	10	72
Total ...	15	377	394	283	1,369

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	...	93	4 14	4 14
...	...	...	...	...	147	7 12	7 12
...	...	...	...	...	209	4 0	4 0
...	...	...	...	...	20	0 14	0 14
...	...	...	...	...	137	4 14	4 14
...	...	...	...	...	97	8 1	8 1
...	...	...	...	...	52	7 7	7 7
...	...	...	...	377	377	4 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	156	2 9	2 9
...	...	...	...	60	60	4 5	...
...	...	...	...	...	90	11 4	11 4
the Industrial School.			...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	132	8 4	8 4
...	...	...	...	...	164	9 2	9 2
...	...	...	...	...	72	6 0	6 0
...	...	...	...	437	1,806	4 9	3 8

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1938.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs.
SCHOOLS FOR ADULTS—FOR MEN—*contd.*					
PRIMARY—*contd.*					
District Local Board.					
Thana—					
Night Schools	7	154	131	99	.....
Kolaba—					
Night Schools	4	63	63	49	264
West Khandesh—					
Night Schools	4	97	92	50	56
Dharwar—					
Night Schools	13	300	350	262	654
Belgaum—					
Night Schools	8	296	269	202	.....
Total ...	36	910	905	662	974
Municipal.					
Bombay—					
Night Schools	5	170	177	129	480
Bombay Suburban District—					
Night Schools	1	20	27	18	152
Poona—					
Night Schools	5	122	130	68	69
Sholapur—					
Night Schools	6	176	153	113	.....
Ahmedabad—					
Night Schools	29	959	942	573	.....
Dharwar—					
Night School, Hubli ...	3	224	223	114	175
Belgaum—					
Night School, Belgaum ...	1	24	24	20	.....
Total ...	50	1,695	1,676	1,035	876
Aided.					
Bombay—					
Night Schools	62	2,517	2,689	1,764	3,283
Bombay Suburban District—					
Night Schools	4	265	211	175	161
Thana—					
Night Schools	7	186	145	131	209
Kolaba—					
Night Schools	4	116	121	99	60

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
684	...	...	...	...	684	5 4	...
...	...	...	...	...	264	4 3	4 3
256	...	...	...	...	312	3 6	0 10
...	...	...	982	...	1,626	4 11	1 14
633	...	...	...	36	669	2 8	...
1,573	...	...	982	36	3,565	3 15	1 1
...	1,368	...	...	...	1,848	10 7	2 11
...	76	...	...	...	228	8 7	5 10
...	621	...	...	...	690	5 5	0 8
...	979	...	...	...	979	6 6	...
580	1,18,894	...	...	784	1,19,758	127 2	...
...	203	...	...	...	378	1 11	0 13
...	68	...	...	41	109	4 9	...
580	1,21,709	...	...	825	1,23,990	74 0	0 8
...	3,226	628	...	7,254	14,391	5 6	1 4
2	66	...	...	2,108	2,337	11 1	0 12
...	...	280	...	857	1,346	9 5	1 7
...	...	...	...	...	60	0 8	0 8

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs.
SCHOOLS FOR ADULTS—FOR MEN—*contd.*					
PRIMARY—*contd.*					
Aided—concld.					
Ratnagiri—					
Night Schools	14	476	344	276	527
Nasik—					
Night Schools	2	96	81	56	30
Poona—					
Night Schools	17	595	616	383	2,288
Satara—					
Night Schools	10	345	342	252	523
Sholapur—					
Night Schools	57	1,708	1,655	1,258	1,519
Ahmednagar—					
Night Schools	74	1,928	1,761	1,463	1,994
East Khandesh—					
Night Schools	7	301	323	193	671
West Khandesh—					
Night Schools	31	651	602	475	2,295
Ahmedabad—					
Night Schools	13	371	374	232	419
Kaira—					
Night Schools	29	1,237	1,097	995	597
Panch Mahals—					
Night Schools	4	108	97	82	45
Broach—					
Night Schools	28	925	872	668	484
Surat—					
Night Schools	40	1,358	1,258	914	557
Dharwar—					
Night Schools	12	423	422	293	983
Belgaum—					
Night Schools	58	1,596	1,399	1,168	1,910
Bijapur—					
Night Schools	39	1,080	978	832	395
Kanara—					
Night Schools	7	189	173	138	200
Total ...	519	16,471	15,560	11,847	19,150

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	10	58	314	909	2 10	1 9
...	...	...	...	...	30	0 6	0 6
...	...	...	...	455	2,743	4 7	3 11
...	...	...	...	...	523	1 8	1 8
342	1,800	11	...	79	3,751	2 4	0 15
...	...	...	...	...	1,994	1 2	1 2
...	...	...	...	...	671	2 1	2 1
...	...	...	...	...	2,295	3 13	3 13
...	...	...	...	159	578	1 9	1 2
...	...	...	...	147	744	0 11	0 8
...	...	...	...	...	45	0 7	0 7
...	...	...	...	435	919	1 1	0 9
...	...	...	...	179	736	0 9	0 7
...	...	...	...	1,248	2,231	5 5	2 5
...	...	...	...	...	1,910	0 9	0 9
...	...	...	...	...	395	0 6	0 6
...	...	...	...	...	200	1 2	1 2
344	5,092	929	58	13,235	38,808	2 8	1 4

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
SCHOOLS FOR ADULTS—FOR MEN—*concld.*					Rs.
PRIMARY—*concld.*					
Recognized.					
Poona—					
Night Schools	2	710	655	614	.....
East Khandesh—					
Night Schools	2	49	59	45	.....
Ahmedabad—					
Night Schools	2	165	161	73	.....
Surat—					
Night Schools	8	260	254	187	.....
Dharwar—					
Night School	1	20	18	17	.....
Belgaum—					
Night Schools	2	58	47	44	.....
Total ...	17	1,262	1,194	980	.....
Total, Primary Schools for Adults for Men.	637	20,715	19,729	14,807	22,369
SPECIAL.					
Aided.					
Poona—					
Alegaonkar's Advanced Night School, Kirkee.	1	138	141	97	425
Total, all Schools for Adults for Men.	638	20,853	19,870	14,904	22,794
SCHOOLS FOR ADULTS—FOR WOMEN.					
PRIMARY.					
District Local Board.					
Thana—					
Night School	1	17	22	15	.....
Aided.					
Bombay—					
Night Schools	4	86	88	71	240
Poona—					
Saksharata Prasarak Mandal's Adult Class, for Women Mundhwa.	1	75	79	53	415
Maharashtra Mahila Mandal's Praudha Stree Saksharata Samite's Adult Classes for Women in Poona City.	9	212	212	151	450

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	1,435	1,435	2 3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,008	1,008	6 4	...
...	...	...	525	343	868	3 7	...
...	...	...	...	12	12	0 11	...
...	...	...	...	60	60	1 4	...
...	...	...	525	2,858	3,383	2 13	...
2,497	1,26,801	929	1,565	17,391	1,71,552	8 11	1 2
...	...	60	...	3,038	3,523	25 0	3 0
2,497	1,26,801	989	1,565	20,429	1,75,075	8 13	1 2
105	...	...	...	...	105	4 12	...
...	164	...	...	46	450	5 2	2 12
...	...	...	...	186	601	7 10	5 4
...	...	...	...	132	582	2 12	2 2

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
SCHOOLS FOR ADULTS—FOR WOMEN—*contd.*					Rs.
PRIMARY—*contd.*					
Aided—contd.					
Satara— Adult Education Class, Udatare, Tal. Wai.	1	22	22	20	48
Sholapur— Adult Education Classes ...	2	51	51	45	80
Ahmedabad— Adult Education Class ...	1	32	32	30	16
Kaira— Adult Education Class ...	1	15	8	7	.....
Surat— Adult Education Classes ...	2	65	90	68	38
Dharwar— Adult Education Class ...	1	25	27	22	94
Belgaum— Adult Education Class ...	1	23	23	20	90
Total ...	23	606	632	487	1,471
Recognised.					
Bombay— Night School	1	45	39	35	.....
East Khandesh— Adult Education Class, Sangvi ...	1	15	14	13	.....
Total ...	2	60	53	48	.....
Total, Primary Schools for Adults for Women.	26	683	707	550	1,471

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	...	48	2 3	2 3
...	...	...	...	...	80	1 9	1 9
...	...	...	...	...	16	0 8	0 8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	38	0 7	0 7
...	...	...	...	1,251	1,345	49 13	3 8
...	...	...	...	...	90	3 15	3 15
...	164	...	...	1,615	3,250	5 2	2 5
...	...	...	...	45	45	1 2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	45	45	0 14	...
105	164	...	...	1,660	3,400	4 13	2 1

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
SCHOOLS FOR ADULTS—FOR WOMEN—*concld.*					Rs.
SPECIAL.					
Aided.					
Bombay—					
Seva Sadan Home Classes, Gaumdevi.	1	103	96	67	325
Women's Indian Association's Training Class, Chaupati.	1	28	34	7	170
Women's Indian Association's Training Class, Fort.	1	28	18	10	100
Naigaum Social Service Centre's Adult Ladies Class, Naigaum.	1	46	30	27	100
Poona—					
Seva Sadan English and First Aid Classes, Poona.	1	31	31	30	120
Seva Sadan Primary School for grown up Women, Poona.	1	220	202	160	1,960
Seva Sadan Primary School for grown up Women, Baramati.	1	67	62	47	204
Seva Sadan Sewing Class, Baramati.	1	16 (2)	10 (1)	8 (1)	75
Sholapur—					
Seva Sadan Sewing Class, Sholapur.	1	20 (2)	17 (2)	15 (2)	50
Total, Special Schools for Adult for Women.	9	559 (4)	500 (3)	371 (3)	3,104
Total, all Schools for Adults for Women.	35	1,242 (4)	1,207 (3)	921 (3)	4,575
OTHER SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.					
Government.					
Bombay—					
Veterinary College, Parel, Bombay.	1	139	143	120	44,067
Language Schools for Boys.					
Municipal	3	44 (98)	72 (58)	54 (37)	175
Aided	29	1,411 (41)	1,387 (44)	1,119 (39)	8,793
Recognised	12	547	534	417	.....
Total, Language Schools for Boys.	44	2,002 (139)	1,993 (102)	1,590 (75)	8,968

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	1,103	...	1,931	3,359	35 0	3 6
...	...	268	...	693	1,131	33 4	5 0
...	...	93	...	1,322	1,515	84 5	5 9
...	...	10	...	354	444	14 13	3 5
...	...	375	...	82	1,077	34 12	3 14
...	...	...	...	3,850	5,810	28 12	9 11
...	205	...	...	631	1,040	16 12	3 5
...	...	...	...	292	367	33 6	6 13
...	...	21	...	239	310	16 5	2 10
...	205	2,370	...	9,374	15,052	29 15	6 3
105	369	2,370	...	11,034	18,453	15 4	3 12
...	...	15,560	...	28	59,655	417 3	308 3
...	1,250	...	...	...	1,425	10 15	1 6
25	1,069	1,213	6,983	18,114	36,197	25 11	6 2
...	...	...	18,302	20,269	38,571	72 4	...
25	2,319	1,213	25,285	38,383	76,193	36 6	4 4

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institution.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs.
OTHER SCHOOLS FOR BOYS —*contd.*					
Music Schools for Boys.					
Aided	1	33	31	31	.....
Recognised	6	226 (13)	197 (8)	170 (8)	.....
Total, Music Schools for Boys.	7	259 (13)	228 (8)	201 (8)	.....
MISCELLANEOUS SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.					
Government.					
Poona— Forestry Class attached to the Agricultural College, Poona.	1	8	8	8	5,233
Aided.					
Bombay— Ishwardas Chunilal Yogic Health Culture (Maivalyadhama), Marine Drive.	1	125	125	102	1,000
Poona— Nursery and Kindergarten Training School, Poona.	1	41	29	28	475
Total, Other Schools for Boys.	2	166	154	130	1,475
GYMNASIA FOR BOYS.					
Government.					
Bombay Suburban District— Training Institute for Physical Education, Kandivali.	1	90	90	88	13,090
Municipal.					
Ratnagiri— Gymnasium ...	1	72 (503)	67 (489)	60 (240)	200

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal. Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	200	124	363	181	868	28 0	...
...	...	2,274	424	2,150	4,848	23 10	...
...	200	2,398	787	2,331	5,716	23 4	...
...	...	2,500	...	...	7,733	966 10	654 2
...	...	2,993	...	863	4,856	38 14	8 0
...	...	2,005	...	4,818	7,298	251 10	16 6
...	...	4,998	...	5,681	12,154	78 15	9 9
...	...	2,526	...	...	15,616	173 8	145 7
...	800.	...	...	...	1,000	1 13	0 6

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
OTHER SCHOOLS FOR BOYS —*contd.*					Rs.
GYMNASIA FOR BOYS—*contd.*					
Aided.					
Bombay—					
Gymnasia ...	18	1,184 (1,317)	1,040 (1,173)	763 (775)	2,560
Bombay Suburban District—					
Gymnasia ...	2	67 (247)	92 (204)	26 (113)	275
Thana—					
Gymnasia ...	3	280 (305)	262 (317)	209 (190)	310
Kolaba—					
Gymnasia ...	4	87 (262)	77 (246)	65 (205)	285
Nasik—					
Gymnasia ...	4	225 (660)	202 (519)	170 (485)	550
Poona—					
Gymnasia ...	6	1,084	1,039	807	995
Satara—					
Gymnasium ...	1	98	93	91	50
Sholapur—					
Gymnasium ...	1	102	102	70	15
East Khandesh—					
Gymnasia ...	7	524	475	385	440
West Khandesh—					
Gymnasia ...	2	215	215	192	395
Ahmedabad—					
Gymnasia ...	2	398	323	321	375
Kaira—					
Gymnasia ...	6	727	774	557	775
Panch Mahals—					
Gymnasia ...	6	264	233	181	190
Broach—					
Gymnasia ...	2	229	175	153	135
Surat—					
Gymnasia ...	3	510	379	316	310
Dharwar—					
Gymnasia ...	14	776	660	537	684
Belgaum—					
Gymnasia ...	6	409	417	315	340
Bijapur—					
Gymnasium ...	1	66	66	56	45
Kanara—					
Gymnasia ...	2	106	103	88	85
Total ...	90	7,351 (2,791)	6,732 (2,459)	5,322 (1,768)	8,814

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	675	8,247	1,000	9,631	22,113	10 0	1 3
...	...	144	55	596	1,070	3 10	0 15
...	200	153	388	1,166	2,217	3 13	0 9
...	...	33	155	2,263	2,736	8 8	0 14
...	...	4	133	1,982	2,669	3 11	0 12
...	450	2,614	190	6,297	10,546	10 2	0 15
...	...	...	...	...	50	0 9	0 9
...	...	...	...	...	15	0 2	0 2
1,000	150	89	...	3,316	4,995	10 8	0 15
250	100	...	...	581	1,326	5 11	1 13
...	...	42	622	483	1,522	4 11	1 8
...	300	...	304	3,397	4,776	6 3	1 0
...	...	106	...	1,254	1,550	6 10	0 13
...	500	...	...	305	940	5 6	0 12
...	...	192	...	1,491	1,993	5 4	0 13
...	30	388	429	3,250	4,781	7 4	1 1
...	...	54	903	...	1,297	3 2	0 13
...	...	...	508	51	604	9 2	0 11
...	...	...	...	86	171	1 9	0 13
1,250	2,405	12,066	4,687	36,149	65,371	7 2	0 15

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1939.	Average monthly number	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
OTHER SCHOOLS FOR BOYS —*concld.*					Rs.
GYMNASIA FOR BOYS—*concld.*					
Recognised.					
Bombay— Gymnasia	2	83 (129)	64 (115)	53 (67)	.....
Kolaba— Gymnasia	3	59 (44)	53 (32)	40 (27)	.....
Sholapur— Gymnasium	1	41	41	32	.....
Ahmednagar— Gymnasium	1	45	37	35	.....
East Khandesh— Gymnasia	5	405	334	224	.....
West Khandesh— Gymnasium	1	64	48	30	.....
Ahmedabad— Gymnasia	3	373	333	212	.....
Broach— Gymnasium	1	40	45	22	.....
Surat— Gymnasium	1	45	41	38	.....
Belgaum— Gymnasia	8	524	481	412	.....
Total ...	26	1,679 (173)	1,477 (147)	1,098 (94)	.....
Total, Gymnasia for Boys ...	118	9,192 (3,472)	8,366 (3,095)	6,568 (2,102)	22,104
Total, Other Schools for Boys ...	173	11,766 (3,620)	10,892 (3,205)	8,617 (2,185)	81,847
OTHER SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.					
Music Schools for Girls.					
Recognised	5	104 (71)	93 (69)	79 (59)	.....

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	696	...	1,269	1,965	11 0	...
...	...	59	164	386	609	8 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	500	500	13 8	...
...	...	...	...	1,126	1,126	3 6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	80	...	2,589	2,669	8 0	...
...	...	...	...	46	46	1 0	...
...	...	...	...	353	353	8 10	...
...	...	195	...	2,539	2,734	5 11	...
...	...	1,030	164	8,808	10,002	6 2	...
1,250	3,205	15,622	4,851	44,957	91,989	8 0	1 14
1,275	5,724	42,291	30,923	91,380	2,53,440	18 0	5 13
...	...	1,880	...	1,548	3,428	21 0	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1939.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs.
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS —*concld.*					
NURSERY AND KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.					
Aided.					
Bombay—					
Shishu Vihar, Dadar ...	1	44	31	23	515
Naigaum Social Service Centre's Nursery School, Naigaum.	1	67	66	63	200
Total ...	2	111	97	86	715
GYMNASIA FOR GIRLS.					
Aided.					
Bombay—					
Mrs. Broacha's Women Teachers' Physical Trainining Classes at Y. W. C. A. Chowpati.	1	13 (13)	17 (15)	15 (11)	500
Nasik—					
Shri Ahilyaram Vyayam Prasarak Mandal (Women Branch), Nasik.	1	44 (82)	42 (74)	39 (70)	20
Total ...	2	57 (95)	59 (89)	54 (81)	520
Total, Other Schools for Girls ...	9	272 (166)	249 (158)	219 (140)	1,235

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure (Direct).						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	1,288	...	...	1,803	58 3	16 10
...	400	...	...	2,193	2,793	42 5	3 0
...	400	1,288	...	2,193	4,596	47 6	7 6
...	...	1,531	...	471	2,502	78 3	15 10
...	...	...	30	556	606	5 4	0 3
...	...	1,531	30	1,027	3,108	21 0	3 8
...	400	4,699	30	4,768	11,132	24 14	3 1

Table showing the statistics of Government,

1938-

1	Number of inmates on 31st March,		
	Colleges. 2	Secondary Schools. 3	Primary Schools. 4
Government.			
Government Hostel for Depressed Classes, Poona.	.....	58	.....
Aided.			
Depressed Class Mission Society's Hostel, Parel, Bombay.	6	8	.....
Depressed Class Education Society's Hostel, Thana.	.....	28	4
Depressed Class (Parwari) Hostel, Mahad ...	.....	.....	8
Devi Ramahai Ambedkar Vidyarthi Ashram, Dapoli.	.....	3	6
Shree Shahu Chhatrapati Boarding, Nasik ...	1	28	1
Ambedkar Anath Vidyarthi Ashram, Manmad.	.....	18	.....
Arya Mahila Samaj Hostel for Women Students, Bombay.	14	1	.....
Union Boarding House, Poona ...	13	5	.....
Shri Shahu Chhatrapati Boarding House, Satara.	.....	121	44
Asprishya Vidyarthi Varato Griha, Satara ...	.....	10	2
Vidyarthi Boarding, Khanapur ...	.....	.....	36
Bahishkrit Anath Vidyarthi Ashram, Sholapur.	.....	52	4
Harijan Vidyarthi Vasati Griha, Barsi ...	.....	7	15
Somawanshiya Harijan Hostel, Ahmednagar.	.....	.....	12
Harijan Sevashram, Ahmednagar ...	.....	7	13
Shri Choka Mela Boarding House, Jalgaon	.....	3	9

District Local Board, and Aided Hostels.

39.

1939, attending		Average monthly number.	Indirect Expenditure from			
Special Schools.	Total.		Provincial Funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	58	60	8,857	.....	.....	8,857
1	15	17	578	.....	1,532	2,110
...	32	27	2,494	.....	2,116	4,610
...	8	8	280	.....	763	1,043
...	9	8	288	27	170	485
...	30	25	486	80	1,881	2,447
..	18	17	366	.....	353	719
...	15	23	1,000	4,225	4,067	9,292
1	19	20	106	506	1,199	1,811
26	191	167	2,724	.....	.....	2,724
...	12	10	363	.....	137	500
...	36	36	396	.....	901	1,297
22	78	69	1,578	.....	1,000	2,578
...	22	22	492	.....	300	792
...	12	12	300	.....	312	612
1	21	18	748	248	1,474	2,470
1	13	18	225	.....	240	465

1	Number of inmates on 31st March, Colleges. 2	Secondary Schools. 3	Primary Schools. 4
Aided—concld.			
Asprushodharak Boarding House, Chalisgaon.	.....	5	21
Hostel for Tadvi Bhils, Yaval ...	.....	9	10
Harijan Hostel, Amalner ...	.....	7	5
Harijan Hostel, Jamner ...	.....	2	10
Harijan Boarding, Bhusaval ...	.....	1	8
Rajendra Harijan Hostel, Dhulia ...	.....	21	.....
Seva Sadan Depressed Class Hostel, Poona ...	1	2	17
Hindu Widow's Home Assn., Hingne Budruk.	1	4	3
Hostel for Harijan Girls, Sholapur ...	.....	1	25
Harijan Chhatralaya, Ahmedabad ...	.....	19	26
Harijan Chhatralaya, Viramgaum ...	.....	9	6
Gidwani Harijan Ashram, Kaira ...	.....	9	12
Gandhi Ashram, Godhra ...	.....	.....	7
Rashtriya Bhil Ashram, Mirakhadi ...	.....	.....	38
Yeshwatika Bhil Ashram Jesawada ...	.....	.....	40
Titodi Ashram, Jhalod ...	.....	18	18
Vikas Griha, Ahmedabad ...	.....	4	43
Depressed Class Education Society's Hostel, Dharwar.	.....	.....	21
Kannada Harijan Balikashrama, Hubli ...	.....	.....	37
Harijan Vidyarthi Nilaya, Byadgi ...	.....	1	29
Karnatak Depressed Class Education Society's Hostel, Belgaum.	.....	18	2
Kakkaya Samaj Boarding, Nipani ...	.....	19	7
Harijan Ashram, Nipani ...	.....	10	8
Harijan Students' Hostel, Bijapur ...	.....	46	6
Missionary Settlement for Univty Women, Byculla, Bombay.	33	.....	.....
Y. M. C. A., Bombay ...	.....	.....	.....
Y. W. C. A., Bombay ...	.....	.....	.....
League of Mercy's Children's Home, Lonavala.	.....	30	.....
Total ...	69	526	553
Grand Total ...	69	584	553

N.B.—The hostels shown in this table are not

gitized with financial assistance from th
Government of Maharashtra
on 22 July, 2017

1939, attending		Average monthly number.	Indirect Expenditure from			
Special Schools.	Total.		Provincial Funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6	32	26	654	84	650	1,388
...	19	14	350	.....	.....	350
...	12	12	300	.....	417	717
...	12	12	305	.....	270	575
2	11	9	348	80	382	810
5	26	26	788	.....	1,397	2,185
...	20	13	540	783	878	2,201
...	8	7	360	.....	.....	360
...	26	26	192	.....	1,100	1,292
...	45	41	3,222	.....	932	4,154
...	15	15	389	.....	957	1,346
...	21	21	622	.....	1,276	1,898
1	8	8	178	.....	739	917
...	38	34	645	.....	494	1,139
...	40	38	855	.....	713	1,568
...	36	34	610	.....	528	1,138
30	77	84	48	1,186	6,691	7,925
...	21	21	1,304	103	1,685	3,092
...	37	37	1,117	.....	2,274	3,391
...	30	30	754	.....	751	1,505
...	20	18	579	38	975	1,592
...	26	26	419	.....	1,512	1,931
...	18	15	339	25	592	956
...	52	46	1,788	1,279	4,891	7,958
9	42	42	2,000	19,446	1,577	23,023
22	22	22	5,000	.....	670	5,670
6	6	6	855	2,252	.....	3,107
...	30	30	2,856	4,306	.....	7,162
133	1,281	1,210	39,841	34,668	48,796	123,305
133	1,339	1,270	48,698	34,668	48,796	132,162

attached to particular institutions.

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